REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

	Paras.
Result of Regular Suits and Appeals...	1
Suits instituted, decided and pending ...	2
Appeals under Section 160, Act X. of 1859 ...	3
Amount of Civil Work performed by each Judge ...	4
Result of Appeals ...	5
Duration of Suits ...	6
Execution of Decrees ...	7
Description of Original Suits ...	8
Value of Stamps sold ...	9
Percentage of costs to Suits ...	10
Statement of the Court's Regular and Special Appeal File ...	11
Incarceration of Debtors ...	12
Operation of Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859...	13
Working of Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859...	14
Introduction of the system of Muzkooree Peons on fixed Salaries ...	15
Result of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories	16
Result of the Administration in Ajmere ...	17
Publication of the opinions of the Law Officers of the Court ...	18
Revised Rules for the examination of Moonsiffs and Pleaders (*Appendix* I)	19
Abolition of the Banda Judgship and introduction of Courts of Small Causes ...	20
Reduction of Holidays, Hindoo and Mahomedan, under Act L. of 1860 ...	21

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

Criminal Justice.

General Statement of business performed during the year ...	22
Result of Appeals ...	23
Result of Committals ...	24
Statement of Criminal business and of Suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year ...	25
Statement of Witnesses examined during the year ...	26
Average duration of Suits during the year ...	27

PARAS.

Statement of punishments inflicted by Magistrates during the year ... 28
Working of Act XVI. of 1851 29
Failure of the experimental introduction of the *vivâ voce* examination of Witnesses in the Jubbulpore Division 30
Comparative Statement of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts in 1859 and 1860 31
Abstract Statement of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut 32
Statement of business performed by the respective Sessions Judges ... 33
Sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under review ... 34
Natives of rank and respectability and their retainers authorized to carry arms 35
Officers in the Customs Department invested with Magisterial powers ... 36
Robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs 37
Trial and dismissal of all the Omlah at Futtehpore, who were present at that Station at the time of the murder of the late Mr. Tucker in 1857 38
Association of Natives of rank and respectability in the Administration of the Government 39

SECTION III.—POLICE.

Result of the Police Administration during the past year 40
Necessity for an enactment to enforce the responsibility of Landholders in the prevention and detection of crime ... ... 41—47
Measures which were adopted for the re-organization of the Civil and Military Police ... ... 48—78
The Results ... ... 79—86

APPENDIX II.

Statements I. to V. Strength and cost of the new Police; proportion to area and population; their employment; proportion of cost borne by the people and by the Government, severally.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

General result of the Central Prison system has been satisfactory ... ... 87—88
Daily average number of prisoners in confinement 89
Decrease in expenditure with certain exceptions ... ... 90—93
Reduction in Police Guards 94
Cost of conveyance of Convicts to the Presidency 95
Result of Casualty Returns ... ... 96—98
Number of escapes from Custody 99

	Paras.
Progress of Industrial Manufacture	100—101
Progress of Education	102
Successful result of the experiment to introduce artificial ventilation ...	103—104
The Annual Report of the Inspector General will appear in Pamphlet Form	105

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

Formation of an Agricultural and Revenue year	106
The Season	107
Land Revenue	108
Cœrcive measures	109
Working of Act X. of 1859	110
Mutations	111
Putwarees	112
Abkaree Revenue	113
Stamp Revenue	114
Sayer	115
Statistical Precis (*Appendix III.*)	116
Revenue Operations in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra	117

Separate (Income Tax) Revenue.

Total Estimate Assessments	118
Incidence of the Tax	119
Assessments made for the most part according to the general provisions of the Act. Result of Lump Assessments in the Cities of Allahabad and Benares	120
Surcharges	121
Appeals from surcharges have been few	122
Fines sparingly enforced	123
The provisions for compositions have been rarely had recourse to	124
No desire on the part of natives that the amount *assessed* upon them should be kept secret	125
Charges incurred in the execution of the Act	126
Feelings with which the measure has been received by the people, and conduct of the Officers engaged in the execution of the Act	127
With the exception of one District there have been few or no complaints...	128

Separate (Customs) Revenue.

Aggregate Income	129
Comparison with preceding year	130
Causes of increase in the Salt Revenue	131

PARAS.

The proposed Bill for the regulation of the manufacture of Saltpetre will impose a check on the illicit manufacture of Salt 132
Causes of decrease in the collections on account of Sugar 133
Revenue from Sugar will double in the ensuing year 134

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

General increase both in the number of Schools and Boys 135
Extension of the knowledge of English 136
Undergraduates of the Calcutta University 137
Average cost per Student in the higher Anglo-Vernacular Institution ... 138
Scholarships for Pupils of Tehseelee Schools 139
Establishment of a Boarding House at the Bareilly College 140
Result of the examinaion of the Senior Classes 141
Visit of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Bareilly College 142
Senior Scholarships assigned to Students who have entered the Calcutta University 143
Normal Schools 144
Tehseelee Schools 145
Village Circuit Schools... 146
Indigenous Schools 147
Progress of Female Education... 148
Grants-in-Aid 149
Vernacular Works 150
General results of the past year 151

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Divisions within the 1st Circle of superintendence 152
Divisions within the 2nd Circle of superintendence 153
Only works of absolute necessity have been completed in these Circles ... 154
Cawnpore and Jhansie Memorials 155
Budget Allotments for Circles 1 and 2 156
Divisions within the 3rd Circle of superintendence 157
Budget Allotment for this Circle 158

IRRIGATION.

Ganges Canal 159
Rajbuhas or main distributing Channels 160
Repairs 161
Eastern Jumna Canal 162
Dhoon Canals 163

PARAS.

Rohilcund Canals 164
Agra Irrigation Works 165
Comparison between Budget and Outlay in the Irrigation Department ... 166

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Allotment in the Civil Department 167
Total amount expended in works and repairs in each Department of Public Works 168

SECTION VIII.—POST OFFICE.

Post Office 169

SECTION IX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Electric Telegraph 170

SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

Re-establishment of the Pilot Establishment on the Gogra 171

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical 172

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

Savings in Police Department 173
Savings in Chupprassee Establishments amounting to Rs. 44,520 per annum 174
Savings in Tehseel Establishments amounting to Rs. 50,328 per annum ... 175

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Treaty with Scindiah fulfilled 176
Lands made over to the Nawab of Rampore 177
Lands made over to the Chief of Lagassee 178
Lands made over to the Rajah of Punna 179
Transfer of Nimar to the Administration of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India 180
Fine levied on the Rajah of Bhunye for having permitted a Suttee ... 181
Military Affairs in these Provinces rest solely with the Commander-in-Chief 182

PARAS.

SECTION XIV.—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Seeds sent to Soldiers' Gardens, and to Zemindars for supply of the Troops ... 183
Extensive dissemination of Timber and Fruit Trees 184
The Tallow Tree of China 185
The Spanish Chesnut 186
Large quantities of Extract of Hyoscyamus forwarded to the Medical Depôts 187
Ditto Tubors of the Atees 188
Successful introduction of the Hop 189
Experimental cultivation of Flax 190
Cuttings of the Chinese Mulberry distributed extensively for silk cultivation 191
Successful results of Tea cultivation ... ... 192—194
Measures adopted for opening out roads in the Cotton producing Districts 195
No Census of the Population taken 196

SECTION XV.—FORESTS.

Causes which led to the formation of an establishment for the protection of the interests of Government in the extensive Forests of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories ... ... 197—217
Operations in the Forests of Kemaon and Gurhwal ... ... 219—220

SECTION XVI.—MINING.

Formation of a Company to work the rich and extensive Coal and Iron Mines in the Valley of the Nerbudda ... ... 221—229
Companies formed by Messrs. Rees, Davis and Co., and Messrs. Drummond and Co., for the working of the Iron Mines in the Kemaon Hills ... 230—231

SECTION XVII.—SURVEYS.

Surveys 232

SECTION XVIII.—VACCINATION.

Result of Vaccine Operations in the District of Gurhwal 233
Result of Vaccine Operations in Rohilcund 234
Result of the Operations in the Agra Circle not reported 235

SECTION XIX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Report on the Administration of the Agra Medical School during the year ... ... 236—240
New Dispensaries set on foot during the year 241

PARAS.

SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS, (FAMINE.)

Preliminary Remarks 242
Precautionary Circular issued in July 1860 ... ... 243—249
Aid to the extent of six lacs sanctioned by the Government of India ... 250
Public works set on foot, and rules laid down for the supervision of labor... ... ... 251—253
Formation of Local Committees for the relief of the poor 254
Formation of a Central Committee at Agra 255
Government agree to give an equivalent to the amount of local donations and subscriptions 256
Rules laid down for the guidance of local District Committees 257
Kitchens opened at outlying towns 258
Proceedings of the Agra Central Committee... ... ... 259—260
Measures taken for the relief of women of respectability, who through the usages of the country, were unable to appear in public ... ... 261—262
Employment of the people on local works, other than public works... ... 263—265
Prospective close of the operations ... ... 266—267
Devotion of a portion of the balance of the subscriptions on the hands of the Agra Central Committee to the purchase of seed and plough bullocks ... 268—269
Result of the relief operations of the local District Committees 270
Results of the operations on Famine Relief works conducted from Imperial Funds 271
General Results ... ... 272—274
Proposals for the expenditure of the balance of, *viz.*, Rupees 3,85,286, is at present subscriptions remaining in the hands of the Agra Central Committee 275
Large importations of grain to the distressed districts... ... ... 276—277
Beneficial effects of the Ganges Canal in mitigation of the prevailing scarcity ... ... 278—279
The Relief operations, and the general state of the country in 1861, contrasted with 1837-38, in which the last famine took place ... ... 280—281

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Result of Regular Suits and Appeals.

1. **The** following statement exhibits the general result of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of the past year :—

COURTS.	Instituted.		Decided.				Pending.			
			1859.		1860.		Above one year.		Total pending 1st of January.	
	1859.	1860.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Saharunpore	4,181	8,858	8,423	4,807	2,686	8,887	6	0	577	459
Meerut	8,866	8,806	8,066	4,895	2,561	8,191	0	3	414	543
Allygurh	5,243	4,018	4,541	5,704	8,858	4,585	0	0	1,095	544
Moradabad	7,384	6,328	5,635	7,998	5,081	6,591	0	0	818	591
Bareilly	5,097	4,642	4,015	5,856	4,160	5,257	0	0	1,809	784
Shahjehanpore...	5,078	4,781	4,112	5,487	4,220	4,905	8	1	1,651	887
Agra	5,976	4,699	4,580	6,278	8,825	4,988	81	75	1,418	1,148
Furruckabad	5,679	5,751	5,170	6,651	4,428	5,414	6	4	794	1,099
Mynpoory	5,342	2,887	2,956	8,651	281	8,092	0	0	517	888
Cawnpore	1,851	2,277	1,486	1,951	1,797	2,252	1	0	258	286
Futtehpore	761	640	696	881	581	653	0	1	91	86
Bundlekund	1,570	1,459	1,022	1,555	1,154	1,487	2	0	217	192
Allahabad	2,995	8,107	2,340	8,025	2,545	3,156	1	0	757	782
Goruckpore	5,165	4,595	4,144	5,081	8,928	4,529	0	1	849	958
Azimgurh	2,987	2,572	2,484	2,955	2,269	2,710	0	1	530	418
Jounpore	2,121	2,074	1,994	2,218	1,791	1,963	2	4	788	882
Mirzapore	1,710	1,587	1,507	1,878	1,177	1,528	1	7	277	808
Benares	1,790	1,778	1,764	2,031	1,697	1,911	0	0	295	175
Ghazeepore	8,980	2,789	8,016	8,655	2,799	8,815	4	52	1,803	1,808
Total	71,220	68,088	57,901	75,952	60,778	65,414	107	149	14,403	11,678
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
Decrease	0	8,182	0	0	7,128	10,588	0	0	0	2,688

There has been a decrease of 8,182 in the number of regular suits instituted in 1860, as compared with 1859; the result is attributed by the Court to the prevailing famine, and to the introduction of Act X. of 1859, nnder which cases connected with rent have been transferred to the Revenue Courts; and there seem to be no other causes to which this falling off can be reasonably attributed. The decrease in the number of cases finally disposed of is a natural consequence of the diminution of suits. It will be seen, however, that the decrease in decided cases is confined solely to the Courts of the Moonsiffs, and the decrease of instituted suits is limited to the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. In the higher Courts there is an increase in regard both to suits instituted and disposed of, and especially in those of the Judges.

Suits instituted, decided and pending.

2. The decrease in the number of pending suits effected in the Moonsiffs' Courts, as shown in the following statement (No. 2), amounting to 3,321 on 1st January 1861, as compared with the 1st January 1860, is creditable to the exertions of this class of Officers. But the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to perceive the large amount of work which is still pending in the Courts of the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, which would, as represented by the Court, in itself occupy an average of 11 months and 4 days to clear. The worst averages are in Meerut, Agra, Furruckabad, Jounpore, and Ghazeepore, which, the Court remark, are in each case referrible to exceptional causes.

COURTS.	Instituted.		Decided.				Pending.				Time necessary to clear the file of cases pending at the close of 1860.	
			1859.		1860.		Above one year.		Total pending 1st of January.			
	1859.	1860.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.	Months.	Days.
Judges'	5,839	6,802	2,586	2,588	3,101	3,386	49	30	1,890	2,633	9	0
Increase	0	963	0	0	515	798	0	0	0	743		
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0		
Principal Sudder Ameens'	3,734	3,754	5,252	6,292	5,719	6,379	45	111	1,787	1,873	3	15
Increase	0	20	0	0	467	87	0	66	0	86		
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sudder Ameens' ...	1,910	1,763	1,791	2,157	1,924	2,242	1	2	786	628	3	0
Increase	0	0	0	0	133	85	0	1	0	0		
Decrease	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158		
Moonsiffs'	59,462	50,514	49,312	64,859	42,384	51,389	12	6	9,934	6,613	1	15
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Decrease	0	8,948	0	0	6,928	13,520	0	6	0	3,321		
Total	71,220	63,038	57,901	75,952	50,778	65,414	0	0	0	0		

The Lieutenant-Governor has requested the Court to impress upon all the Judicial Officers, whose files are above the average, that it will be incumbent on them that they should show palpably better results at the close of 1861. It seems that the files of the Judges, in several Districts, have been needlessly swelled by the retention of a large number of Moonsiffs' appeals, which might have been transferred to the Principal Sudder Ameens; and it has been suggested that the Court might issue a general Circular, enjoining greater caution in this regard. The statement of cases pending for more than one year has been disfigured by the returns submitted by the two Principal Sudder Ameens of Ghazeepore, whose work, the Lieutenant-Governor perceives, on a reference to the Court's resolution on the administration of that District, is regarded by them as unsatisfactory.

3. An addition to the Judge's work has been caused in several Districts by the institution of appeals from the Revenue Courts under the provisions of Section 160 of Act X. of 1859, as shown in the tabular statement entered in the margin. The singularly large number of these appeals instituted before the Judge of Jounpore has not been unnoticed. It is owing to the unsatisfactory state of the records relating to subordinate tenures in that District, which will undergo a thorough revision in the course of the ensuing cold season.

Appeals under Section 160, Act X. of 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Appeals preferred under Section 160, Act X. of 1859, from Orders of Revenue Authorities to Judges.
Bareilly	21
Shahjehanpore	18
Goruckpore..	25
Allygurh	44
Meerut	41
Saharunpore	11
Allahabad	112
Moradabad..	12
Mirzapore	34
Cawnpore	25
Ghazeepore	78
Banda	4
Agra	5
Azimgurh	60
Furruckabad	56
Futtehpore	23
Jounpore	244
Benares	36
Mynpoory	27

4. The

Amount of Civil work performed by each Judge.

4. The following statement shows the comparative amount of Civil work performed in 1860 by each Judge in the North-Western Provinces.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Original Suits.	CIVIL BUSINESS DISPOSED OF. Appeals. From Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	From Collector under Act X. of 1859.	From Moonsiffs.	Miscellaneous Cases included in columns 1 to 11, commencing at Civil Courts, No. 2.	Total valuing cases in column 3 as one unit, column 4 as 2 = 1 unit, columns 5 and 6 as 4 = 1 unit, column 7 as 7 = 1 unit.	Number of each Judgeship classified in order of amount of Civil work disposed of in 1860.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Azimgurh	0	53	35	297	72	120	I.
	Allygurh	2	95	39	108	184	113	II.
	Benares	4	71	35	172	111	108	III.
	Jounpore	5	59	108	113	95	104	IV.
5	Bareilly	14	37	11	206	96	101	V.
	Saharunpore	3	69	5	198	67	99	VI.
	Allahabad	0	65	77	68	200	98	VII.
	Agra	12	58	0	95	200	94	VIII.
	Ghazeepore	11	73	23	51	76	78	IX.
10	Goruckpore	0	59	6	119	115	77	X.
	Cawnpore	6	61	15	102	80	77	X.
	Banda	0	69	4	84	42	63	XI.
	Shahjehanpore	1	29	11	59	126	52	XII.
	Furruckabad	4	23	8	102	33	49	XIII.
15	Futtehpore	3	51	23	27	41	48	XIV.
	Mirzapore	1	22	8	69	64	40	XV.
	Mynpoory	4	32	10	13	60	35	XVI.
	Meerut	1	23	14	12	44	26	XVII.
19	Moradabad	0	15	0	24	41	20	XVIII.
	Total	71	964	432	1,919	1,747		

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to perceive from the Resolutions recorded by the Court on the Reports of the respective Judges, that they have urged upon them the expediency of taking up a larger number of original suits. Only 71 in all have been disposed of during the year under review by the Judges themselves. The Judges will be free this year from the extraordinary labor of Special Commissions, and, therefore, the result of the present year will probably show some difference in the classification in the last column.

It appears that out of 54,451 original suits and appeals decided in trial during the year, 8,855 were decided *ex-parté*, and 16,910 on confession. The Judges and the Court are unanimously of opinion, that the confessions are, almost without exception, made without any fraudulent intent; and the question may therefore be regarded as having been disposed of, especially as a Bill is before the Legislative Council for legalizing cognovits without suit.

5. It will be perceived that the result of the appeal statement, as shown below, is most creditable for the Moonsiffs as a body. Only 9 per cent. of their decisions have been appealed from; and of these only 37 per cent. have been reversed, modified, or remanded. One half of the 71 original suits decided by the Judges themselves were carried in appeal to the Sudder Court, and of these, in 32 per cent. the decisions were reversed, modified, or remanded.

Result of Appeals.

COURTS.	Number of Suits decided.	Appeals admitted.	Appeals reversed or modified.	Appeals confirmed.	Proportion of Appeals admitted to Suits decided.	Proportion of reversals, including orders modified, and remands to Appeals tried.
Moonsiffs'	53,327	4,674	1,613	2,744	9	37
Sudder Ameens'	1,890	328	124	198	17	39
Principal Sudder Ameens'	5,341	1,014	271	500	19	35
Judges'	71	36	12	25	50	32

6. The improvement observable in the duration of suits in every class of Court, as shown in the following statement, is very gratifying, and is especially creditable to the Moonsiffs.

Duration of Suits.

COURTS.	1859.		1860.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Moonsiffs'	3	3	1	24
Sudder Ameens'	4	6	3	8
Principal Sudder Ameens'	4	7	3	29
Judges'	6	7	5	8

Execution of Decrees.

7. It is satisfactory to observe from the following return a slight improvement (*viz.*, 3 per cent.) in the number of decrees completely executed as compared with last year's return. But the Court have been informed that a more favorable result might have been expected, and should still be looked for.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Applications for execution of Decree.				Proportion of column 2 to column 5.
	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed in every way.	
Saharunpore	1,313	1,190	2,619	5,122	26
Meerut	714	823	1,740	3,277	21
Allygurh	933	1,022	2,175	4,130	23
Moradabad	1,652	1,462	2,566	5,680	29
Bareilly	1,227	876	1,601	3,704	33
Shahjehanpore	1,405	952	1,762	4,092	34
Agra	1,127	950	2,388	4,465	25
Mynpoory	666	595	825	2,086	32
Furruckabad	1,496	1,520	2,457	5,473	27
Cawnpore	744	367	468	1,579	41
Futtehpore	210	95	178	483	43
Bundlekund	507	0	614	1,121	45
Allahabad	959	647	1,401	3,007	31
Goruckpore	2,004	490	1,881	4,375	46
Azimgurh	1,039	217	1,199	2,455	42
Jounpore	773	206	524	1,503	51
Mirzapore	449	297	662	1,408	32
Benares	484	445	719	1,648	29
Ghazeepore	1,019	444	1,251	2,714	38
Kumaon	415	153	231	799	52
Total	19,136	12,724	27,261	59,121	32

8. The proportion of suits for real property and for bond debt, compared with other descriptions of original suits, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Description of Original Suits.

1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED FOR					Proportion of Suits for real property to total Suits.	Proportion of Suits for bond debt to total Suits.
		Land Rent.	Real Property.	Debts on Bond.	Other Suits.	Total.		
MEERUT	Saharunpore	23	145	2,928	515	3,571	3	82
	Meerut	18	141	2,305	580	3,064	5	75
	Allygurh	0	87	2,837	703	3,627	2	78
ROHILCUND	Moradabad	72	311	4,557	1,108	6,048	5	75
	Bareilly	44	119	3,426	663	4,252	3	81
	Shahjehanpore	46	112	3,564	696	4,418	3	81
AGRA	Agra	41	99	3,732	523	4,395	2	85
	Mynpoory	0	109	2,010	534	2,653	4	76
	Furruckabad	15	162	3,941	1,200	5,318	3	74
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore	16	88	1,350	598	2,052	4	66
	Futtehpore	1	59	211	275	546	11	31
	Bundlekund	1	72	857	419	1,349	5	64
	Allahabad	0	78	1,977	578	2,633	3	75
BENARES	Goruckpore	0	785	1,570	1,588	3,943	20	40
	Azimgurh	23	388	768	880	2,059	19	32
	Jounpore	16	28	674	687	1,405	2	48
	Mirzapore	0	20	839	529	1,388	1	60
	Benares	3	50	1,076	412	1,541	3	70
	Ghazeepore	2	80	1,045	853	1,980	4	51
	Total ...	321	2,913	39,667	13,341	56,242	6	71

It seems that, as hitherto, the great proportion of the litigation, no less than 71 per cent. is connected with claims for bond-debts.

Value of Stamps sold.

Aggregate value of Stamps filed.	Refunded on Razeenamah.	Net value.
5,75,412	52,623	5,22,789

9. The marginal memo. shows the value of judicial stamps sold in the subordinate Civil Courts in these Provinces during the past year.

It appears that the sum refunded on razeenamah during the year amounts to Rupees 52,623, and a question has arisen whether the system of refund should not be abolished. On this point the Judges of the Court are divided in opinion. The majority, Messrs. Morgan, Lean, and Wylly, holding that the institution stamp is a heavy tax on justice, the most objectionable of all taxes, which can be defended on no principle, but that of financial necessity; and it is but just, therefore, that, when the assistance of the Courts is not required to enforce a right, as is the case in razeenamahs, the refund should be made. Messrs. Gubbins and Ross, on the other hand, apart from the financial question, are of opinion, that the system encourages needless litigation by permitting parties to recover by compromise the greater part of their law charges. They also think that it has a tendency to foster the practice of instituting groundless suits for the sole purpose of extracting money from some wealthy man, who is content to pay something rather than risk the annoyance and chances of litigation. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the view taken of this question by Messrs. Gubbins and Ross, and the Court have been informed that he will be prepared, on a fitting occasion, to advocate an amendment of the law on this head, fully assured that the result will show, in the diminished number of suits settled by razeenamah, that the means at present allowed of recovering the institution stamp have been abused. It is true, as observed by the majority of the Judges, that the time of the Court is not so much taken up when a razeenamah is filed as it would be if the case were contested throughout; but some of its time has nevertheless been taken up in the proceedings connected with the institution of the suit; and in all *bonâ fide* cases of razeenamahs, it is the fact of the existence of the Civil Court, with all its costly apparatus, which has enabled the plaintiff to obtain his dues from the defendant, in consequence of which he has filed a razeenamah; and it seems but reasonable, therefore, that he should pay something towards the support of the Court to which he is indebted for the recovery of his rights. The financial aspect of the case, too, must not be lost sight of at the present time. The gain to Government in these Provinces alone will apparently not fall short of half a lakh of Rupees per annumn; and, moreover, refund is no longer allowed in cases of appeal. For all these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor is in favor of the proposal to abolish the practice of refunding the cost of the stamp of the original suit on the filing of a razeenamah.

Percentage of costs to Suit.

10. It is satisfactory to perceive the considerable reduction exhibited in the subjoined return, in the percentage of costs to value of suits in all the Courts, but those of the Sudder Ameens, in which the costs exceed Rupees 17 per cent. The average in the Judges' Courts is only 6·75 per cent., which is very moderate. The Court have not yet concluded the enquiries which they have instituted into the causes which determine the varying percentage

of the amount of costs to the value of suits; and this subject will not be lost sight of in the next Annual Report.

COURTS.	Total number of Suits disposed of, Original and Appeal.	Total value of ditto.	Total cost of ditto.	Average value of each Suit.	Average costs of each Suit.	Percentage of costs to value.	
						1860.	1859.
Judges'	3,532	28,25,577	1,91,943	780	54	6·75	11·65
Principal Sudder Ameens' ...	6,858	59,78,511	6,75,887	871	98	11·14	12·25
Sudder Ameens'	1,890	7,42,366	1,32,367	392	70	17·83	1·50
Moonsiffs'	53,327	40,65,120	6,25,065	76	11	15·37	19·25

11. From the marginal memorandum it appears that, at the same rate at which the work has been conducted during the year, it would take fourteen months to clear the regular file of the Sudder Court. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to note that, by abandoning the practice of writing formal English decisions, and the substitution of a simple English order of a few lines for the rejection of all unadmitted special appeals, the Court have been able materially to lighten their labors in that department; and he trusts that, with the aid of the second Extra Judge, whose appointment was sanctioned in the month of September by the Government of India, they will be able to report the clearance of all arrears on their files at the expiration of the current year.

Statement of the Court's Regular File and Special Appeal File.

Appeals.	Pending on 1st January.		Admitted in		Disposed of in		Pending on 1st January.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Regular ...	177	150	75	82	102	105	150	127
Special ...	291	724	578	732	145	509	724	947

Incarceration of Debtors.

12. It is gratifying to find that the Court and the Judges are unanimously of opinion, that the power conferred on the subordinate Civil Courts of imprisoning debtors in execution of decree, have not been abused by them. The number of debtors incarcerated during the year is 703, or 136 more than during 1859.

Operation of Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859.

13. Subjoined is the result of the judicious Circular issued by the Court calling for the returns of the number of cases in which either of the parties to a suit was prosecuted criminally for false verification of plaints or written statements, under Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859. The Court state that they are convinced, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with them in thinking,

that there is no ground for any apprehension that the honest plaintiff or defendant need hesitate about instituting "a fair though doubtful claim, or maintaining a dubious though legitimate defence. The Court have, however, been requested to notice this subject again in their report for the year 1861. At present, on the whole, they are inclined to think that the powers conferred by the Section have hardly been had recourse to sufficiently, with a view to check the abuses which formerly existed in so glaring a form, and which the provisions of the Section are intended and calculated to meet.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases prosecuted for false verification under Section 24.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore...	0	
Meerut	2	Convicted.
Allygurh	3	1 Convicted.
Moradabad	1	Convicted.
Bareilly	*	*
Shahjehanpore	1	Convicted.
Agra	0	
Furruckabad	4	1 Convicted.
Mynpoory	1	Acquitted.
Cawnpore	1	Convicted.
Futtehpore	0	
Bundlekund	0	
Allahabad	0	
Goruckpore	0	
Azimgurh	0	
Jounpore	0	
Mirzapore	0	
Ghazeepore	0	
Benares	4	3 Convicted.
Total	17	{ 10 Convicted. { 7 Acquitted.

14. The following statement shows the working of Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, which has for its object the substitution, at the instance of the Collector, of temporary alienation of an estate, in lieu of sale in execution of a decree. Only 175 such representations were made throughout these Provinces, but the number will, probably, increase during the currency of the present year. The Court have been requested to impress upon the Zillah Judges the importance of keeping in view the means which are placed in their hands by Sections

Working of Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859.

90 and 243, of mitigating the effects of a decree to the debtor, without any material detriment to the interests of the Creditor.

DISTRICTS.	Number of recommendations made by the Revenue Authorities under Section 244, Act VIII.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore	8	4 Rejected. Sale stayed. Pending.
Meerut...	22	
Allygurh	4	
Moradabad	0	
Bareilly...	45	
Shajehanpore	8	
Agra	26	
Furruckabad	0	
Mynpoory	20	
Cawnpore	0	
Futtehpore	0	
Bundlekund	0	
Allahabad	6	
Goruckpore	*	
Azimgurh	33	
Jounpore	1	
Mirzapore	0	
Ghazeepore	0	
Benares	0	
Total	175	

Introduction of the system of Muzkooree Peons on fixed salaries.

15. The successful results which, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, has attended the introduction of the system of entertaining muzkooree peons on regular fixed salaries of Rupees 5 and Rupees 4 a month, is a subject for sincere congratulation. It seems that a body of men, only 13 short of 3,000, have been maintained on regular pay, at an outlay of Rupees 1,17,740 for the nine months, beginning from 1st April 1860: and that there is a net surplus available from the Tulubanah Fund, amounting to Rupees 7,002-0-5, at the disposal of the Government. It further appears that the sum of Rupees 41,577, or one-fourth of the total tulubanah collections has been paid during the past year, under the authority of Section 14, Regulation XXVI. of 1814, as Nazirs' meeran. The Court rightly regard this as a needless and wasteful expenditure; and propose that, on the abolition of the Regulation in question, this sum shall be devoted to the maintenance of a respectably paid establishment for every Moonsiffee. They have further proposed that the present amount in deposit, *viz.*, Rupees 7,002, be spent in increasing the pay of the Amlah of the Moonsiff's Court during the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor is reluctantly compelled to record his opinion that, in the present financial exigency, neither of these proposals can be prudently allowed. It is shown that, on the abolition of Regulation XXVI. of 1814, a saving of upwards of half a lakh of Rupees will be effected annually in these tulubanah collections; and the sum is sufficiently large to render it inexpedient, at present, to expend it in the manner suggested. His Honor, however, gladly acknowledges the truth and the justice of the

principle enunciated by the Court, that these savings may, both judiciously and legitimately, be devoted to the improvement of the judicial administration, and he has informed the Court that, at a period of less monetary pressure, he will be glad if they will bring their proposals forward, in the full assurance that they will meet with favorable consideration.

Since the above was written, Act XXVI. of 1814 has been repealed, with the exception of Section 14, which provides for Nazirs' meeran. As it appears objectionable, in every way, that the system should be preserved, the subject will be specially referred for the consideration of the Legislative Council through the Member for these Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Peons.	Amount of Tulubanah realized after deducting the one-fourth paid to Nazirs.	Amount of Salaries of Peons.	Surplus at the close of the year.	Deficit at the close of the year.	Net surplus.
Saharunpore ...	161	6,640 7 10	7,004 0 0	....	363 8 2	....
Meerut ...	170	6,962 9 3	6,843 0 0	119 9 3	....	119 9 3
Allygurh ...	220	8,295 2 6	8,068 0 0	227 2 6	....	227 2 6
Moradabad ...	274	12,270 2 7	11,067 0 0	1,203 2 7	....	1,203 2 7
Bareilly ...	180	7,634 15 3	7,262 0 0	372 15 3	....	372 15 3
Shahjehanpore ...	237	9,972 14 6	9,955 0 0	17 14 6	....	17 14 6
Agra ...	210	8,578 1 1	8,967 0 0	....	388 14 11	....
Furruckabad ...	174	9,634 14 9	7,032 0 0	2,602 14 9	....	2,602 14 9
Mynpoory ...	96	4,649 3 3	4,243 0 0	406 3 3	....	406 3 3
Cawnpore ...	197	3,819 10 3	3,061 0 0	758 10 3	....	758 10 3
Futtehpore ...	32	Not received.	....	....	....	....
Bundlekund ...	71	3,051 6 0	2,870 0 0	181 6 0	....	181 6 0
Allahabad ...	170	6,964 12 3	6,882 0 0	82 12 3	....	82 12 3
Goruckpore ...	281	15,160 9 3	14,027 0 0	1,133 9 3	....	1,133 9 3
Azimghur ...	116	4,231 13 6	4,144 0 0	87 13 6	....	87 13 6
Jounpore ...	96	2,960 4 6	2,917 0 0	43 4 6	....	43 4 6
Mirzapore ...	83	4,474 3 4	4,289 0 0	185 3 4	....	185 3 4
Benares ...	65	4,398 15 3	4,322 0 0	76 15 3	....	76 15 3
Ghazeepore ...	154	5,032 15 1	4,778 0 0	254 15 1	....	254 15 1
Kumaon ...	......	Exceptional.	....	....	....	....
					752 7 1	7,754 7 6
					Deduct	752 7 1
Total ...	2,987	1,24,733 0 5	1,17,731 0 0	7,754 7 6	....	7,002 0 5

Result of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

16. The report of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories shows an increase of efficiency in every branch.

There was an increase in original suits—

In 1859 8,387

In 1860 9,413

In 1859, in execution of decrees, the balance unexecuted, amounted to 736.

In 1860 „ „ „ „ to 562.

The value of Stamps sold in 1859 was Rs. 36,598
Ditto ditto in 1860 was „ 42,534

The number of common appeals in 1859 was 427
Ditto ditto in 1860 was 426

Of these, there were pending at the close of 1859, 26
Ditto ditto of 1860, 59

But of these 59, 42 were on the file of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Saugor, who had long been in failing health, and ultimately died on the 7th December.

There is marked improvement in the average duration of trials, *viz.*:—

In 1849 .. .. .. 42 days,
In 1860 .. .. .. 29 days,

and this result would have been much better, had it not been for the discreditable returns from three Moonsiffees. The Lieutenant-Governor will take care that the statements for next year shall exhibit a still further improvement in this respect.

The above satisfactory results may be attributed partly to increased confidence on the part of the people in our Courts and in the stability of our Government, and partly to the zealous administration of the Judicial Officers, one of whom was the lamented Mr. Craigie.

Result of the Administration of Ajmere.

17. The Returns for Ajmere present nothing which calls for notice in the pages of an Annual Administration Report.

Publication of the opinions of the Law Officers of the Court.

18. During the past year arrangements have been made for the publication of such by-gone opinions of the Law Officers of the Court as escaped the general destruction of records during the Mutinies, and future opinions will hereafter be prepared for publication, both question and answers in English. References for opinions to the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers can only now be made through the Zillah Judge to the Registrar of the Court. The advantages of this system over the old one, under which any Civil Court could put a question to these Officers, on any subject, and in any language, is obvious.

Revised Rules for the examination of Moonsiffs and Pleaders.

19. During the year a revised set of Rules has been established for the examination of candidates for the office of Moonsiff and Pleader, which will be found in Appendix No. 1.

Abolition of the Banda Judgeship, and introduction of Courts of Small Causes.

20. The proposals made during the year to abolish the Banda Judgeship and add the District of Banda to the jurisdiction of the Judge at Futtehpore, as well as to establish three Small Cause Courts at Allahabad, at Agra, and at Benares, have been sanctioned. But as these arrangements have been carried into effect in the course

of the present year, they may be more appropriately commented on in the next Annual Administration Report.

Reduction of Holidays, Hindoo and Mahomedan, under Act L. of 1860.

21. Under the provisions of Act L. of 1860 the Hindoo and Mahomedan holidays have been reduced, as a tentative measure, to 18 and 9 respectively, as shown below. Besides those contained in the list of Hindoo holidays all days on which a Solar or Lunar Eclipse may occur, may be counted as holidays.

	No.	Holiday	Days
MAHOMEDAN	1.	Shub-i-Burat	1
	2.	Eed-ool-fitr	2
	3.	Eed-ooz-zoha	2
	4.	Mohurrum	3
	5.	Barah Wafat	1
			9
HINDOO	1.	Sree Punchumee	1
	2.	Sheo Ratree	1
	3.	Holee	2
	4.	Ramnowmee	1
	5.	Nirjulla Ekadushee	1
	6.	Ruksha Bundun	1
	7.	Junum Ushtumee	1
	8.	Unnunt Chowdus	1
	9.	Duhsera	5
	10.	Dewalee	2
	11.	Junun Dooj	1
	12.	Deo Uthan	1
			18

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General Statement of business performed during the year.

22. The following statement shows that the number of persons under trial during the year has fluctuated but little as compared with 1859, being 72,904 in the past, and 71,449 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of in 1860 shows a gradual improvement. The comparative paucity of cases which have been pending above three months is satisfactory, and the results would have been still more so, were it not for the large number of such cases which were pending in Humeerpoor and Agra, *viz.*, 21 and 35, respectivly. The Court have been requested to inform the Magistrates of those Districts, that the Government will expect to find a marked improvement in this respect in the course of the ensuing year:—

DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the magisterial authorities.		
	H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
Saharunpore	584	1,273	1,857	559	1,238	1,797
1859	474	972	1,446	460	943	1,403
Mozuffernuggur	394	1,118	1,512	383	1,111	1,494
1859	581	1,454	2,035	531	1,397	1,928
Dehra Dhoon	151	544	695	138	529	667
1859	183	760	943	174	750	924
Meerut	986	2,593	3,579	948	2,549	3,497
1859	702	2,265	2,967	662	2,213	2,875
Boolundshuhur	532	1,493	2,025	487	1,451	1,938
1859	432	2,042	2,474	412	1,993	2,405
Allygurh	608	1,358	1,966	581	1,300	1,881
1859	601	1,458	2,059	575	1,411	1,986
Moradabad	934	1,073	2,007	906	1,024	1,930
1859	995	1,266	2,261	961	1,229	2,190
Bijnour	470	831	1,301	448	803	1,251
1859	332	695	1,027	309	659	968
Bareilly	1,379	1,637	3,016	1,339	1,585	2,924
1859	1,530	1,718	3,248	1,490	1,615	3,105
Shahjehanpore	739	2,190	2,929	709	2,134	2,843
1859	772	964	1,736	745	936	1,681
Budaon	1,182	1,385	2,567	1,173	1,371	2,544
1859	861	1,253	2,114	818	1,157	1,975
Agra	1,395	2,664	4,059	1,312	2,543	3,855
1859	1,122	2,745	3,867	1,065	2,727	3,792
Muttra	678	1,310	1,988	637	1,227	1,864
1859	629	1,150	1,779	591	1,115	1,706
Furruckabad	704	2,001	2,705	673	1,967	2,640
1859	761	2,235	2,996	711	2,155	2,860
Mynpoory	481	1,252	1,670	405	1,225	1,630
1859	382	1,350	1,738	360	1,339	1,699
Etawah	271	1,765	2,036	265	1,715	1,980
1859	422	1,291	1,713	397	1,160	1,557
Etah	607	1,327	1,934	597	1,318	1,915
1859	486	1,950	2,436	468	1,921	2,389
Cawnpore	700	1,259	1,959	684	1,203	1,887
1859	830	1,223	2,053	777	1,163	1,940
Futtehpore	334	1,093	1,427	326	1,070	1,396
1859	339	866	1,205	291	841	1,132
Banda	289	1,217	1,506	276	1,191	1,467
1859	621	1,464	2,085	616	1,899	2,015
Allahabad	601	2,033	2,634	542	2,020	2,562
1859	503	1,522	2,025	484	1,507	1,991
Goruckpore	759	1,261	2,020	739	1,252	1,991
1859	687	1,096	1,783	684	1,052	1,736
Azimgurh	775	950	1,725	751	931	1,682
1859	1,162	807	1,969	1,112	781	1,893
Jounpore	654	1,508	2,162	603	1,482	2,085
1859	700	1,556	2,256	668	1,522	2,190
Mirzapore	583	1,647	2,230	543	1,589	2,132
1859	623	1,360	1,983	611	1,332	1,943
Benares	1,132	1,962	3,094	1,074	1,879	2,953
1859	1,362	2,421	3,783	1,283	2,330	3,613
Ghazeepore	620	1,405	2,025	611	1,385	1,996
1859	791	1,287	2,078	758	1,269	2,027
Total	18,479	40,149	58,628	17,709	39,092	56,801
Total	18,883	39,176	58,059	18,013	37,916	55,929

Number of persons under trial at the close of the year, columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above three months.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the magisterial authorities.					
				Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.		
H.	M.	Total.		H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
16	30	46	....	330	1,092	1,422	229	146	375
10	23	33	....	230	567	797	230	376	606
3	0	3	....	158	859	1,017	225	252	477
19	13	32	....	202	911	1,113	329	486	815
8	11	19	4	82	334	416	56	195	251
2	4	6	....	75	469	544	99	281	380
24	24	48	....	614	2,008	2,622	334	541	875
27	20	47	47	409	1,527	1,936	253	686	939
35	37	72	....	337	909	1,246	150	542	692
17	44	61	....	211	1,270	1,481	201	723	924
24	34	58	....	383	699	1,082	198	601	799
14	17	31	....	332	813	1,145	243	595	841
16	30	46	....	508	647	1,155	398	377	775
19	21	40	....	366	598	964	595	631	1,226
15	19	34	....	251	426	677	197	377	574
20	5	25	....	121	355	476	188	304	492
35	42	77	....	641	786	1,427	698	799	1,497
16	60	76	4	528	882	1,410	962	733	1,695
22	41	63	1	458	1,285	1,743	251	849	1,100
21	22	43	....	418	537	955	327	399	726
4	6	10	....	765	780	1,545	408	591	999
40	86	126	....	385	594	979	433	563	996
64	111	175	35	687	1,244	1,931	625	1,299	1,924
40	13	53	....	640	1,416	2,050	425	1,311	1,736
34	72	106	....	444	761	1,205	193	466	659
20	20	40	....	353	620	973	238	495	733
19	15	34	....	440	1,692	2,132	233	275	508
39	56	95	10	390	1,579	1,969	321	576	897
11	16	27	....	242	675	917	173	550	723
15	7	22	....	206	750	956	154	589	743
3	20	23	....	168	1,133	1,301	97	582	679
17	23	40	....	241	582	823	156	578	734
10	1	11	....	389	715	1,104	208	603	811
17	23	40	....	238	920	1,158	230	1,001	1,231
6	45	51	....	386	650	1,036	298	553	851
18	41	59	1	393	532	925	384	631	1,015
...	5	5	....	187	688	875	138	383	521
34	23	57	....	149	536	685	142	305	447
4	12	16	....	171	659	830	105	532	637
3	23	26	....	217	633	850	399	766	1,165
56	10	66	....	354	1,453	1,807	188	567	755
13	12	25	4	251	868	1,119	233	639	872
19	7	26	....	367	897	1,264	372	355	727
2	37	39	23	361	633	994	323	419	742
11	19	30	....	389	687	1,076	362	244	606
38	29	67	9	427	388	815	685	393	1,078
42	12	54	....	280	893	1,173	323	589	912
32	24	56	5	317	845	1,162	351	677	1,028
29	48	77	8	325	921	1,246	218	668	886
10	20	30	6	451	886	1,337	160	446	606
45	70	115	7	529	1,054	1,583	545	825	1,370
54	45	99	1	602	1,125	1,727	681	1,205	1,886
6	16	22	....	381	997	1,378	230	388	618
16	16	32	....	436	829	1,265	322	440	762
561	753	1,314	55	10,266	24,934	35,200	7,452	13,149	21,601
553	727	1,280	110	8,949	21,665	30,614	9,064	10,251	25,315

DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the magisterial authorities.		
	H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
Saugor	472	1,500	1,972	457	1,489	1,946
1859	385	1,352	1,737	362	1,331	1,693
Dumoh	185	397	582	176	384	560
1859	196	386	582	174	386	560
Jubbulpore	586	921	1,507	567	921	1,488
1859	404	865	1,269	377	862	1,239
Mundlah	252	378	630	221	378	599
1859	200	436	636	193	425	618
Seonee	288	576	864	232	557	789
1859	231	359	590	204	359	563
Hoshungabad	269	828	1,097	256	812	1,068
1859	307	827	1,134	274	760	1,034
Baitool	147	545	692	123	533	656
1859	200	381	581	198	381	579
Nursingpore	373	820	1,193	330	794	1,124
1859	519	897	1,416	511	884	1,395
Kumaon	169	558	727	148	545	693
1859	121	617	738	116	549	665
Gurhwal	45	201	246	43	185	228
1859	30	216	246	28	203	231
Bhabur Terai	163	101	264	153	101	254
1859	92	83	175	87	83	170
Jaloun	145	843	988	142	822	964
1859	156	733	889	146	729	875
Jhansie	341	1,600	1,941	315	1,536	1,851
1859	397	1,377	1,774	368	1,327	1,695
Chundeyree	103	542	645	97	537	634
1859	84	296	380	80	292	372
Humeeerpoor	282	646	928	269	559	828
1859	565	678	1,243	530	638	1,168
Total	3,820	10,456	14,276	3,529	10,153	13,682
Total	3,887	9,503	13,390	3,648	9,209	12,857

Number of persons under trial at the close of the year, columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above three months.	NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE MAGISTERIAL AUTHORITIES.					
				Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.		
H.	M.	Total.		H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
4	7	11	......	323	1,247	1,570	134	242	376
19	18	37	4	241	966	1,207	121	365	486
7	11	18	4	137	295	432	39	89	128
19	...	19	3	132	304	436	42	82	124
8	4	12	......	323	591	914	244	330	574
11	3	14	3	245	527	772	132	335	467
8	...	8	......	160	259	419	61	119	180
4	7	11	......	132	316	448	61	109	170
4	14	18	......	137	358	495	95	199	294
9	1	10	3	158	291	449	46	68	114
7	13	20	4	129	481	610	127	331	458
29	62	91	9	156	409	565	118	351	469
21	15	36	......	91	388	479	32	145	177
2	...	2	......	121	326	447	77	55	132
27	23	50	......	178	492	670	152	302	454
5	5	10	2	213	499	712	298	385	683
18	13	31	......	85	363	448	63	182	245
5	68	73	4	68	396	464	48	153	201
2	16	18	......	27	106	133	16	79	95
...	13	13	......	23	129	152	5	74	79
2	...	2	......	88	76	164	65	25	90
5	...	5	......	48	55	103	39	28	67
3	17	20	......	84	671	755	58	155	209
4	4	8	......	82	524	606	64	205	269
15	55	70	......	219	1,171	1,390	96	365	461
15	25	40	1	245	923	1,168	123	404	527
6	4	10	......	72	461	533	25	76	101
...	4	4	......	54	238	292	26	54	80
8	37	45	21	132	243	375	137	316	453
27	30	57	5	161	353	514	369	285	654
140	229	369	29	2,185	7,202	9,387	1344	2,951	4,295
154	240	394	34	2,079	6,256	8,335	1569	2,953	4,522

The proportion of convictions and committals to acquittals, *viz.*, 63 per cent. of the former, contrasts very favorably with the results attained in 1859, in which year 43 per cent. were acquitted.

Result of Appeals.

23. The subjoined statement of the result of appeals preferred to the Sessions Judges, from the orders of the magisterial authorities, shows that 71 per cent. have been either rejected or confirmed. This cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory:—

DISTRICTS.	Appeals from Criminal Trials.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	Appeals from Miscellaneous Cases.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	Appeals Act IV. of 1840.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	General percentage of reversals to appeals tried.
	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		
Saharunpore	9	45	12	18·	14	28	1	23·25	...	3	...	......	11·60
Mozuffernuggur ...	7	17	23	48·93	16	20	6	14·33	1	2	1	25·	32·25
Dehra Dhoon	...	11	9	45·	1	4	...	......	...	...	...	......	36·
Meerut	4	92	34	26·15	1	7	3	27·	...	28	14	33·	27·86
Boolundshuhur	4	30	35	50·72	4	8	2	14·28	2	10	...	......	38·94
Allyghur	8	48	22	28·20	12	29	1	2·38	4	20	2	7·29	17·12
Moradabad	...	18	8	30·76	...	8	1	11·	...	13	2	13·	22·
Bijnour	1	12	3	18·75	...	3	1	25·	...	...	1	......	23·80
Bareilly	3	33	26	41·93	...	......	...	......	2	7	4	30·76	40·
Budaon	7	38	18	33·96	3	1	1	20·	3	12	13	46·42	33·33
Shahjehanpore	16	48	33	34·02	5	2	..	......	1	1	9	81·	36·53
Agra...	8	45	29	35·36	2	8	5	33·	...	1	1	50·	35·35
Muttra..	7	18	23	47·91	3	6	...	......	...	3	...	......	36·33
Furruckabad	5	55	38	38·77	2	11	49	79·03	3	29	7	17·94	47·23
Mynpoory	1	22	22	48·88	4	5	...	......	2	14	3	15·78	34·24
Etawah	...	27	16	37·20	1	3	...	......	3	4	1	12·5	30·90
Etah	1	21	16	42·10	1	5	2	25·	...	9	3	25·	36·20
Cawnpore...	6	29	41	55·39	22	39	19	23·75	3	24	14	34·14	37·56
Futtehpore	7	44	29	41·42	11	10	12	36·	...	7	4	36·	36·29
Banda	13	13	5	16·12	4	3	...	......	...	4	2	33·	15·90
Allahabad	...	29	9	23·68	1	34	14	28·57	...	...	...	......	26·43
Goruckpore	25	43	17	20·	2	3	...	......	...	30	9	23·09	20·15
Azimgurh	...	17	6	26·08	...	47	16	25·39	...	39	7	15·21	21·21
Jounpore	17	35	42	44·68	12	63	28	27·18	5	43	10	17·24	31·37
Mirzapore	10	35	7	13·45	10	13	13	36·11	...	24	6	20·	21·86
Benares	6	70	28	26·92	9	42	13	20·31	5	40	5	10·	21·11
Ghazeepore	6	40	14	23·33	11	1	3	20·	6	48	14	20·58	21·67
Saugor	16	31	22	31·88	5	2	5	41·66	4	2	...	......	31·03
Dumoh...	5	6	...	......	2	......	...	......	...	...	...	......	......
Jubbulpore	12	26	19	33·	9	1	...	......	...	1	1	50·	28·98
Mundlah	1	25	25	49·01	1	......	...	......	...	...	...	......	48·07
Seonee	7	6	1	7·14	1	......	...	......	...	...	...	......	66·66
Hoshungabad	9	21	8	21·05	1	......	...	......	3	2	...	......	18·18
Baitool	1	4	2	28·57	1	......	...	......	...	...	1	......	33·33
Nursingpore...	24	13	11	22·91	...	......	2	......	1	...	...	......	25·49
Kumaon	27	30	16	21·91	7	2	...	......	...	...	...	......	19·51
Gurhwal	3	8	4	26·	1	2	...	......	...	...	...	......	22·22
Bhabur Terai	...	11	2	15·38	...	......	...	......	...	...	...	......	15·38
Jaloun	2	5	6	46·15	3	14	1	62·25	...	1	...	......	21·87
Jhansie	...	7	4	36·	3	8	...	......	...	4	...	......	15·38
Chundeyree	...	3	9	75·	8	1	1	25·	...	...	...	......	58·82
Humeerpoor	1	11	5	29·41	1	4	5	55·	...	1	...	......	31·71
Total	279	1,142	699	32·34	189	437	204	24·49	48	426	134	19·38	29·14
Average	6	27	16	32·5	4	10	4	22·	1	10	3	15·38	28·39

24. The result of the committals, as compared with the same in the previous year, is shown in the following statement in detail, and in abstract, and is satisfactory:—

Result of Committals.

DISTRICTS.		Convicted.		Referred.		Acquitted.		Cancelled.		Died.		Escaped.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Saharunpore	...	17	30	6	6	2	14	...	......	...	......	...	......
Mozuffernuggur	...	8	19	3	3	7	14	...	......	...	......	...	......
Dehra Dhoon	...	2	2	1	1	......	2	...	......	...	......	...	......
Meerut	...	28	54	12	19	14	36	...	......	...	......	...	......
Boolundshuhur	...	15	31	2	3	6	25	...	......	...	......	...	......
Allygurh	...	25	42	7	8	9	18	...	......	...	......	...	......
Moradabad	...	18	40	9	10	4	10	2	2	...	......	...	......
Bijnour	...	15	36	1	1	2	16	...	......	...	......	...	......
Bareilly	...	24	39	16	23	15	49	...	......	...	......	...	......
Budaon	...	22	53	11	18	11	39	...	......	...	......	...	......
Shahjehanpore	...	58	98	13	25	3	9	...	......	...	......	...	......
Agra	...	29	45	8	11	19	68	...	......	...	......	...	......
Muttra	...	23	40	6	11	8	30	...	......	...	......	...	......
Furruckabad	...	31	52	29	51	15	56	1	1	...	2	1	1
Mynpoory	...	7	13	4	7	4	22	...	......	...	......	...	......
Etawah	...	13	16	16	21	5	5	...	......	...	......	...	......
Etah	...	27	85	7	8	3	34	...	......	...	......	...	......
Cawnpore	...	20	35	15	18	25	51	14	17	...	......	...	......
Futtehpore	...	12	26	5	6	8	21	...	......	...	......	...	......
Banda	...	18	30	9	14	5	14	...	......	...	......	...	......
Allahabad	...	41	72	9	11	19	30	7	9	...	......	...	......
Goruckpore	...	18	23	10	11	9	12	...	......	...	......	...	......
Azimgurh	...	34	69	2	7	1	11	...	......	...	......	...	......
Jounpore	...	20	30	6	6	6	21	...	......	...	......	...	......
Mirzapore	...	25	77	2	3	3	13	...	......	...	......	...	......
Benares	...	44	90	9	16	14	50	...	......	...	......	...	......
Ghazeepore	...	31	50	3	3	8	17	...	......	...	......	...	......
Total	...	625	1,197	221	321	225	687	41	62	...	2	1	1
Saugor	...	41	82	7	16	15	31	5	10	...	4	...	......
Dumoh	...	12	22	2	2	......	6	3	9	...	1	...	......
Jubbulpore	...	29	78	7	12	11	29	5	16	...	......	...	......
Mundlah	...	2	3	2	3	3	6	3	6	...	......	...	......
Seonee	...	17	28	2	3	4	18	2	3	...	......	...	......
Hoshungabad	...	17	23	......	......	10	14	2	2	...	2	...	......
Baitool	...	7	10	......	......	11	21	1	5	...	......	...	......
Nursingpore	...	9	13	3	7	4	8	2	2	...	1	...	......
Kumaon, Gurhwal, Bhabur Terai	...	10	16	5	10	4	8	...	......	...	......	...	......
Jaloun	...	5	7	1	1	1	4	...	......	...	......	...	......
Jhansie	...	19	43	3	4	6	9	...	......	...	......	...	......
Chundeyree	...	16	16	1	2	6	6	...	......	...	......	...	......
Humeerpore	...	6	10	9	10	5	22	...	......	...	......	...	......
Total	...	190	351	42	70	80	182	23	53	...	8	...	......
Grand Total	...	815	1,548	263	391	305	869	64	115	...	10	1	1
Average	...	19	39	6	9	7	20	1	2	...	......	...	......

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Statement.

Year.	Convicted.	Referred.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Commitment cancelled.	Proportion of acquittals to persons tried.
1859	1,364	723	1,333	151	172	39
1860	1,548	391	869	11	115	31

Statement of Criminal business, and of Suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year.

25. The following statements show in detail and in abstract the amount of criminal business, and of suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year. The comparatively small number of heinous cases disposed of in the Non-Regulation Districts, as well as the comparative absence of suits under Act IV. of 1840, will not escape notice, and the Judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and of Jhansie have been asked to afford some explanation of the circumstances in their next Annual Report.

DISTRICTS.	Criminal business disposed of.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and petty offences and Appeals, columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases, columns 7 to 10.			Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Above three months.	Total pending.
Saharunpore	888	21	5,025	56	57	0	3
Mozuffernuggur	729	2	5,181	65	48	0	1
Dehra Dhoon	393	12	799	0	4	0	0
Meerut	1,775	33	11,985	215	355	0	11
Boolundshuhur	935	47	1,539	71	65	4	4
Allygurh	1,042	26	7,413	370	174	0	2
Moradabad	1,090	28	9,237	210	78	0	2
Bijnour	628	20	2,401	69	56	0	1
Bareilly	1,687	46	4,508	36	155	0	10
Budaon	1,243	4	3,052	43	188	0	2
Shahjehanpore	1,354	41	6,960	41	50	0	3
Agra	2,128	78	4,212	46	80	0	4
Muttra	963	28	2,517	72	149	0	7
Furruckabad	1,458	21	1,250	430	195	0	9
Mynpoory	698	22	7,737	168	164	0	4
Etawah	1,051	18	8,100	150	46	0	3
Etah	972	6	8,677	34	193	3	11
Cawnpore	1,001	13	4,877	222	114	0	2
Futtehpore	829	4	7,291	46	124	0	0
Banda	849	11	8,652	117	76	0	2
Allahabad	1,195	19	1,492	76	94	0	8
Goruckpore	959	16	10,570	0	224	0	34
Azimgurh	953	24	1,246	19	353	0	9
Jounpore	1,018	20	3,225	88	265	0	7
Mirzapore	1,262	43	31,467	0	161	0	25
Benares	1,572	57	7,610	98	190	0	15
Ghazeepore	1,199	15	5,667	73	212	0	29
Total	27,861	640	1,61,685	2,694	3,771	7	204
Saugor	1,190	6	36,559	0	29	0	1
Dumoh	371	12	5,879	37	13	0	0
Jubbulpore	831	7	23,492	22	38	0	1
Mundlah	378	5	1,619	0	10	0	0
Seonee	416	7	13,839	0	3	0	0
Hoshungabad	613	16	14,669	0	39	0	3
Baitool	397	20	2,441	0	7	0	3
Nursingpore	681	21	5,645	40	23	0	2
Kumaon, Gurhwal, Bhabur Terai	755	29	1,096	117	0	0	0
Jaloun	529	12	19,065	56	13	0	3
Jhansie	1,201	37	6,039	321	65	0	16
Chundeyree	372	5	3,337	79	1	0	0
Humeerpoor	446	17	3,736	224	29	0	0
Total	8,180	194	1,37,316	896	270	0	29
Grand Total ...	36,041	834	2,99,001	3,590	4,041	7	233
Average	858	20	7,119	85	96	0	5

ABSTRACT.

	Criminal business disposed of as detailed in the foregoing statement.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and petty offence and Appeals, columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases, columns 7 to 10.			Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Above three months.	Total pending.
North-Western Provinces, Regulation and Non-Regulation ...	38,051	869	310,187	3,626	• 4,140	7	233
General average of each District ...	906	23	7,385	86	98	...	5

The very large number of cases under Act IV. of 1840, which have been disposed of during the year, *viz.* 4,041, leads the Lieutenant-Governor to suppose that some, at least, of the Magistrates have not borne in mind that the sole question to be decided in these cases is, whether or not the complainant was forcibly dispossessed within one month from the date of his complaint.

Statement of witnesses examined during the year.

26. The subjoined return shows that 248,597 witnesses were examined during the year, of whom no less than 89 per cent. were dismissed on the first day, and only 1 per cent. were detained beyond four days. These results the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be exceedingly creditable.

Years.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses who gave attendance for				Percentage of witnesses who gave attendance in Court for			
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 days.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 days.
1860...	2,48,597	221,510	18,042	5,968	3,077	89	7	2	1
1859...	2,33,028	192,635	22,284	10,106	9,003	83	9	4	4

Average duration of Suits during the year.

27. The following table shows for each District in these Provinces the average duration of cases during the year under review, with or without Police agency. It is satisfactory to find that the result, as compared with 1859, is so very favorable. It is singular that the average duration of trials for heinous offences is so much higher in the Saugor and Jhansie Divisions than in those of the North-Western Provinces Proper. The Court have been requested to inform the Judge of Saugor and the Commissioner of Jhansie, who is also Session

Judge of that Division, that the subject has attracted the particular notice of the Government, and that a radical improvement, in this respect, is looked for in the returns for 1860-61.

DISTRICTS.	In which Thannah Agency was employed.				In which Thannah Agency was not employed.	
	At Thannah.		In Magistrate's Court.		In Magistrate's Court.	
	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.
Saharunpore	1	14¾	12	11	11	7
Mozuffernuggur	3	7	11	5	7	20
Dehra Dhoon	2	5½	2	22	3	4
Meerut	1	0	5	3	5	21
Boolundshuhur	1	5¼	22	10	20	21
Allygurh	1	11	6	4	10	23
Moradabad	2	19	12	12	12	4
Bijnour	1	8	14	13	9	11
Bareilly	1	0	14	0	10	0
Budaon	2	0	15	0	16	14
Shahjehanpore	1	21¼	18	0	18	7
Agra	1	9	15	15	9	20
Muttra	1	0	17	0	12	0
Furruckabad	1	16	17	6	12	10
Mynpoory	1	15	18	17	13	22
Etawah	1	9	20	18	22	4
Etah	1	4¾	11	10	11	0
Cawnpore	1	14	16	8	13	8
Futtehpore	3	15	10	1	7	22
Banda	2	0	13	12	13	23
Allahabad	1	0¾	11	13	10	18
Goruckpore	2	5	12	19	13	4
Azimgurh	1	5¼	7	5	7	9
Jounpore	1	9	13	7	10	11
Mirzapore	1	6½	11	19	7	8
Benares	1	4	10	1	8	2
Ghazeepore	1	5	11	0	11	15
Total	M. 1 | D. 14	18¼	M. 11 | D. 19	15	M. 9 | D. 29	18
Average	1 Day.	15¾	12 Days.	23	11 Days.	2
Saugor	1	5	6	19	7	19
Dumoh	1	8	9	23	9	18
Jubbulpore	1	9	12	19	5	1
Mundlah	1	13	23	0	9	2
Seonee	1	6	18	6	22	10
Hoshungabad	1	7	27	15	22	21
Baitool	1	4	15	20	8	19
Nursingpore	1	3	28	4	10	15
Kumaon	3	4	8	15	11	20
Gurhwal	3	4	12	21	32	20
Bhabur Terai	2	5	10	18	18	4
Jaloun	1	9	18	5	7	18
Jhansie	1	11	25	3	10	1
Chundeyree	1	7	10	9	7	9
Humeerpoor	1	13	25	15	30	5
Total	24	12	M. 8 | D. 14	0	M. 7 | D. 4	14
15 Non-Regulation Districts average ...	1	15	17	11	14	7
Grand Total ...	2 | 2	6	20 | 3	15	16 | 4	8
Average for 42 Districts	1	15	14	9	11	11½

Statement of punishments inflicted by Magistrates during the year.

28. The punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1860, are detailed in the following table, and call for no remark :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	3 Years.	From 6 months to above 2 years.	Not exceeding 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from office.	Flogged.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MEERUT ..	Dehra Dhoon ..	25	11	129	206	3	16	19	409	
	Saharunpore ..	18	170	128	694	248	15	73	1,346	
	Mozuffernuggur ..	7	84	138	554	123	27	8	941	
	Meerut ..	59	242	316	911	273	·78	220	2,099	
	Boolundshuhur ..	80	83	205	604	64	52	77	1,185	
	Allygurh ..	18	131	248	453	77	31	61	1,019	
ROHILCUND .	Bijnour ..	18	84	152	130	174	18	48	624	
	Moradabad ..	39	198	307	319	143	34	99	1,139	
	Budaon ..	5	385	366	480	79	81	37	1,433	
	Shahjehanpore ..	37	209	204	116	270	63	116	1,015	
	Bareilly .	56	291	275	528	37	16	170	1,373	
AGRA ..	Muttra ..	10	180	248	596	76	24	51	1,185	
	Agra ..	50	318	207	459	221	98	406	1,759	
	Furruckabad ..	35	183	198	1,192	263	76	157	2,104	
	Mynpoory ..	3	30	180	412	0	0	0	625	
	Etawah ..	23	78	223	533	82	38	215	1,192	
	Etah ..	39	126	115	322	56	35	106	799	
* ALLAHABAD ..	Cawnpore ..	0	73	166	437	44	41	159	920	
	Futtehpore ..	16	26	89	308	238	25	114	816	
	Banda ..	25	89	130	341	79	38	59	761	
	Allahabad ..	33	45	214	739	226	64	398	1,719	
BENARES ..	Goruckpore ..	72	203	229	589	136	39	31	1,299	
	Azimgurh ..	18	123	187	432	114	35	71	980	
	Jounpore ..	33	112	212	582	23	81	59	1,102	
	Mirzapore ..	30	45	225	507	220	74	80	1,181	
	Benares ..	33	99	268	671	119	71	204	1,465	
	Ghazeepore ..	29	208	163	634	163	48	60	1,305	
JUBBULPORE ..	Saugor ..	35	83	312	884	34	41	54	1,443	
	Dumoh ..	0	59	56	229	1	0	0	345	
	Jubbulpore ..	2	111	185	390	34	33	45	800	
	Mundlah ..	3	103	105	175	1	0	16	403	
	Seonee .	6	53	48	165	23	19	41	355	
	Hoshungabad ..	3	37	131	357	17	12	9	566	
	Baitool ..	4	31	76	311	1	9	5	437	
	Nursingpore ..	5	41	105	248	14	7	30	450	
KUMAON .	Kumaon ..	8	37	131	228	38	8	10	460	
	Gurhwal .	2	5	8	47	4	1	0	67	
	Bhabur Terai ..	13	60	23	31	3	19	7	156	
JHANSIE	Jaloun ..	6	33	107	528	40	28	0	753	
	Jhansie ..	12	71	181	964	17	49	45	1,339	
	Humeerpoor	0	48	93	342	7	3	18	512	
	Chundeyree .	15	30	80	81	12	24	26	268	
	Total ..	925	4,628	7,163	16,730	3,797	1,471	3,415	40,219	

29. The following returns, exhibiting the working of Act XVI. of 1851, show that both Judges and Magistrates look more to the loss sustained by the prosecutor when inflicting the penalty under the Act, than the ability of the prisoner to pay. Out of Rupees 32,963 imposed by the Magistrates, only Rupees 6,322 have been recovered, while the Judges have been still less successful, having only recovered Rupees 209 out of Rupees 9,761. It has been pointed out that it is obviously useless, on these occasions, to impose a fine which is evidently beyond the ability of the prisoner to defray.

Working of Act XVI. of 1851.

I.—Magistrates' Court.

DIVISION.	Number of persons fined.	Amount of fines levied.	Amount of fines realized.	Proportion of sum realized to sum imposed
Meerut	240	8,348 9 0	1,102 6 0	13
Rohilcund..	169	2,217 13 4	1,424 4 8	64
Agra	180	4,463 2 9	728 8 11	16
Allahabad...	25	4,746 14 6	570 7 9	12
Benares	224	8,807 2 0	1,115 11 6	12
Saugor	186	4,103 12 9	1,012 15 1	24
Kumaon	...	......	....	..
Jhansie	70	2,004 8 9	368 3 10	18
Total	1,094	32,963 6 10	6,322 14 9	19

II.—Sessions Judges' Court.

DIVISION.	Number of persons fined	Amount of fines levied	Amount of fines realized.	Proportion of sum realized to sum imposed
Meerut	21	4,522 6 6	4 12 6	..
Rohilcund	30	3,182 3 5	191 8 3	6
Agra	10	722 0 0	....	.
Allahabad	..	......	.....	.
Benares	1	520 0 0	13 8 6	2
Saugor	6	507 0 0	....	..
Kumaon	..	....	....	..
Jhansie	..	308 5 0	....	..
Total	68	9,761 14 11	209 13 3	2

30. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the Court have reported the failure of the *vivâ voce* system in Jubbulpore. It is said that greater time is required to dispose of a case *vivâ voce* than under the old system; unless, therefore, the European agency be increased, the Court fear that this objection will prove insuperable to the more general extension of the system.

Failure of the experimental introduction of the *vivâ voce* examination of witnesses in the Jubbulpore Division.

This question is, however, now before the Legislature in another form, and its action will be awaited.

Comparative Statement of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts in 1859 and 1860.

31. A comparative detail of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces, in 1860 and 1859, shows the following results :—

Year.	Security.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment.																		Transportation.	Death.
					Not exceeding 1 month.	Above and up to 6 months.	Above and up to 1 year.	Above and up to 2 years.	Above and up to 3 years.	Above and up to 4 years.	Above and up to 5 years.	Above and up to 6 years.	Above and up to 7 years.	Above and up to 8 years.	Above and up to 9 years.	Above and up to 10 years.	Above and up to 11 years.	Above and up to 12 years.	Above and up to 13 years.	Above and up to 14 years.	Above and up to 16 years.	Above and up to 21 years.	For life.		
1860	0	0	12	0	0	6	117	133	144	201	214	222	96	206	16	72	36	6	9	32	18	2	24	5	0
1859	1	0	8	2	0	25	71	93	176	77	278	49	131	27	16	39	5	3	4	41	11	3	158	21	0

Abstract Statement of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut.

32. The following statement shows that there was a decrease in the number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during the year, but an increase in the number of those whose proceedings were called for on appeal, or on review of the monthly statements, or under instructions from Government, as compared with the previous year.

Year.	Cases referred for orders of Nizamut Adawlut.	Cases whose proceedings were called for.	Persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.			Causes pending in Nizamut Adawlut at close of year.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	
1860	255	175	340	120	277	20
1859	376	110	505	228	221	28

It will be seen from this statement that there was a smaller proportion of acquittals to persons whose cases were disposed of in 1860 than in 1859, the percentage having been 24 per cent. in 1859 to only 16 in 1860.

Statement of business performed by the respective Sessions Judges.

33. The following table gives a comparative view of the work of the Sessions Judges in the North-Western Provinces, as tested by the revision it underwent by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15	16.
DISTRICTS.	Number of persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	Number of persons convicted by Nizamut Adawlut.			Number of persons acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut.	Number of Appeal cases.				Number of cases called for on perusal of Monthly Statements, under Section 3, Act XXXI of 1841.				Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of columns 7 and 11 to total of columns 10 and 14.
		Number of persons on whom sentences passed agreed with Sessions Judges' recommendation.	Number of persons in which it differed.	Total number of persons convicted.		Number in which order was confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified or remanded.	Total.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified or remanded.	Total.		
Saharunpore	9	6	3	9	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	66·	100·
Meerut	25	9	16	23	2	15	5	4	24	0	0	0	0	36·	62·
Allygurh	7	3	4	6	1	5	4	2	11	0	0	0	0	42·85	45·
Moradabad	11	6	5	10	1	5	2	0	7	0	0	1	1	54·	62·
Bareilly	28	6	22	21	7	6	0	1	7	1	0	1	2	21·	77·
Shahjehanpore ...	38	12	26	21	17	5	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	31·	83·
Agra	22	8	14	15	7	11	2	3	16	2	0	0	2	36·	72·
Furruckabad	54	27	27	*41	13	7	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	50·	77·
Mynpoory	27	17	10	23	4	13	0	0	13	1	0	6	7	63·	70·
Cawnpore	17	12	5	15	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	70·	100·
Futtehpore	5	1	4	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	22·	33·
Banda	14	6	8	9	5	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	42·85	25·
Allahabad	12	8	4	8	4	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	66·	80·
Goruckpore	6	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	66·	100·
Azimgurh	7	0	7	0	7	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	...	25·
Jounpore	11	8	13	10	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	72·	75·
Mirzapore	8	8	0	8	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	100·	100·
Benares	14	3	11	12	2	6	1	0	7	0	0	1	1	21·	50·
Ghazeepore	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	50·	66·
Kumaon	10	1	9	3	7	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	10·	33·
S. & N. Territories...	44	35	9	42	2	13	1	4	18	1	0	0	1	81·81	73·
Jhansie	17	11	6	14	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	64·	100·
Total	388	192	196	303	85	104	22	19	145	14	3	13	30	49·	67·

NOTE.—Four prisoners were released by order of Government, on recommendation by Nizamut Adawlut.

It seems that out of the cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, within the year, 388 in number, 49 per cent., ended in conviction, and out of the cases appealed, 67 per cent. were confirmed, which are more favorable results than those attained in 1859.

Sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under review.

34. It is satisfactory to observe the great decrease in the number of sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut in the year under review, as shown in the subjoined statement, *viz.*,

31 per cent., a result, which is, of course, attributable to the number of cases connected with the mutiny, which came before them in 1859.

PENALTIES.	1860.	1859.
Death	74	129
Transportation	107	198
Imprisonment for life	0	1
Ditto above 12, not exceeding 21 years	37	64
Ditto above 5, and not more than 12 years	414	57
Not exceeding 5 years	78	46
Total	340	495

In many of the above statements defects and short-comings in the returns of individual Officers, and the successful results exhibted by others will doubtless attract attention. These have all been noticed in the review of the criminal administration for the year, which will be sent for the information and orders of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to particularize them in this place.

The returns from Saugor and Ajmeer call for no remark.

Natives of rank and respectability and their retainers authorised to carry arms.

35. Several natives of rank, with their retainers, and natives of tried loyalty and respectability, in all the Districts of these Provinces, have been authorised to possess arms in conformity with the provisions of Section 27 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

Officers in the Customs Department invested with magisterial powers.

36. During the year some picked Officers in the Customs Department have been invested with magisterial powers, more or less extended, within their respective jurisdictions; and the Lieutenant-Governor confidently expects that the Magistrates will derive great assistance from their disinterested services.

Robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs.

37. An examination of the Police Reports, which were submitted by the several Commissioners of Divisions, during the past year, revealed the fact that the crime of robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs was largely on the increase in these Provinces, and especially on the Grand Trunk Road, and the earnest attention of the Superintendent General for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity was directed to the subject.

More recently the Chief Commissioner of Oudh brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that the evil had shown itself to an alarming extent in the Districts of that Province, which lie on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite to Cawnpore; and requested the co-operation of this Government in the suppression of the crime.

As special measures were required for the prevention and extirpation of this most dangerous crime, the Lieutenant-Governor determined to entrust Captain Chamberlain, the Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the investigation of all cases of this description which might occur within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Magistrates and all other criminal authorities were accordingly required to report all such cases at once to Captain Chamberlain, as also all cases in which there might be reasonable grounds for presumption that the crime had occurred, although its commission might not be susceptible of absolute proof.

Persons apprehended as having been concerned in the crime of robbery or attempt at robbery, by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, were ordered to be forwarded by the local Officer, with the least practicable delay, to Captain Chamberlain, at Lucknow.

Officers were requested to bear in mind that, in reporting such cases to Captain Chamberlain, they were not to confine themselves to a mere meagre statement that such a case had occurred. On the contrary, it was impressed upon them that, to enable Captain Chamberlain to trace the operations and the action of these gangs throughout the vast tract of country, over which his investigations would extend, it would be almost impossible for them to enter into too much detail in reporting cases to him. They were told that every circumstance connected with the crime, and all the steps taken to arrest the criminal, and the success which attended them, and the causes of that success and non-success, should all be carefully noted and stated fully in their report to Captain Chamberlain; and they were earnestly requested to communicate freely and unreservedly with that Officer on all points connected with the duties which are entrusted to him, and to afford him all the aid in their power.

Trial and dismissal of all the Omlah at Futtehpore, who were present at that Station at the time of the murder of the late Mr. Tucker, in 1857.

38. One remarkable trial has taken place during the year, which is not undeserving of mention in these pages, *viz.*, the trial of the sudder omlah at Futtehpore, for having been concerned in the plunder of the treasury, and in the murder of Mr. Tucker at that Station, in 1857.

The matter was first reported at great length by Captain Gowan, the Special Commissioner at Futtehpore, for the trial of sepoys, who had taken part in the murder of their Officers during the mutiny. He made out so strong a case against these men, that Mr. A. H. Cocks, an Officer of ability and experience, was deputed officially to Futtehpore to try such of them as had been specially marked out by Captain Gowan.

The result was, that, though there was no judicial proof of criminality, such as would justify the infliction of any legal penalty, yet the conviction, morally, was irresistible, that the omlah attached to the Judge's Court, and the Magistrate's and Collector's

Office, did take part in the plunder of the treasury at Futtehpore, in July 1857, and were enriched by a share of the treasure ; that all of them, if they did not join the mob by whom Mr. Tucker was surrounded and ultimately murdered, entirely deserted him in his great need, and made no effort whatever, either by the exercise of their influence, or by armed force, to assist or to rescue him ; that in short they basely left him to be murdered by blood-thirsty rebels.

That the truth of these occurences was obscured ; that hardly a conviction had been obtained against any of those concerned in these foul outrages, was due, not to any want of knowledge, but to the combination and the machinations of those who were employed about the public offices at the time, and who, many of them, were even then in the service of the Government.

These were the conclusions at which Captain Gowan, who had worn out more than a year in his enquiries, had arrived. These were the convictions which had been morally forced on the mind of Mr. Cocks, and, while he acquitted those brought to trial before him, he still stated that, " from what had transpired during the trial" * * " and from local enquires," he felt " *certain* that the omlah, both Judge's and Collec- " tor's, joined in plundering the treasury, failed to give any assistance to the late Mr. " Tucker in his dire necessity ; and during the late investigations by Captain Gowan, " again grossly neglected their duty in refusing to co-operate with him in his " endeavors to bring the murderers to justice."

The Lieutenant-Governor having no doubt in his own mind that these conclusions were thoroughly correct, could not think that there was any obligation upon the Government to retain in its service men of whose participation in the plunder of its treasure, and of whose acquiescence, at least, in the murder of one of its high Officers, there was the strongest moral belief. Mr. Cocks thought " that it would " have been both just and expedient, if, on our re-taking Futtehpore, the authorities " had refused to re-appoint a single official who had been at the place during the out- " break ;" but he seemed to doubt whether there had not been a condonation by reason of their employment during the three years which had since elapsed. In this latter part of his view the Lieutenant-Governor could not concur. The men were no sooner denounced by Captain Gowan than their prosecution was directed. They had been prosecuted and tried, and it was true, judicially acquitted, but those proceedings had only recently been closed, and his reports had been in the hands of the Government for barely one month, not longer than necessary for due consideration of this important case in all its bearings and ramifications.

The Lieutenant-Governor resolved, therefore, to vindicate the dignity and authority of the Government, by requiring that all the omlah, whether attached to the Civil Courts or to the Magistrate's or Collector's office at Futtehpore, at the time of Mr. Tucker's murder, and the plunder of the treasury, should be dismissed and proscribed from further service under the Government in any capacity. This was no more

than was done at Cawnpore, and it was the only adequate measure that could then be taken in this case.

39. The following paras. regarding the association of natives of rank and respectability in the administration of the Government, by investing them with magisterial powers within their respective Districts, were issued in the form of a Circular to the Commissioners of Divisions in January last.

Association of Natives of rank and respectibility in the administration of the Government.

As replies have not been received from all the Officers addressed, the Lieutenant-Governor, to his great regret, has been unable, up to the date of writing this report, to set the measure on foot.

It was pointed out to the Officers concerned, that in Oudh the system had been in operation for more than a year, in the Punjab for many months. In both Provinces it had been attended with marked success. The Chiefs, it had been found, have highly appreciated the honor of being associated with the European Officers of the Government, even though in a very limited degree, in the administration of criminal justice, and in the disposal of revenue business. They have, generally speaking, discharged the new functions justly, diligently, and intelligently. There has been no arrogation or abuse of authority. The weight of their personal character and the exercise of their local influence have been found useful. In short, the system has ceased to be experimental; its success in the Provinces of the Punjab and Oudh has been satisfactorily established.

There was no reason why the same system should not be introduced in the North-Western Provinces. There were, indeed, many considerations which recommended it to favor.

During the period which has passed since the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces" came into our possession, no power has been conceded to the Native Aristocracy, or, in other words, to the Chiefs and representatives of the people. The tendency of our institutions and our systems, it can hardly be denied, has been to obliterate all distinctions, and to reduce all to one common level. The time was now come when, following the guidance of Her Majesty's representative in this country, and the example of younger administrations, this Government might initiate a more generous policy, and give an opening to the heads of native society for the useful occupation of their intellectual energies, and for the beneficial exercise of the large influence, both local and personal, which they possess, in the service of the State.

It was stated that the admission of such powers to a share in the administration would be regarded by themselves as a great honor, and be accepted by the people, generally, with much satisfaction. It might be expected to elevate all those who shall be selected in their own estimation. It would call their intellect and their

influence into active operation on the side of the Government and its institutions. It would be the means of bringing the representatives of the native communities into a more intimate intercourse and closer union with the European Officers of the Government, of strengthening the fidelity and the good will of the well-disposed, and of offering an object of laudable ambition to all.

Moreover, it was to be anticipated that the aid thus to be made available would not be unacceptable to the District Officers. Laws recently enacted, and now in operation, other laws which are impending; the execution of reforms in the Police and other Departments, which are contemplated, and the financial measures of the Government of India, would all, each in its own manner and degree, greatly aggravate the pressure of public business on the District Officer; and it was to be assumed that he would gladly accept the relief which would be afforded by the intelligent co-operation of the chief and most influential native gentlemen of his District.

It was observed that some District Officers might be found to say that they would prefer the assistance of stipendiary Deputy Magistrates in the person of their tehseeldars, and the objection was anticipated by remarking that they might have the advantage of *both* aids, all that was required being a little discrimination in the definition and limitation of jurisdictions. But the tehseeldar is a very hard-worked functionary; and it would surely be a solid advantage that, where it was possible, he should be relieved from the duties of Deputy Magistrate by a native gentleman of larger personal weight with the people, and of no less intelligence, though less practical training and experience perhaps than himself. Besides, those who would so argue, lost sight of the Political advantages which could not but be anticipated from the association with ourselves, in the duties of Government, of those whose influence and example, whether for good or for evil, were very powerful, and whose interests it should be a chief object with us to make identical with our own.

The Commissioners were informed that, holding these views, and having regard to the success which had been achieved in the Punjab, and in Oude, the Lieutenant-Governor had resolved to introduce the same system in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces; and they were accordingly requested, after consultation with their District Officers, to state whether there were any chiefs or land-holders who might be safely and properly entrusted with magisterial or revenue powers, or both, to be exercised in subordination to the chief district authority, and in harmony with the system of administration under the British Government.

In submitting nominal lists of such chiefs or native gentlemen as might be thought qualified by their general character, and their intelligence, for the duties above indicated, they were called on to state what powers should be entrusted to each, and define the circle of jurisdiction which they would assign to each.

It was observed that in respect of both these points a little deviation from the rules which seemed to have guided the authorities in the Punjab and Oudh would be

needed. In the Punjab some of the Sirdars had been invested with authority to try civil suits. In these Provinces, or at least in those parts of these Provinces which are subject to the Regulations, no such power could be given; the existing Courts had been constituted by Legislative enactment, and no Court not so constituted could have legal cognizance of any civil suit. Again, in the Punjab and Oudh the jurisdiction of each chief or native gentleman invested with magisterial or revenue powers, had been, for the most part, made to correspond with the limits of his own jageer, or his own estate. In the North-Western Provinces there are few estates of equal dimensions with those which are found in Oudh, and in parts of the Punjab; and none, probably, so compact in form as to admit of the limitation under notice being adopted.

It was pointed out to the Commissioners that, from the whole tenor of the above remarks, it would be seen that the chief aim was to raise the chiefs and the principal gentlemen in their own estimation, as well as in the eyes of the native community; to form a bond of union between them and the Executive Officers of the Government; and at the same time to secure the exercise of their influence on the side of the government, by admitting them to an active and responsible participation in the work of administration. The Government was not disposed to undervalue the solid advantage to be derived from the cordial co-operation of intelligent native gentlemen, but the chief point was, that all should regard their selection as a mark of honorable distinction, and of the confidence which the Government was disposed to place in their good sense, their integrity, their regard for the welfare of their own country, and in their loyal devotion to the State. It was with this feeling, and on this understanding, that the Officers were to proceed to the selection which they were called upon to make.

It was remarked that this measure might not fall in with the opinions of all the District Officers in the North-Western Provinces; but it was one which would be productive of much good if fairly tried and encouraged; and it was therefore resolved to give effect to it in reliance on the public spirit, the good feeling, and the hearty co-operation of those to whom its immediate execution must be entrusted. At the first, especially, kindly encouragement and assistance on the part of the District Officer would be needed; at all times, patience and forbearance and friendly consideration must be practised. But the Government was persuaded that the little care and trouble, which the introduction of this measure might involve, would be fully recompensed by the popularity which the administration will acquire, and by the effective aid which the District Officers would, ultimately, receive from the native gentlemen to be associated with them.

SECTION III.—POLICE.

Result of the Police Administration during the past year.

40. The Police reports submitted by the Commissioners for their respective Divisions present no feature of importance. Crimes of violence, and especially of predatory crime, have decreased during the year. Indeed, Major Hervey, the Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, states that the crime of dacoity has never been reduced to so low an ebb as at present: the number of cases which occurred during the year being less by 19 than the number reported in 1859. This is the natural result of the complete restoration of order, and a no less natural one is the large increase which has taken place in petty crime, and especially in burglary and theft. The returns show painfully the utter inefficiency of the Police, whether in the prevention or in the detection of crime. A mere fraction of the amount of property said to have been stolen has been recovered, and the small number of offenders brought to justice shows that their apprehension has been more the result of accident than due to any organized or efficient system for the detection of crime. Much may be expected from the working of the new Police, the organization of which will be fully described below. But it is certain that no system of Police can ever be really efficient in this country, unless the co-operation of the community, among whom they work, can be secured.

Necessity for an enactment to enforce the responsibility of land-holders in the prevention and detection of crime.

41. So long ago as 1859, Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of the Meerut division, proposed legislation, with the view of amending the existing laws as to the responsibility of land-owners and others for crimes committed within or near their respective villages. The imperfections in the present law, which he proposed to amend, are as follows :—

(1.) The circle of responsibility is too confined: the inhabitants in general are not responsible, and the responsibility is confined to the limits of the one estate or village within which the crime is committed.

(2.) The *onus probandi* rests on the wrong shoulders: the Magistrate has to prove actual connivance; it is contended that connivance should be assumed in the absence of proof to the contrary.

(3.) The Magistrate's hands are tied by the existing machinery of appeal, and by the provisions of Regulation XIV. of 1807, Section 19, which appoint the Civil Courts as the tribunal where claims to compensation advanced by the sufferers from the effect of crimes must be adjudged.

42. Mr. Williams' proposals, *which were however confined to cases of theft and robbery*, provided for the remedy of these imperfections in the following manner :—

(1.) On the occurrence of a theft or robbery, the Magistrate to define a circle round the spot where the crime was committed, *all the inhabitants within which to be responsible*; the land-holders to the extent of

a fine of 50 Rupees each, to be credited to Government; and the inhabitants generally to the amount of the property plundered, to be levied by assessment, and repaid to the sufferer.

(2.) The penalty to be inflicted in every case where the stolen property is not recovered, and the offender detected. There would be nothing therefore to be proved, but the facts of the occurrence of the crime.

(3.) No appeal to lie from the decision of the Magistrate, whose proceedings would be revised only by the Commissioner; the sufferer to be compensated from the assessment levied under the order of the Magistrate.

43. The objections started to the scheme were many and weighty; indeed, though many of the Officers consulted hailed the proposed legislation as a measure, the necessity of which was apparent, one only of the Commissioners accepted Mr. Williams' proposals. Some Officers, well qualified to give an opinion, were violently opposed to any legislation in this direction. The objections generally were as follows:—

(1.) The prevention of crime is the duty of Government, who for this end collect taxes.

(2.) The innocent will be punished with, or rather instead of, the guilty.

(3.) The occurrence of crime will be concealed.

(4.) Encouragement will be given to the advancement of false charges.

44. The validity of these general objections must be acknowledged. That legislation of this kind is, to a certain extent, barbarous; that, in adopting it, we confess the inefficiency of our Police, must be, to some extent, admitted. But the country into which it is proposed to introduce the legislation is not altogether civilized, and the tools with which we have to work are confessedly weak.

It is clear that some law for enforcing the responsibility of land-holders is required: and that whatever changes are effected in the organization of the Police, they will be comparatively useless, so long as the Government is unassisted by the representatives of the people. These are the land-holders, and that they *can* aid the Police is not to be denied; that, under the present law, they do not, and cannot be compelled to do so, must also be acknowledged. It is true that Government is bound, to the extent of its power, to protect those who contribute to its revenues; but it is no less true that the owners of land are bound to assist the efforts of Government, as a service incidental to their tenure. This principle has always been acknowledged in our own and in native legislation; and, although the land-owners have not the same power of oppression, or of punishing crime themselves, under our rule, as they may have had under Native Government, still they are quite as influential to prevent the commission, and to report the occurrence of crime, and as powerful to detect the criminal and secure his apprehension.

Assuming, then, the fact, that legislation in this direction is required, the question arises, whether Mr. Williams' proposals are what is wanted. This must be answered

in the negative. Besides the general objections above alluded to, special ones are urged with great force by almost all the Officers who were consulted on the question.

Thefts and robberies are committed frequently, if not most frequently, by strangers to the locality; by professional thieves and robbers.

The universality of Mr. Williams' scheme is most objectionable: "on the occur-"rence of *any* theft or robbery, the Magistrate *will* define the circle, &c.: *all* the land-"holders, &c., *will* be fined: in the event of the property not being recovered, the value "will be made good, &c."

45. Our revenue administration has created a vast number of non-resident proprietors, who cannot fairly be held responsible for crimes committed within villages where they do not reside, and by villagers over whom they have no control. It is not the residents of the village where the crime is committed against whom the law should be directed so much, as those who harbour offenders, or profit by their gains. It is not only against the crimes of theft and robbery that we should legislate; the responsibility should rest not only, in some cases, but in all, with the village where the crime is committed; the adoption of this mode of procedure must not be obligatory.

The right expedient appeared to be the re-enactment of Act X. of 1858, with certain modifications. Acting on this view, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that a Bill, in the following terms, be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council:—

(1.) "If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that any one or "more of the inhabitants of any village within his jurisdiction has "been guily of rebellion, murder, dacoity, plunder, rape, affray, "wounding, burglary, robbery, theft, arson, or attempt to commit any "of these offences, although the individual offender or offenders cannot "be identified; and if it shall not be proved that the inhabitants of "such village used all the means in their power, *both to prevent the "commission of the offence and also to detect, and to procure the ap-"prehension of the offenders,* it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to "impose a fine upon the inhabitants of such village, the amount to be "fixed with reference to the means of the inhabitants, and the nature "of the offence. If the owner or owners of the village, being fixed "residents thereof, shall not prove that he or they used all the means "in his or their power to prevent the commission of the offence, and "to detect and to procure the apprehension of the offenders, the Ma-"gistrate may impose a fine upon him or them, either in lieu of, or "in addition to the imposition of the fine upon the inhabitants."

(2.) "It shall also be lawful for the Magistrate to impose a fine upon the own-"er or owners, being fixed residents, or upon the inhabitants of any "village within his jurisdiction, if it shall be proved to his satisfac-

" tion that any person who has committed any of the offences speci-
" fied above has been harboured or concealed within such village; or
" if any property obtained by dacoity, theft, robbery, or plunder
" has been brought within such village, unless it shall be proved
" that such offenders have been concealed, or such property has
" been brought, within the village, without the knowledge or con-
" nivance of the said owner or owners or inhabitants.

(3.) " It shall be lawful for the Magistrate to direct the payment of the whole
" or of any portion of a fine so levied to any person or persons who
" may have suffered by the commission of the crime, in consequence
" of which the fine was imposed.

4. " The Magistrate may exempt from liability to pay any portion of the fine
" so imposed upon any person, whom, for good and sufficient reason,
" to be by him recorded, he mayconsider to be so entitled."

46. Further, in order to prevent the concealment of the occurrence of crime, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the provisions of Regulation III. of 1812, Section 4, Clause 2, of Regulation VIII. of 1814, Section 2, of Regulation XX. of 1817, Section 14, Clause 1, for the punishment of land-holders and others, who neglect to give punctual information of the commission of murder, arson, theft, robbery, or the occurrence of unatural or suspicious death within their estates, be re-enacted in the Bill, and extended to cases of similar neglect, with respect to the crimes enumerated in Section 1 of the proposed Bill. These and all other parts of Regulations which bear upon the subject, and which would be rendered nugatory, or be superseded, in the event of this measure becoming law, might, with propriety, be declared to be repealed.

The provisions of Act X. of 1858, as to the assessment and levy of the fine, and as to the finality of the Magistrate's proceedings, subject to the control of the commissioner, to be adopted with any necessary modifications.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his conviction to the Legislative Member for these Provinces, that such a law as that sketched in the preceding paragraphs, the application of which, to any particular case, would rest with the discretion of the Magistrate, would conduce most effectually to the strengthening of the hand of the Executive, and would not, if judiciously administered, subject, as proposed, to the direct control of the Commissioner and the supervision of the Government, be productive of injustice or hardship. It is to be hoped that shortly some action may be taken on this recommendation, as the Court of Nizamut Adawlut have since earnestly advocated the introducion of some such law, and the Inspector General of Police is of opinion that, without it, all his efforts for the prevention and detection of crime must he comparatively nugatory.

Measures which were adopted for the reorganization of the Civil and Military Police.

48. The following is a sketch of the measures which have been adopted for the re-organization of the Civil and Military Police in these Provinces, on an amalgamated and reduced footing.

49. A local commission was assembled at Nainee Tal during the year to consider and report on the best way of introducing the changes contemplated by the Government of India; but, prior to the receipt of their report, the Lieutenant-Governor, on his own motion, effected considerable reductions in the strength of the Military Police.

50. On the 1st May 1860, the cost of that body in the Regulation Provinces was Rupees 30,79,886, and in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions Rupees 12,21,542.—Total, Rupees 43,03,428. On the 1st November last, the Military Police in the Regulation Provinces stood at Rupees 25,11,010, whereby a saving of Rupees 5,68,876 was effected; and in the course of the following month a reduction of Rupees 4,68,122 was made in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Battalions, so that the total saving effected by the Lieutenant-Governor was no less than Rupees 10,36,998. It has been thought proper to note this prominently in this place, as it has been stated in some quarters that there has been a reluctance on the part of this Government to carry out the reduction in this branch of the administration, which were so urgently and so justly called for by the Government of India.

51. The following statement will show at a glance the cost of the Police in these Provinces on the 1st of May 1860, and on the 1st of May 1861 respectively:—

Cost of Police on the 1st of May 1860.

Military Police ..	Rs.	43,01,428	
Civil Police in the Regulation Provinces ..	„	16,09,656	including municipal
Ditto ditto in Non-Regulation Provinces ..	„	3,49,500	
Total,	Rs.	62,60,584	
Paid by Act XX. of 1856 ..	„	3,48,552	
Cost to Government ..	Rs.	59,12,032	

Cost of the Police on the 1st of May 1861.

Regulation Provinces under Act V. of 1861.		
Police Force, including municipal ..	Rs.	27,07,288
Inspector General and office ..	„	88,276
Total.	Rs.	27,95,564
Deduct paid by Municipal Fund ..	„	3,48,552
	Rs.	24,47,012
Non-Regulation Provinces.		
Military Police ..	Rs.	7,53,420
Civil Police ..	„	3,49,500
Total cost to Government ..	Rs.	35,49,932
Total saving effected ..	„	23,62,100

52. The sum sanctioned under heading of Police in the Budget for Madras, for the year, amounts to 49 lakhs. In the North-Western Provinces the sum sanctioned is a little under 38½ lakhs. The former has a population of 23,116,628 souls; the population of the latter is 31,404,024.

The Police expenditure in Madras falls at the rate	of 3	annas	3½	pie	per head.
In the North Western Provinces ...	at 1	„	8	„	per head.
In the Regulation Provinces, *viz.*, in the new Police Districts ...	at 1	„	7	„	per head.

That is to say, the Police in these Provinces cost, as near as possible, *one-half* less then the Police in the Madras Presidency, on a comparison drawn from their respective populations, and there is no better ground of calculation than population.

53. It is true that a considerable expenditure is still requi[illegible] on an effective footing. The force is scattered in villages, quartered in houses, in the verandah's of shops, in serais, &c., for want of [illegible] posts, which were destroyed in the mutiny, and have not been replaced. The force is also wanting in equipment. It is essential that both accommodation and equipment be provided, but the cost will not be an annual charge, and may be regarded as exceptional.

54. The financial aspect of the new system having been stated above, it remains to describe the scheme itself.

On the 21st November last Mr. Court was appointed Superintendent General of Police* in the North-Western Provinces, and received for his guidance the following instructions :—

* Designation was subsequently changed to "Inspector General of Police."

It was premised that the system of Police which had been recommended by the Local Police Committee assembled at Nainee Tal, and which differed in one or two respects only from that which was advocated by the Calcutta Police Commission, of which Mr. Court was a Member, should be adopted.

55. One point of difference was, that whereas the Calcutta Police Commission recommended that the executive functions of Officers above the grade of Magistrates of Districts should *cease*, and that there should be no Departmental Officer between the District Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent General, the Local Police Commission maintained that the supervision which the Commissioner had hitherto exercised over the criminal administration of the Magistrates should be maintained; and that to each Commissioner's Division a Divisional Superintendent of Police* should be appointed. The breadth of country to be covered, the number of Districts to be visited, the vast amount of details to be controlled and directed, seemed to make it impossible for the Superintendent General of Police to exercise his functions of inspection and control carefully and efficiently, without the aid of intermediate Officers, who should be charged, within circles of reasonable extent, with the duty of directing the operations of the District Superintendents of Police, and seeing to the enforcement of instructions which may be from time to time issued.

* Designation subsequently changed to 'Deputy Inspector General.'

It was therefore resolved, that to each Commissioner's Division, an Officer, to be called Divisional Superintendent of Police, should be appointed. For the present the circle of his jurisdiction to be conterminous with that of the Commissioner; but hereafter, when the new Police has been organized and instructed in its duties, it might become practicable, without risking efficiency, to enlarge the divisional circles; and this Mr. Court was to bear in mind as a measure of economy which would be enforced hereafter, if possible.

56. On this subject and on the appointment of Police Officers generally, the following proposals were submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

57. It was pointed out that the appointment of Divisional Superintendents of Police intermediate between the "Inspector General" and the District Superintendent of Police, was not so much an innovation upon the principles of the Calcutta Commission, as it was a new element in the constitution of the new Police, rendered necessary by the great breadth of country and the numerous Districts over which the supervision of the "Inspector General" in the North-Western Provinces must extend, no less than by the numberless details which, especially at the first, would call for the closest attention, and which, it was certain, the "Inspector General" would be unable effectually to direct and control.

58. The following classes of Superintending Officers were therefore proposed:—

1st. Superintendent General of Police.
2nd. Divisional Superintendent.
3rd. District Superintendent.

The salary and the allowances of the first was fixed at Rupees 2,500 per mensem. To the second it was proposed to assign the same salary which the Divisional Commandants of Police then received, *viz.*, Rupees 1,000 a month. Their duties as Divisional Superintendents would be much more responsible than those which Divisional Commandants of Military Police had been hitherto called upon to discharge. They would be also more arduous, more laborious, and more diversified, and the qualifications required for their efficient performance would be generally of a higher order. Each of these Officers in his circle would represent the Superintendent General of Police, and would stand in precisely the same relation to the District Superintendents of Police as that of a Commissioner of division towards his District Officers.

59. It was proposed to establish the following five grades of District Superintendents of Police:—

The	1st	on a salary of	Rupees	800	per month.
„	2nd	„	„	700	„
„	3rd	„	„	600	„
„	4th	„	„	500	„
„	5th	„	„	400	„

And to make an equal number of each grade, that is to say, of the forty Districts which were then implicated, there would be eight of each grade. The total expenditure under this arrangement would be the same as if the salary of all were fixed at Rupees 600; and it was pointed out that the gradation offers one or two material advantages. *First,* it holds out strong inducements to active and emulative exertion in the prospect of steady and certain promotion to all who strive to do their duty; *next,* it will attach to this branch of the service many Officers, who, if there were no such prospects of advancement, would leave it without compunction for any service more highly remunerative. Then, further, the Government gains the obvious advantage of

retaining Officers who will have been trained in Police duties, and whose withdrawal, as they became proficient, would be a misfortune and a hindrance to the efficiency of the Police.

60. It was determined that the grades of District Superintendents of Police should be regulated, not with reference to Districts, but by a consideration of past service and personal merit. A complete discretion would of course rest with the Government, to depute any Officer, of whatever grade, to any District in which it might seem that his services would be most valuable; this was the principle which had been followed in respect of the Deputy Commissioners of the Punjab and Oudh, and its practical working had been completely successful, and was the one that would give the best encouragement to the Officers of the Department, and at the same time leave the largest and the freest action to the Government.

61. *Lastly*, it was proposed to have two Officers, to be called Doing Duty Officers,* attached to each Divisional Superintendent, for the purpose, not only of aiding him in the duties devolving upon him, but also of receiving instruction themselves in the management of Police and the details of Police work; so that as necessity might occasionally arise, an Officer having some knowledge of his duty might be at hand, and that, as vacancies in Districts occurred, they might be fitly filled up. This, though very desirable, was a new element of expense not contemplated by the Calcutta Commission, and was, therefore, specially noticed. This appointment was further recommended by the fact, that the absence of the Divisional Superintendent from his head quarters station would be frequent, and the presence of one "Doing Duty Officer" in charge of his office would be convenient, if it were not indispensable.

* Designation subsequently changed to "Assistant Inspector General."

62. Further, it was proposed, that the Divisional and District Superintendents of Police and the "Doing Duty Officer" should receive travelling allowance at the rate of Rupees 5 a day, and 8 annas a mile travelled, when absent on duty more than 10 miles from the head quarters station of the Division or District. It was essential to the efficiency of the new system that the Superintending Officers should be frequently on the move, and it was inportant that considerations of the expense which must be incurred in travelling, should not be allowed to interfere with this necessary part of their duty. The allowances were, therefore, proposed on a scale which would fully cover all their expenses.

63. The same system of gradation was proposed to be observed throughout the force, both in regard to the lower grade of Officers and in regard to the Constables; and for the above reason, *viz.*, that every man should have before him the prospect of promotion in requital for faithful, efficient, and approved service. It was not anticipated that any objections would be raised to this principle, so long as it did not

Inspector—10 grades.

Grade		Rupees
1st	... ... Rupees	200
2nd	... ... ,,	175
3rd	... ... ,,	150
4th	... ... ,,	125
5th	... ... ,,	100
6th	... ... ,,	90
7th	... ... ,,	80
8th	... ... ,,	70
9th	... ... ,,	60
10th	... ... ,,	50

Chief Constables—5 grades.		
1st	... Rupees	40
2nd	"	35
3rd	"	30
4th	"	25
5th	"	20
Head Constables—3 grades.		
1st	... Rupees	15
2nd	"	10
3rd	"	8
Mounted Constables—20 Rupees.		
Foot Constables—3 grades.		
30 per cent good conduct grade	... Rupees	7
40 per cent standard ...	"	6
30 per cent primitive ...	"	5
Recruits.		
5 per cent. on force ...	... Rupees	3

give rise to any larger expenditure than that which equal pay to all members of each class would entail.

64. The gradation in the subordinate offices of the new Police are shown in the margin.

65. The next point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the opinion of the Calcutta Commission related to the employment of a Mounted Constabulary. The former, as opposed to the latter, contended, that the men of the Mounted Police, so far from being "more lawless in character, and less amenable to control than the Foot Constabulary," were generally better behaved and more respectable; that as patrol, they were more efficient, and that in a country like the North-Western Provinces, in most parts of which there were tribes engaged in keeping and breeding horses who, in the disturbances of 1857-58, turned out large bodies of Cavalry—a Police Force without mounted Constables would be utterly inefficient. It was therefore determined that a small body of mounted Constables should be attached to almost every District in these Provinces. The strength to vary with the varying character of each District, and with reference especially to the length of great thoroughfares to be protected and to be determined by Mr. Court in communication with the Magistrates and the District Superintendents of Police. The principle laid down by the Calcutta Commission, that the duty of patrolling great thoroughfares should rest primarily with the Constables, was not resisted; but it was thought essential for the purpose of efficient patrol, to aid and support them with mounted Constables in the proportion at least of four (or if the funds would admit, six) mounted Constables to every 12 miles of main road to be protected. The roads to be thoroughly patrolled are the Grand Trunk Road, from Nowbutpore to Delhi; the road from Goorsehaigunge to Furruckabad; the road from Furruckabad to Bewur; the road from Bhogaon *viâ* Mynpoory to Agra; the road from Agra to Allygurh on the north, and to Etawah and Muttra on the east and west; the road from Khoorjah *viâ* Boolundshuhur to Meerut; the road from Hattrass *viâ* Khasgunge to Kuchlaghât; the road from Meerut to Delhie on the one hand, and from Meerut to Gurhmookhtesur on the other; and in Rohilcund, the road from Shahjehanpore *viâ* Bareilly and Moradabad, to Tigree on the Ganges, opposite Gurhmookhtesur.

66. It was further decided that at the Sudder Station of each District there should be a small number of mounted Constables prepared at a moment's notice, to accompany the Magistrate or District Superintendent, whenever the presence of either for any reason might be urgently called for. Bearing the foregoing consideration in mind, Mr. Court was requested to arrange for the inclusion in the Police Force assigned to each District of as many mounted Constables as might suffice for the requirements of that particular District, taking care that there should be no more of

this expensive element in the force than might be thought by himself, and the local Officers with whom he might confer, to be indispensable.

67. Another point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the propositions of the Calcutta Commission, had reference to the necessity or otherwise of locating Police posts on waste and uninhabited or on forest tracts. It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor, that where neither population existed nor property was to be found, there could be no need of Police posts. Where there were no people, there could be no violence; and where there was no property, there could be no theft. In waste tracts and in forests large numbers of cattle at certain seasons of the year were collected; and for the protection of the property, as well as of frequented roads passing through such tracts, the presence of Police would be necessary. For example, the roads from Bareilly and Moradabad to the foot of the Kumaon Hills were, at all seasons of the year, more or less largely frequented. These roads pass for a considerable length through the thinly inhabited Terai, and the dense forests at the foot of the range, which are altogether devoid of population. These could not be left without protection. Again the road from Dehra to Hurdwar through the forest was another of such roads. As regards grazing grounds and forests, it was considered that the most economical and effective measure would be to establish posts in such places as that the Police should be able to watch the outlets of the forests.

68. The above were the only essential points in which the principles advocated by the Local Police Commission differed from those embodied in the "propositions" of the Calcutta Commission.

69. The following remarks were added for Mr. Court's guidance in the execution of the first measures which were called for:—

In the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, from and after the 1st January 1861, the Military Police, the Thannah Police, the Municipal and Ferry Police, the Cantonment Police, the tehseelee guard, and the Magistrate's chupprassees, orderlies excepted, were to be absorbed, so far as there was room for their admission, into the general Police Force of the North-Western Provinces. From these several bodies a selection was to be made of the men best fitted physically, mentally, and morally, for enlistment in the new Police Force. Those who might be unwilling to enter the new service and to submit to its conditions to be discharged at once, without any gratuity. Those who were physically unfit, and those whose admission the prescribed limitation as to numbers would make impossible, to be discharged with a gratuity according to the scale laid down in the resolution from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 31st July 1860, as shown in the margin, subject to the modification, that any man who had served in either branch of the Police for a period in excess of one year, and less than five years, and should be discharged against his will, should receive, if a foot

* Three months' pay for an Officer who has served more than five and less than ten years.
Four months' pay for an Officer who has served more than ten and less than fifteen years.
Five months' pay for one who has served more than fifteen and less than twenty years.
Six months' pay for one who has served more than twenty years.

policeman, a gratuity of one month's pay, and if a mounted policeman, a gratuity of two months' pay.

70. One measure to be immediately insisted upon in all the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, as calculated to bring about immediate reductions of expenditure, was this, that whatever vacancies might occur in the present Police Force should be filled up by selections from those who were now employed in any branch of the Police, Civil, Military, Municipal, or other, and that no new man not now in employ should be introduced.

71. The first point which called for Mr. Court's attention was to determine the strength of the new Police Force in each District, together with the proportion of Officers of each class and the number of each class of Officers to be attached to each District. The strength of the Police to be fixed according to the ordinary requirements of each District. But, in concert with the heads of offices at each Sudder Station, the number and the strength of fixed guards to be provided from the Police to be determined, the condition being that the offices appertaining to the Military Department, to the Superintendent of Public Works, of Education, of Revenue, of Survey, and of Civil Judicial Administration; in fact, all offices other than Criminal. Judicial offices, and all private companies and persons calling for special Police protection, should pay in cash, not by transfer in account, for the cost of the guard which they respectively received. Such cost would not be a proper Police charge, and would, therefore, according to the accepted principle of the Calcutta Commission, be debitable to the Department which used the Police; and he was told that it was necessary at an early stage of the operations entrusted to him to settle what would probably be the demand on the Police of each District for the fixed guard under notice: for, though the disbursement would not be a Police disbursement, it would be advisable to provide at once, in the strength of the new Police, for the requirements of such guards.

72. As connected with the strength of the new Police in each District, it was pointed out that the Police Commission had allowed a certain percentage for sick men and absentees. The Lieutenant-Governor was, however, of opinion, that the preferable plan would be to attach to the reserve of every District Police supernumeraries in the proportion of 5 per cent. to the whole strength, who should be subjected to drill, and instructed as men regularly enlisted would be. The supernumeraries would thus be in readiness to take the place of enlisted Constables, who might be withdrawn from the reserve on any emergency or unexpected requisition. While under instruction they would receive a subsistence allowance of Rupees 3 per mensem, and when employed in the manner above indicated, the full pay of the lowest grade of a Constable, *viz.*, Rupees 5 per mensem; they would also have preferential claims to vacancies in the District Police, when they might occur.

73. A material augmentation of the Police strength was gained without any additional charge to the Government, by a declaration on the part of the Government, that all customs' chuprassees and canal peons and chowkeedars should be ex-officio Police

Constables within their respective beats, from which it was not intended that they should be withdrawn. These men occupy bridges and posts generally distant from proper Police stations; and vested with the functions of Police Constables, in addition to their proper duties, might often be the means of preventing and detecting crime, and of arresting offenders, none of which they were at present legally competent, or naturally disposed, to attempt.

74. It was not considered requisite to provide uniform to all members of the Police body below the rank of inspector, at the cost of the State, as contemplated by the Calcutta Commission. The service offered in itself advantages quite sufficient to attract men of the required classes in the system of gradual and certain promotion in requital of good behaviour and good conduct, and in the prospect of pension, which the institution of the Superannuation Pension Fund would hold out to all who were not now entitled to that boon, under the general Pension Rules of the Government.

75. In the allocation of the Police, Mr. Court was advised to be guided very much by the opinion of the Magistrates; the majority of these had been in the charge of their respective Districts for periods quite sufficient to make their local knowledge valuable; and they might be expected to be better acquainted with local requirements, and better able to give a sound opinion as to the disposition of the Police Force than any other Officer. It was also pointed out that many of the District Commandants of Military Police, who would, when qualified, be appointed District Superintendents of Police, had been serving in the Districts to which they were attached for a considerable time, and would be competent to assist him in the process of allocation.

76. There was only one point in connection with this allocation that was prominently noticed. The Calcutta Police Commission contended, that ordinarily a Police post should have one Officer and twelve Constables, on the principle of massing the men "in sufficiently large parties to admit of well-paid and efficient control; and "they also maintained that every village, halting place, highway, and thoroughfare "should be visited and inspected by the Constabulary, and the Village Police com- "municated with, if possible, once in the twenty-four hours." The Local Police Commission brought to notice, that the one proposal was hardly compatible with the other. With posts 12 miles apart, this daily visitation, in addition to the ordinary duties of executing processes, watching the country, patrolling the roads, and so forth, would be more than a Chief Constable, with a party of twelve men, would be able to accomplish. Leaving the details to Mr. Court's judgment, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that no Police post should consist, except for very special reasons, of less than one petty Officer and six Constables, and that, generally, Police posts should not be more than six miles apart.

77. It was pointed out that, in the allocation of the Police, it was an object to maintain the present sites of thannahs and out-posts, so far as that might be consistent with the usefulness of the new Police, and for this reason, that it was desirable, on grounds of economy, to avoid expenditure in the construction of station-houses and out-posts as much as possible.

78. He was told that, in connection with the progress of the measures above indicated, it would be practicable to enforce certain reductions of expenditure, both in the Revenue and in the Judicial Departments. As the new Police would undertake, as one of its proper duties, the protection of tehseelee treasuries, the number of tehseelee chupprassees would admit of reduction whenever the new Police might be so far organized as to be able to give guards to those treasuries. In like manner the new Police would be charged with the duty which had hitherto devolved on the nazir's establishment of the Magistrate's Court, of serving subpœnas and summons, and issuing other process, and of producing parties and witnesses in Court. Thus the nazir's establishment would admit of reduction. Further, the system at present existing of lengthy thannah reports, monthly thannah statements and records of Police investigation, would cease, and thus it would be practicable to lower the strength of the omlah attached to the Magistrate's Court, who would be relieved just to the extent of the duties which would devolve upon the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates. Such reduction, as these, though a consequence of the new system of Police, would not appertain to the Police Department: but closely connected as this would be with the object of Mr. Court's proceedings, he was instructed to confer with the local Officers regarding them, and to place before the Government any proposals which he might think proper to offer. So moved, the Government would pursue the proposal in the proper Department, whether judicial or revenue, in communication with the heads of each Department.

The results.

79. The Inspector General has fully carried out the above instructions in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions, and in the District of Goruckpore. (The Divisions of Jhansie and Jubbulpore being reserved for the ensuing cold weather.) With what result will be seem from the following memorandum which has been furnished by Mr. Court.

That Officer has had returns before him which he has carefully examined, and he is able to record accurately the results.

First, in prevention of Crime.

80. In the Divisions of Meerut and Agra the Magistrates and District Superintendents apprehended a very serious increase of crime, in consequence of the great distress prevailing, and the greatly increased temptation to rob the stores of grain which were being imported to the famine Districts. Mr. Court has been informed, that during the famine of 1837-38, crime, outrageous in its character, increased 200 per cent., notwithstanding a large increase to the Police Force, and the employment of the Native Army for the suppression of crime and maintenance of order.

81. There was greater apprehension of these outrages recurring during this year, *first*, because the former Police bodies were being, or had been but just before, broken up, and re-placed by the new Constabulary, the members of which were either ignorant of their work, or disheartened from fear of being drilled and brought under

discipline; *secondly*, on account of the great number of men who had been reduced and were supposed by many to be travelling through the country with no very good feeling towards the Government, and ready for mischief. Mr. Court therefore applied for, and obtained sanction to employ, additional special Police, should necessity show itself.

82. Not a single extra man had been employed, and the increase of crime had been but small. In Muttra, where the Police were not formed until the middle of March, and where the distress has been perhaps most severe, it amounted to 20 per cent. In the Districts of Meerut, and in the other Districts of Agra, Futtehgurh alone excepted, it has ranged from par to 10 per cent. increase. In Futtehgurh, to which the famine did not extend, and in the Districts of Allahabad, from which Mr. Court had returns, there has been a decrease of crime, which, considering that it has been obtained within the first three months after the re-organization, he considerd remarkable.

83. The following figures are taken from quarterly statements received from the Commissioner of Allhabad, and which are the only figured statements before Mr. Court:—

DISTRICTS.	Year.	Under 1st Class.	Under 2nd Class.	Under 3rd Class.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
Allahabad ... 1st Quarter ...	1860	4	16	124	5,261 0 0	1,084 0 0
	1861	5	7	102	3,855 0 0	1,277 0 0
Result for or against New Police	......	+1	−9	−22	−1,406 0 0	+193 0 0
Banda ... ... 1st Quarter ...	1860	2	3	132	3,360 0 0	758 0 0
	1861	0	6	108	2,140 0 0	770 0 0
		−2	+3	−24	−1,220 0 0	+12 0 0

Cases under class 4 have not been entered, because they are all offences which do not affect *Police, e. g.*, forgery, perjury, adultery, assault, trespass, &c.

Crimes in the 3rd class form the best ground on which to base a judgment. The crimes under this class are dacoities, highway robberies, burglaries, thefts, and cattle-stealing. In these crimes there is a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. The property stolen is about two-thirds of what it was in a corresponding quarter of 1860, and, though so much smaller, a larger amount has been recovered.

It will not be safe to judge from the returns of one quarter, but as far as they go, the results are very promising.

DETECTION OF CRIME AND PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS.

84. In these respects the Police has been successful beyond the expectations of the Inspector General. The recovery of 33 per cent. of property plundered, instead of 12 per cent., is indicative of success. A fair proportion of offenders are found out and brought to trial by the Police, and, excepting in Cawnpore, convictions have varied from 65 to 82 per cent.

85. Altogether the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the new Police system has been inaugurated under the fairest auspices, and promises to be a great success, provided only that the land-holders can be made to assist the Constabulary in the prevention and detection of crime.

86. The five statements, Nos. I. to V., in Appendix II., contain interesting particulars as to the strength and cost of the new Police; as to their proportion to area and population; as to their employment and as to the proportion of cost borne by the people and by the Government severally.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

General result of the Central Prison system has been satisfactory.

87. The management of the Jails in these Provinces has been satisfactory. The discipline hitherto in force has been steadily maintained and extended as prison accommodation became available, and considering the high prices of all articles of food, and the severe sickness that prevailed in many of the Jails during the first five months of the year, which necessitated great extra expenditure, the financial results are even more favorable than might have been expected.

88. The advantages of central prisons in an economical point of view, as well as in maintaining a deterring system of prison discipline, have been so fully discussed on former occasions, and are now so well understood, that the question may be considered definitely settled. The result of the management of the past year is simply corroborative of former experience, and the unfinished state of the prison buildings appears to be the only drawback to the proper working of an excellent system of prison government. No fixed plan of surveillance has hitherto been exercised over released prisoners; but it is generally believed that about 75 per cent. of all those discharged from central prisons betake themselves to honest industry; and in addition to this very satisfactory result, the difference between the cost per prisoner at the Agra Jail, the only central prison in any thing like a complete state, and the average of all the District Jails for last year, was Rupees 5-13-9, equal to the large sum of Rupees 85,593 per annum, calculated on the daily average number of prisoners in confinement during 1860; and on the average of 1856, Rupees 1,26,005.

Daily average number of prisoners in confinement.

89. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 14,608, and the total cost Rupees 6,99,325, which shows an increase of 743 prisoners, and an excess of expenditure of Rupees 57,393.

Decrease in expenditure with certain exceptions.

90. With the exception of the cost of permanent establishment, compensation in lieu of convict labor, prison and hospital rations, there was a considerable decrease under each head of expenditure.

91. The excess of Rupees 2,107, in cost of permanent establishment, was the result, chiefly, of the revision of the establishment of the Meerut prison, and of the appointment of a separate Superintendent at Benares, and is met by a permanent reduction in Contingent establishments to the extent of Rs. 9,439.

92. Compensation in lieu of convict labor is a stated sum for each District, fixed by Government, and the total amount depends entirely on the number of District Officers drawing it. This allowance is intended for the repair of station roads, work that, prior to the introduction of central prisons, had always been executed by the convicts belonging to the respective Districts, and when first sanctioned by the late Lieutenant-Governor, was determined at the rate of 1 Rupee per laboring prisoner per mensem. The measure

has generally been admitted to be a fair charge against the proceeds of convict labor, realized by the sale of industrial manufactures at central prisons.

93. The scarcity that prevailed over a great part of these Provinces has had a very serious effect on Jail expenditure, and has been the main cause of the large average cost of each prisoner, *viz.*, Rupees 47-13-11. The average price of wheat in 1859 was 23 seers 3½ chittacks; whereas last year it was 18 seers 2 chittacks; and at Agra, Meerut, and other Jails, in that part of the country, attah was frequently selling at 7 and 8 seers per Rupee. These high rates increased the charge for prison rations by Rupees 62,022 on that of 1859, and Rupees 80,209 on that of ordinary years of plenty.

Reduction in Police Guards.

94. The Military Police Guards, which, ever since the mutinies, had been a very heavy item of Jail expenditure, were considerably reduced during the period under review. At the close of the year a reduction to the extent of Rupees 3,778 per mensem had been effected, equal to the large sum of Rupees 45,336 per annum. The peculiar construction of a great many of the Jails in these Provinces renders it difficult to guard them economically, but arrangements are under consideration, which will, it is hoped, allow of great improvement in this respect.

Cost of conveyance of Convicts to the Presidency.

95. The cost of conveyance to the Presidency of convicts under sentence of transportation, which has increased ten-fold during the last three years, is a very heavy item in the expenditure of the Jails of these Provinces. In 1860 833 prisoners were forwarded from Allahabad and Benares to the Allipore Jail, at an out-lay of Rupees 5,598, exclusive of the first cost of transfer from distant Jails to Allahabad, which would most probably amount to Rupees 2,000 more, or say, in round numbers, Rupees 8,000, for the conveyance of transported convicts. This heavy charge does not exist, at all events, not to any thing like the same extent, in other Presidencies, which fact should be borne in mind in comparing respective expenditures.

Result of casualty returns.

96. The casualty returns exhibit the very high mortality of 14·32 per cent. on strength. This excessive mortality was the consequence of a severe epidemic fever of a typhoid type that prevailed during the first five months of the year, among the prisoners as well as among the free population, over the length and breadth of the North-Western Provinces; and a very fatal visitation of cholera in the Agra Prison, during the fall of the year, which carried off 175 prisoners in the short space of three months.

97. It appears that hitherto the Jail population, which is very large and variable, compared to daily average strength, has been altogether overlooked in the computation of death rates, which must have led to very erroneous opinions, if not to false deductions as to the mortality of Jails.

98. The population of Jails, particularly as regards persons under short terms of imprisonment, is constantly changing, and as a large percentage of deaths take place during the first year of incarceration, it is believed, not so much from any local Jail influence, as from the effects of exposure, want, and diseases contracted previous to

sonment; it appears that the proper mode of computing the mortality of Jails would be, not on the daily average strength of the prisoners, as in the case at present, but on the total population, that is to say, on the total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, which, in the instance under consideration, being upwards of 50,000, would reduce the death rates to about 4 per cent. This is probably less than the per centage among the free population in the classes from which the criminal members of the community are, for the most part, drawn.

Number of escapes from custody.

99. The number of prisoners who escaped was less than that of former years, which shows that the reductions of guards has had no bad effect in rendering the custody of the convicts less secure. Twenty-one Prisoners escaped from inside the Jail, and 96 from out-gangs—total 117, of whom 66 have been re-captured. Of those who escaped during the mutinies, 1,019 were re-captured during the year, leaving about 13,600 still to be accounted for.

Progress of Industrial Manufactures.

100. The progress of industrial manufactures has been very satisfactory. The net profits realized from the sale of manufactured articles amount to Rupees 46,108, exclusive of goods in store to the value of Rupees 28,271, and the preparation of a large quantity of prison clothing and other articles for prison use, the cost of which was the price of raw materials only. Notwithstanding that the daily average number of prisoners was less by upwards of 7,000 than the average number prior to the mutinies, the sum realized from the sale of manufactured goods was considerably in excess of any former year. The net value of convict labor amounted to Rupees 2,73,936.

101. In addition to industrial employment in the manufacture of goods for sale, the prisoners execute all repairs of buildings, perform all menial services, and cultivate Jail gardens, which are almost all now in a very flourishing condition. These gardens are of no ordinary value; they insure a regular supply of good fresh vegetables, the advantage of which cannot be over-estimated in a sanitary point of view; they are very economical, in that the prisoners supply themselves with this most essential part of their own diet, and they afford light, healthy occupation for aged and weakly prisoners, by whom they are for the most part cultivated.

Progress of Education.

102. The system of education in force prior to 1857, which was laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, has been re-introduced; and, although the progress has not been very marked as yet, many of the prisoners take a lively interest in their lessons, and favorable hopes are entertained of ultimate benefit to numbers of them. In the meantime it has a powerful effect as a part of prison discipline.

Successful result of the experiment to introduce artificial ventilation.

103. The mode of artificial ventilation introduced last year at the Agra prison experimentally has proved eminently successful, and what was formerly a *desideratum* in the occupation of solitary cells, has at length been secured.

104. The apparatus, which consists of an ordinary thermantidote, 4 feet in diameter, with the necessary flues and piping for each corridor, has been constantly at work for several months. It throws a current of air into each cell quite sufficient to keep every part of it sweet and well ventilated, and the cells which used to be almost uninhabitable during the hot months, have now become to be the best ventilated part of the whole prison. It has been suggested by the Inspector General of Prisons, with apparent good reason, that this plan of ventilation, which is very simple and economical, might be adopted in European barracks and hospitals with great advantage. But this is a point which will have to be considered in the Department of Public Works.

The Annual Report of the Inspector General will appear in pamphlet form.

105. As Dr. Clark, the Inspector General of Prisons' Annual Report, with the 20 voluminous tabular statements which accompanied it, is about to be published in pamphlet form, it has been thought unnecessary to incur the expense of publishing them again in the shape of Appendices to this section of the Report.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

Formation of an Agricultural and Revenue year.

106. UNDER the orders of the Government of India, an Agricultural and a Revenue year have been established, the former ending on the 30th June of each year, and the latter on the 30th September.

The period embraced in the Section, therefore, is only the five months from the 1st of May to the 30th September 1860. The next annual report will embrace the entire year commencing on the 1st October 1860, and terminating on the 30th September 1861.

The Season.

107. Although the drought which so ruinously affected a large portion of the country must be referred to the period embraced in this Section, its consequences were not apparent until after the commencement of the current year, and will be detailed fully in a subsequent Section of this report. It will here suffice to remark that there was no deficiency of rain in the Benares Division, the amount having been 20 inches against 21 in the preceding year; but the fall was untimely and unseasonable, and injured the Khureef crop.

In the Allahabad Division the rain was less abundant than usual, and was delayed to a late period, but was nevertheless sufficient to insure a good harvest. The Jubbulpoor and Jhansie Divisions did not suffer; but the whole of the Meerut Division and the Western Districts of the Agra Division suffered grievously; while the distress extended to those Districts of Rohilcund which border on the Ganges.

Land Revenue.

108. The demand on account of the Rubbee instalments, or for the period embraced in this Report was Rs. 2,04,33,505. The collections were Rs. 1,96,52,390, and balance Rs. 7,81,115, of which Rs. 5,61,686 are expected to be realized.

The per centage of balance, on demand, is 3·82 against 4·70 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

• Nearly two-thirds of the total amount of nominal balances are composed of the two following items, the consequence of summary settlements.

Allahabad	Rs.	39,347	0	0
Dumoh	„	40,539	0	0
Total ...	Rs.	79,886	0	0

The variation in the demand amounting to a decrease of Rs. 1,59,187 is chiefly attributable to the re-settlement of the Bandah District; to reductions of Jumma in

Jaloun, due to over-assessment; and to the extensive grant of lands in Rohilcund to the Nawab of Rampoor.

Coercive Measures.

109. There has been a considerable decrease in the issue of Dustuks, 62,895 only of these processes having been issued during the period under review, as compared with 70,488 in the corresponding period in 1859.

The following Statement exhibits the sales, farms and transfers effected during the period under review, and in the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

YEAR.	Sales.	Farms.	TRANSFERS.		Kham Tuhseel.
			Mehals.	Puttees.	
1st of May to 30th Sept. 1860...	4	30	20	23	41
1st of May to 30th Sept. 1859...	15	88	31	56	28

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked decrease of these coercive processes under every head of the statement, excepting the last.

The sales amounted to four only, three in the District of Humeerpoor, and one in Saugor.

The cases of farm have occurred chiefly in the Districts of Saugor and Dumoh. The Settlements of both these Districts had broken down. A summary settlement of the latter has received the sanction of Government, and the unsatisfactory state of the former will be remedied by the regular settlement which will shortly be effected.

The transfers, which amount to less than half the number shown in the statement for the corresponding five months of 1859, call for no remark.

With the exception of one case in Mynpoorie, and three in Dumoh, the sequestrations are confined entirely to the Districts of Moradabad and Saugor. In the former 21 sequestrations have occurred in the poverty-stricken Thakoordwarah Pergunnah, and part of Kasheepoor. The estates taken under direct management in Saugor consist chiefly of villages, the Zemindars of which had absconded, and for which no farming offers could be obtained.

110. No comparison can be drawn between the number of suits instituted during the months under report, and the corresponding months of 1859, as the Act did not come into operation till the 1st of August of that year.

Working of Act X of 1859.

The number of cases of each class, instituted, decided, and pending, are shown in the following statement:—

Class of Cases.	Total instituted including those pending.	Decided.	Pending.
I.	827	688	139
II.	361	323	38
III.	537	492	45
IV.	11,451	9,325	2,126
V.	1,328	1,069	259
VI.	1,767	1,376	391
VII.	582	509	73
VIII.	75	68	7
Total ...	16,928	13,850	3,078

The reports of the working of the Act continue to be generally favorable.

	No. of Cases by decree of Court.		No. of Cases by private transfer.		
	By sale, gift, &c.	By mortgage or other temporary alienation.	By sale, gift, &c.	By mortgage or other temporary alienation.	By succession.
From the 1st May to the 30th September 1860 ...	219	170	716	790	3,297
From the 1st May to the 30th September 1859 ...	159	211	474	636	2,805

111. Proprietary mutations have increased very considerably, as shewn in the margin. The increase is chiefly confined to the Divisions in which the drought prevailed.

Mutations.

112. The education of the Putwarees proceeds satisfactorily, and they are becoming generally efficient and useful servants.

Putwarees.

113. The net Abkaree Revenue for the five months, from the 1st of May to the 30th September for the three last years was as follows :

Abkaree Revenue.

1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Rupees 6,93,969-0-0	Rupees 9,76,315-0-0	Rupees 1,169,748-0-0

The greatest increase has been in the Districts of Allahabad and Cawnpoor, *viz.*, an increase of Rupees 36,967 in the former District, and Rupees 29,409 in the latter, as compared with 1859.

114. The Stamp Revenue as compared with the amount realized from 1st of May to 30th September 1859, has remained stationary, being Rupees 6,54,426 in the months under report, against Rupees 6,54,942 in the preceding period; but, at the termination of the period under report, the provisions of the new Act had not come into operation.

Stamp Revenue.

115. The Sayer Revenue demands have risen from Rupees 45,841, to Rupees 60,835, or about 33 per Cent.

Sayer.

116. The Statistical Precis forwarded herewith as Appendix III. shows a steady increase in all the Departments of business in the Collectors' Offices. The per centage of the annual expense of collecting the Revenue, exclusive of heads of Offices, on the Revenue was, therefore in excess of what it was last year, *viz.*, Rupees 2-13-6.

Statistical Precis.

117. The Land Revenue demand for the year in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah was as follows:—

Revenue operations in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

AJMERE.

From the Khalsa Villages	Rupees	1,74,800	10	11
From Istumrardars including Shahpoora Tribute...	„	1,26,016	2	7
Total	Rupees	3,00,816	13	6

Of this Rupees 2,88,690-2-0 have been realized, leaving a balance on the 30th June of Rupees 12,126-11-6 due from Khalsa villages, the demand from the Istumrardars and Shahpoora having been realized in full. Of this Rupees 1,781-3-0 have been remitted in consequence of the drought. The collection of the remainder, *viz.*, Rupees 10,345-8-6 of the above balance has been suspended for the same reason, should the approaching season prove favorable, it will probably be recovered.

The Land Revenue demand for the three Divisions of Mhairwarrah, inclusive of balances of former years was Rupees 1,81,269-6-11, of which Rupees 1,41,407-7-8 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 39,861-15-3.

Mhairwarrah.

Of this large balance the details are as follows :—

1. Amount recommended for remission in consequence of the severe drought	Rs.	20,627	12	6
2. Suspended temporarily	„	6,180	2	3
3. Balance of year under report not realized on the 30th of June last	„	12,219	2	7
4. Balances of former years	„	834	13	11
Total	Rs.	39,861	15	3

Of the remaining balance for the year under review, *viz.*, Rupees 12,219-2-7, a considerable portion has come in since the accounts were closed. The kists only fell due on the 30th June 1861, and it is believed the whole will be shortly realized.

SEPARATE (INCOME TAX) REVENUE.

Total Estimate Assessments.

118. This branch of Revenue has been fully reported on in my separate letter No. 107 A., dated 24th June, an abstract of the chief points is given in the following paragraphs.

The total estimated assessments under Act XXXII. of 1860, in all the Districts of these Provinces, Ajmere alone excepted, amount to Company's Rupees 29,66,427-7-0, and the total sum realized on 31st July last, being the end of the Income Tax year was Rupees 28,99,000.

Incidence of the Tax.

119. The incidence of the Tax which varies from 0·20 per cent. to 1·5 per cent. on the population of those Districts in which a census has been made, is in itself exceedingly moderate; and it will be found hardly less so if the rate per head of Tax-payers be taken as the standard; the general average of the amount contributed by each Tax-payer being Rupees 17-11-10.

Seeing then that the per centage of assessment upon population does not exceed 1·5, and that the average rate of each assessment amounts to no more than Rupees 17-11-10, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot think that the Tax, however distasteful it may have been for other reasons to the Native population, has laid upon them other than a light burden. It is, however, no matter of astonishment that, in the first year of its currency, the execution of the Act should have been very imperfect. There have been naturally enough, omissions to serve notices. The returns to notices have been so false (as will be noticed more particularly below) that the Collectors, though obliged to surcharge, have had no sufficient data to guide them. And further, it is to be borne in mind that, in about 14 Districts of these Provinces, there has been great distress consequent upon the drought, and trade has been depressed. And it may be assumed that in consequence the returns of the Tax have been more or less affected.

Assessments made for the most part according to the general provisions of the Act. Results of lump assessments in the cities of Allahabad and Benares.

120. The assessments have been made for the most part according to the general provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860, and Punchayets have been but rarely employed. Of those Collectors, who, in their reports, have adverted to this point, nearly all have declared their opinion that Punchayets generally press unfairly on the poorer classes, that the use of this Agency leads to extortion and oppression, and that it is only in special cases, for instance, the large bazars, such as those of Dehra, Mussoorie and Landour, that it is useful. Lump assessment has had recourse to in the large and populous cities of Allahabad and Benares. In the former District the Collector has recorded his opinion, that it is unfair to the poorer oppulation, and the assessments will consequently be made by taxing each individual

separately during the ensuing year. In Benares, on the other hand, on which a lump assessment of Rupees 1,25,000 was fixed, the Native Committee, all men of the highest respectability, with Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor at their head, have declared that the more opulent of the residents have had to take upon themselves the payment of the amount agreed upon; and it being no more right that Government should benefit by undue exaction from the rich, than it should benefit by the oppression of the poor, it has been decided that, unless the city of Benares should solicit the repetition of a lump assessment for the next year, whether the old rate, or at any other reasonable rate, the Tax shall be assessed according to the general provisions of the Act.

Surcharges.

121. The Collectors, then proceeding under the general provisions of the Act, issued the required notices. But it is the subject of universal representation that the returns were, as a rule, conspicuously and shamelessly false, and that consequently "surcharge has been the rule, and the acceptance of returns the exception," the total number of surcharges is 58,243, as against 1,05,235 assessments made up to the 31st January 1861. This shows the surcharges to amount to about 55 per cent. But there are Districts in which surcharges have risen to 80 and 90 per cent., or where, in other words, the returns have been altogether set aside, and the assessments, made by the Collector, have been made, so to speak, arbitrarily. It may be that the falseness of the returns has been due in some measure to the complicated forms which were prescribed by the law, and were wholly unintelligible to those who had to render them; and further, in some instances, to the prevalence of a "belief that only such portions of the income as remains after deducting household expenses, should be returned," a belief which may perhaps be attributable to the difficulty of drawing a clear distinction in the Oordoo translation between "Income" and "Profits." But, even on making full allowance for these circumstances, it is quite clear from the concurrent testimony of nearly all the Officers who have been concerned in the execution of the Act, that the returns have been so entirely untrustworthy as rather to mislead than to guide them in making assessments.

Appeals from Surcharges have been few.

122. It is found, that, generally, the appeals from surcharges were very few, and that those in which abatement was allowed have been fewer still.

Fines sparingly enforced.

123. It is thought highly creditable to the moderation and good feeling of the Officers who have been engaged in the execution of this Act, that, in the face of all this dishonesty, fines and forfeitures have been very sparingly enforced.

The provision for compositions have been very rarely had recourse to.

124. The provision for compositions is found to have been almost a dead letter. In each of the Districts of Jhansie, Ghazeepore and Mirzapore there was one case of composition. The compositions in the two latter being by European firms. In Allahabad there

were four cases, one by a native, and three by Europeans. In Dehra Dhoon they were effected to the extent of only Rs. 1-8 per cent. on the total assessment. In Moradabad the number was small. In other Districts there appear to have been no applications, and the cause of this result is in all probability rightly attributed to the wary and suspicious character of the native mind, and to the inappreciable amount of benefit to be derived from compounding for the Tax.

No desire on the part of natives that the amount *assessed* upon them should be kept secret.

125. A remarkable feature in the working of the Act, and one, it is believed, totally opposed to general expectation, is the almost unvarying disregard of secrecy for which the law provides. The people, though objecting to have the details of their business known, and resources of their income made public, seemed to have no wish that the amount of the assessment laid upon them should be kept secret.

Charges incurred in the execution of the Act.

126. It is not possible, owing to defective information, to state with any precision the charges incurred by Government in the execution of the Income Tax Act. Nor is it easy to judge of the proportion which they will bear to the Revenue yielded by the Tax. In the first year, the charges, it may be presumed, will have been higher than they will ordinarily be. But it is thought that, in future years, the annual cost will not exceed five or six per cent. on the collections. This will no doubt be thought moderate.

Feelings with which the measure has been received by the people and conduct of the Officers engaged in the execution of the Act.

127. It only remains to notice the feeling with which the measure has been received by the people, and the conduct of the Officers, whether European or native, who have been engaged in the execution of it.

As to the first, it may be stated that, though the imposition of a direct Tax on the people, generally, was entirely new to the native mind, and, though this particular measure was necessarily accompanied by proceedings of a somewhat inquisitorial nature, there has been no active exhibition of ill-feeling, and no resistance whatever other than that involved in the universal submission of returns shamelessly false.

In regard to the second point, the Lieutenant-Governor has the greatest satisfaction in stating, that generally the Collectors of Districts in these Provinces, overburdened as they are with business of multifarious kinds, have performed the duty of executing the Income Tax Act with a degree of zeal, ability, and cheerfulness, which reflect the highest credit upon them all as a body. Each has labored to the best of his power with an earnest desire to fulfil the wishes of the Government without murmur and without remonstrance, and this, too, at a time when, with their increasing work, the strength of the District European Agency has been necessarily limited by the weakness of the service.

It is with no less satisfaction that His Honor is able to state that "the general ability and conduct of the Assessors have been with hardly an exception, deserving of great praise" * * "so far as can be ascertained, the native as well as European Assessors have shown not only intelligence, but a remarkable degree of integrity."

With the exception of one District there have been few or no complaints.

*

Moradabad. Boolundshuhur. Allygurh. Muttra. Agra. Etawah. Mynpoory. Furruckabad. Cawnpore. Allahabad. Benares. Mirzapore. Jounpore.

128. During his tour, the Lieutenant-Governor passed through the Districts named in the margin, at the very time when the Income Tax Act was being introduced. He remained for twenty-nine days at Allahabad, and was encamped for three weeks at Benares, where lump assessments had been imposed, and there might have been some reason to expect that the poorer classes might have suffered some unfairness in the distribution. Throughout this town there was every facility, as there always is, for the presentation of petitions without any charge whatever for stamps or otherwise, and accordingly numerous petitions were presented by individuals, complaining that their incomes had been over-assessed. But it is a fact that not one single petition was received, not even an anonymous petition, complaining of the tax itself, or of any oppression or extortion, or misconduct of any kind whatever, having been practised, either by Assessors or by native functionaries of any class whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that no measure, so novel and so distasteful, could have been carried out among a people so prone to represent, or even to exaggerate their grievances without calling forth complaint, unless it had been carried out with remarkable forbearance, discretion, and integrity.

To this general description the District of Goruckpore forms the only exception. The matter has been made the subject of separate enquiry.

SEPARATE (CUSTOMS) REVENUE.

Aggregate Income.

129. The aggregate income from all sources of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab, reached in the year under report the unprecedented amount of Rupees 8,949,412, as exhibited in the following detail:—

	N.W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Total.
Salt	53,11,643	31,48,089	84,59,732
Sugar	2,39,446	2,19,091	4,58,537
Sundries	24,544	6,599	31,143
Total ...	55,75,633	33,73,779	89,49,412

Comparison with preceding year.

130. The collections of the last and of the preceding year are compared in the following statement:—

	Total Collections.		Increase in 1860-61.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
North-Western Provinces ...	40,70,223	55,75,633	15,05,410
Punjab	27,06,620	33,73,779	6,67,159
Total ...	67,76,843	89,49,412	21,72,569

The aggregate increase in the collectionsas compared with 1859, is no less than 32 per cent., and the per centage of cost of collection amounts only to Rs. 10-14-6, or little more than half the per centage of the preceding year. This is of course chiefly attributable to the increase of income without any increase of establishment. But the resut nevertheless is very satisfactory.

Causes of increase in the Salt Revenue.

131. The two causes assigned for this enhancement of the Revenue are that, carts which had imported grain into the distressed Districts were available, on their return, for the transport of Salt, at rates far below the usual charge; and the prohibition of the manufacture of Salt in Oudh. The Commissioner asserts that an immediate decline in the receipts from the latter source was perceptible from the moment it became known that privilege of manufacture for private consumption had been accorded to the lower classes in Oudh.

The proposed Bill for the regulation of the manufacture of Saltpetre will impose a check on the illicit manufacture of Salt.

132. The illicit manufacture of Salt, which is said to be on the increase, will receive a material check on the passing of the Bill to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre, and of Salt educed therefrom, which is at present under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Causes of decrease in the Collections on account of Sugar.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Sirsa	37,409	16,947
Hansi	1,47,220	62,175
Delhi	2,67,728	1,39,969
Muttra	62,384	42,436
Agra	1,04,691	91,740
Jhansi	37,759	40,403
Saugor	39,194	36,677
Seouee	22,559	28,190
Total...	7,18,944	4,58,537

133. The decrease in the collections on account of Sugar, as shown in the margin, is, of course, attributable to the failure of rain, and the consequent failure of the Sugarcane crop, as well as to the prevailing distress.

Revenue from Sugar will double in the ensuing year.

134. There is no doubt that the revenue under this head will be doubled in the course of the current year, in consequence of the doubling of the duty.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

General increase both in the number of Schools and boys.

135. Taking into consideration the disturbing moral and physical influences, which have been at work among the population of the North-Western Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, that the position which the Educational Department occupied at the close of the past official year was, on the whole, satisfactory. In the course of the year, the Schools under inspection had afforded instruction to upwards of 2,25,000 boys. Their number stood in March 1861, at 10,086, with 1,74,689 names in their rolls, the corresponding numbers for the preceding year having been 9,641 and 1,53,210.

Extension of the knowledge of English.

136. In three Colleges, two High Schools, three Districts, and four Tehseelee Schools maintained by the Government, and in nine Colleges and Schools attached to Christian Missions, and aided by Government grants, instruction both in English and the Vernacular was imparted to nearly 4,000 students. The establishment of English Schools throughout the Provinces would be a popular measure. The people in many instances have shown a remarkable willingness to combine for the purpose of securing to their children the means of learning English. To encourage this desire, and to assist in its development, would be sound policy.

During the course of the year the Government of India sanctioned an allowance for four English Masters for the four Tehseelee Schools of Etah, Ooryah, Phuphoond, and Jeswunt Nuggur at the rate of Rupees 15 a month each, on the condition that Rupees 10 were added by private subscriptions, and that a class was formed of not less than thirty boys, paying a monthly fee of 8 annas, so that the salary of each teacher should not be less than Rupees 40 a month. This was a step in the right direction, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad, when circumstances permit, to advocate extension of the system.

Under-graduates of the Calcutta University.

137. It is satisfactory to find that in the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges, and the Ajmere School, there are now 21 under-graduates of the Calcutta University. In December last, 35 candidates went up to the Entrance Examination, of whom 10 were successful. The failure of some who did not succeed is attributeable in some measure to a weak teaching staff, especially in the Mathematical Department. The Director has been authorized to secure the services of three Mathematical Professors, whose salaries will be defrayed from savings effected in those of existing Professorships and Masterships.

Average cost per Student in the higher Anglo-Vernacular Institutions.

138. The average cost per student in the higher Anglo-Vernacular Institutions maintained by Government, was Rupees 115-9-0 in 1860-61, the whole expenditure in the three Colleges and two Schools having been Rupees 1,67,042, of which sum Rupees 1,51,510 are contributed by the State.

Scholarships for pupils of Tehseelee Schools.

139. The measures contemplated by the late Court of Directors for the establishment of Scholarships in places of education of a superior order for the more promising pupils of Tehseelee Schools (*vide* para. 46, Despatch No. 49, dated 19th July 1854) have been carried out. Thirty Tehseelee

Scholarships of Rupees 3 a month, have been founded, tenable for three years, and equally divided between the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges.

Establishment of a Boarding-house at the Bareilly College.

140. Mr. Kempson, Principal of the Bareilly College, has opened a Boarding-house under the personal management of an intelligent and respectable Junior Master (a native teacher in the English Department), with whom the ten Tehseelee Scholars and other boys, whose homes are at a distance, but who have come, some from long distances, to attend the College, board and lodge. The Boarding-house is already popular: the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the system may gradually be extended, until the sons of Native Gentlemen of property, and position, residing in the interior of the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, shall be found to avail themselves largely of the advantages it affords. A similar experiment has been set on foot at Agra.

Result of the examination of the Senior Classes.

141. In December, the Senior Department, and the 1st and 2nd School Classes of the Agra, Benares and Bareilly Colleges, and the Saugor and Ajmere Schools, were subjected by a regularly constituted Board to a common paper examination. The general result was satisfactory. The short-comings, which the examination brought to light were such, as admit of easy remedy. The Mathematical Department, in which, with the exception of the Bareilly College, failure was conspicuous, will, as has already been stated, be strengthened. Poor results in the History and Geography papers, necessarily direct attention to studies, whose importance Native Students are apt to under-rate.

Visit of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Bareilly College.

142. In November last, the Bishop of Calcutta visited the Bareilly College. His Lordship recorded the remark that he was "much struck with the intelligence of the first class, and their thorough comprehension of the subjects of their studies."

Senior Scholarships assigned to Students who have entered the Calcutta University.

143. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rupees 907 per mensem have been assigned for 1861. The Senior Scholarships, ranging from Rs. 15 to 25 a month, have been awarded to the Students, who have entered the Calcutta University. It is difficult to retain under Scholastic discipline, especially in a country of early marriages, young men whose knowledge of English is such, as would enable them to gain, without the trouble of searching far for it, employment on salaries of Rupees 50 to 100 a month. At the same time it is most desirable that their English education should be carried up to the standard prescribed by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for candidates for the B. A. Degree. It is hoped that the measures, now adopted, will result in securing the continued attendance of the abler and more promising Students.

Normal Schools.

144. The three Normal Schools (at Agra, Benares and Meerut), turned out in the course of the year 565 Teachers, more or less instructed, of whom 113 gained first-class, 270 second class, and 182 third class certificates. The importance of these Institutions may be said to grow year by year,

pari passu, with the extension over the North-Western Provinces of the village Circuit School system. School-houses, and accommodation for the Teachers, who come in from the several Districts, have not yet been provided at Benares and Meerut. The sum of Rs. 9,000 has been granted for the erection of a Normal School-house at Meerut. A Training School is urgently required for the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, where education is backward, and Village Schools are springing up. But the Government has been deterred by the hitherto unsatisfactory aspect of Indian Finance from bringing the subject before the Government of India.

Tehseelee Schools.

145. Even in the first circle, of which almost every District has suffered, more or less, from the Famine, the number of boys attending Tehseelee Schools has not decreased, being in 1860-61 4,249 against 4,144 in 1859-60. In March last, 271 Schools were attended by 16,590 pupils, being maintained by the Government at an expenditure of Rupees 35,480 a year. The average cost per boy to the State was Rupees 2-2-3. In many of the Schools the attendance ranged between 100 and 200. The monthly cost per School was from Rupees 10 to Rs. 20. In the better sort Hindee, or Oordoo Grammar, the elements of Algebra and Geometry in addition to Arithmetic, and Mensuration, Hand-measuring by Plane Table and the outlines of Indian History, and of Indian and General Geography, are taught.

Village Circuit Schools.

146. It is, however, to the Village Circuit Schools, maintained by the land-holding and land-cultivating community, that the means of providing Elementary instruction through the Vernacular languages (Hindee and Oordoo) to the mass of the Agricultural population must be looked for. It might reasonably have been expected that, owing to their dependence for their very existence on the Zemindars, these Schools would have been more affected by the Famine. But, though their extension was retarded, some progress has been made, far greater in short than that shown in the Tehseelee School Returns. But the last have reached their numerical limit, while the Village School system is still in the course of development. The statistics of the Meerut Circle even show an increase of 34 Schools and 2,149 Scholars. In the second Circle, some of the Districts which were not affected by the scarcity, from which most of the Zillahs of the first Circle suffered, the number of Schools and of Scholars had risen from 931 and 26,214 to 980, and 30,554. Again, in the Benares and Saugor Circles, where the harvests were rich and abundant, the increase in Schools and Scholars amounted to 452 and 14,529.

Within the limits of this Government there are now upwards of 3,000 Hulkabundee Schools, affording the rudimentary instruction suitable to their condition to the children of the Agricultural population, over an area of 1,00,000 square miles; attended by 70,000 boys, and maintained by the people, whom for the most part they directly benefit. In too many instances the Teachers are far from efficient, but the growth of the system has been too rapid to allow of the creation of a race of competent Schoolmasters. Year by year the Normal Schools steadily decrease the number of inefficient Teachers, and should future progress be at all commensurate with that made in the past four years before another

lustrum has passed away, and educational revolution, great, in regard to the area over which it will be felt, will have been effected.

147. The number of (65,112) boys, in 6,485 Indigenous Schools, *i. e.*, in those maintained and managed by the people, but inspected by the Educational Officers of Government, is less considerable than that of the pupils found in the Village Circuit Schools. The popular Schools among the Agricultural population disappear before or are rather merged into the Village Circuit Schools. They are found, however, in Towns and Cities. Their value is not great. They are not easily influenced for good. Being dependent on individual wants or caprice, not founded like the Circuit School on combined effort, the Famine has told on them with disastrous effect. Their number has diminished by 287 in the past year, and the decrease of Scholars may be put down at 3,000. It is remarkable, however, that eight subscription Schools, on the Tehseelee School model, have been established in the Bijnour and Moradabad Districts. This fact must be regarded with great satisfaction as being the first sign that the people are becoming desirous to avail themselves at their own expense, of our system of education. The Director has been requested to state in his next Annual Report whether any more such Schools have been set on foot, and whether the people have shown any desire to develope the system.

Indigenous Schools.

148. The Lieutenant-Governor has assured himself by personal observation of the progress of Female Education in the Agra District, where Thakoor Kulyan Singh, an energetic Junior Master of the Agra College, English Department, has been engaged under the Inspector, Department Second Circle, in the establishments among his own pupuls (Jâts) of Girl's Schools under Mistresses, chiefly of his own caste, and in many instances educated by himself. In December last, the 11 Schools under his charge contained 205 Girls, the daughters of respectable Zemindars. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that, if funds could be provided by the State, the system might be widely extended. It is evident that the prejudices against the instruction of the female members of their families are not inveterate among Hindoos of respectable social position. Among a people, who blindly follow the customs of their forefathers, reforms, even of a palatable nature, must be initiated from outside their own body. This question will form the subject of a separate reference to the Government of India at the close of the present year.

Progress of Female Education.

149. In 1860-61, Rupees 16,649-8-0 were disbursed by the Government on grants-in-aid of Schools, all of which were attached to, and maintained by Christian Missions. In the Schools aided by the State, instruction is imparted to 1,515 boys and 120 girls. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the prohibition against the direct sanction by the local Government of grants-in-aid of Schools, within a prescribed limit, will shortly be removed. It is by the grant-in-aid system that the Government can, at a reasonable expenditure, best promote and extend the study of the English language and of English Literature. The exertions made by Missionaries to bring within the reach of the natives, the means of acquiring sound secular knowledge, are deserving of recognition by, and of the hearty assistance of, the Government.

Grants-in-aid.

Vernacular Works.

150. The Vernacular Schools in the North-Western Provinces are dependent on the Educational Department for their supply of School Books. In the course of 1860-61, 63 Vernacular Works, numbering 2,44,983 copies have been published, or rather re-published, at a cost of Rupees 50,939-8-10 under the authority of the Government.

General results of the past year.

151. In 1860-61, Rupees 4,47,957-14-2 were expended by the Government on popular education. The sum spread over a population of 33 millions, amounts to two annas and six pie, or about one and a quarter farthing per head. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results which the Educational history of the past year records are as respectable as could be looked for under the restrictions which the financial difficulties of the Indian Empire have imposed, and reflect much credit on the labors of that zealous Officer, Mr. Reid, and his Departmental Subordinates.

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Divisions within the First Circle of superintendence.

152. Within the first Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions, viz. :—

The Agra Division Public Works.
Meerut Ditto.
Gwalior Ditto.
Jhansie Ditto.
Oraie Ditto, (recently amalgamated with the Jhansie Division.)
The Roorkee and Dehra Road.
The Agra and Bombay Road, and the 5th and 6th Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road.

Divisions within the Second Circle of superintendence.

153. The second Circle of superintendence embraces the following Divisions :—

The Benares Division Public Works.
Allahabad Ditto.
Cawnpore Ditto.
Bareilly Ditto.
Azimgurh Ditto.
Futtehgurh Ditto, and the 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road.

Only works of absolute necessity have been completed in these Circles.

154. Nothing of importance has marked the working of the Public Works Department in these Circles during the official year of 1860-61. Under the restrictions of the Budget, the large works, such as the construction of Barracks at Gwalior, Cawnpore, and Bareilly, have been all but suspended. Works of absolute necessity have alone been pushed on to completion.

Cawnpore and Jhansie Memorials.

155. Funds for the construction of the Memorial at Cawnpore were duly provided for in the Budget; but, unfortunately, unforeseen circumstances have arrested its progress. The design of an iron railing to enclose the garden was approved in February 1860, and the execution of the work was entrusted, after sanction to the Budget allotments of 1860-61 were received, to the Roorkee Workshops. There has been great delay, which is hardly accounted for by certain difficulties which had to be overcome. Next, it was not until January or February 1861, that the design for the Monument itself was received from the Government of India, who had undertaken to furnish it. Again, when the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Cawnpore, in January 1861, he visited the ground, and was constrained to disapprove wholly of the plan which had been traced for laying out the garden. It was hardly to be regretted that so little had been accomplished in the way of clearing, laying out, and planting the ground.

The execution of the Monument, as designed by Colonel Yule, having been committed to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, at

the special desire of the Government of India, it was thought desirable to entrust to him, also, the preparation of the surrounding area, which is to be planted and formed into an ornamental garden. The work is now proceeding vigorously. Stone carvings have been prepared at Allahabad, and portions have been removed to Cawnpore, where the work of putting them together will soon commence. The iron railing is believed to be in course of delivery. The stone plinth for its reception is in progress. And much has been done in the way of laying out and planting the ground, it is believed.

The facility of procuring stone, and obtaining skilled stone-cutters, pointed out Agra as the most convenient place for the preparation of the Monument, which is to be put up at Jhansie over the bodies of those who were massacred there on the 14th of July 1857. The design was prepared by the Chief Engineer, Colonel Cunningham, and its execution was entrusted to Lieutenant Watts, the Executive Engineer at Agra, who kindly undertook this in addition to his ordinary duties.

There has been unavoidable delay, but the work is going on satisfactorily, and the Monument will be placed in *situ*, it is hoped, before the close of the current official year.

Beyond these two Monuments, there was no work undertaken during the period under report, of such interest as to call for a special notice.

Budget allotments for Circles I and II.

156. The Budget allotments for the 1st and 2nd Circles during the year 1860-61 were :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Original works of all classes	23,99,302	0	0
Repairs	7,21,306	0	0
Establishment	4,34,690	0	0
Total, Rupees	35,55,298	0	0

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been :—

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Works of all classes	16,95,510	2	6			
Repairs	12,69,025	12	9			
Establishment	4,70,962	13	2	34,35,498	12	5
Unexpended portion of the Budget .... Rupees				1,19,799	3	7

The near approach of the expenditure to the Budget is satisfactory.

Divisions within the Third Circle of superintendence.

157. Within the 3rd Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions.

1st Division—Great Deccan Road.

This Division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the right bank of the Nerbudda near Jubbulpore, and the northern boundary of the Rewah Territory, being about 198 miles in length, and includes the Station of Nagode.

2nd Division—Great Deccan Road.

This Division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the left bank of the Nerbudda at Jubbulpore and Chore Bowlee near Kamptee, being about 132 miles in length, and includes the Station of Seonee.

3rd—Saugor Division of Public Works.

This Division comprises the following Stations:—

Saugor—Sehore, lately transferred to the Mhow Division.

Nowgong—Dumoh, also the portion of the Saugor and Mhow Road, from Saugor to Ratgurh, 22 miles.

4th—Jubbulpore Division of Public Works.

This Division comprises the following Stations:—

Jubbulpore and Mundlah.
Jubbulpore and Kuttingee.
Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad.
Mahere and Kallinger.

Jubbulpore,
Nursingpore,
Baitool,
Hoshungabad,
Mundlah,
and the roads marginally noted.

Budget allotment for this Circle.

158. The Budget allotment for this Circle for the year 1860-61 was:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Works on new projects, and in progress......	1,82,229	0	0
Minor, petty, and emergent works	25,000	0	0
Repairs	1,19,110	0	0
Establishment and Contingencies	1,00,500	0	0
Total, Rupees	4,26,839	0	0

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been:—

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Works on new projects, and in progress	1,82,251	5	4			
Minor, petty, or emergent	28,689	7	10			
Repairs	1,06,740	7	0			
Establishment and Contingencies	95,446	15	6	4,13,128	3	8
Showing that the expenditure has been less than the allotment by Rupees				13,710	12	4

So far, therefore, as the gross allotment and expenditure are concerned, the result of the year is very satisfactory.

IRRIGATION.

Ganges Canal.

159. The rains during the past year may be said to have utterly failed; and the floods of the Ganges River having swept away the boulder bunds, by which the water is held up and thrown into the canal-head at Myapore, the canal supply was unusually low during the rainy season, when water was much required for irrigation.

One of the excavated channels, by which the supply is brought down from the main stream, was completely choked up with boulders, and had to be re-excavated to a depth of nearly 5 feet at the head before the supply could be much increased. This work was commenced in September, and the full supply was obtained by the end of October.

The value of a full supply of water in the canal during such a season as that now happily past, is hardly to be estimated, and its want during the past year has proved the absolute necessity for obtaining a permanent command over the river during the rains.

Mr. Login, the Superintendent of the Northern Division, is now preparing plans and estimates of the various ways in which this can be effected.

The floods down the several rivers, crossing the line of canal between Hurdwar and Roorkee, have been unusually light, and the works have sustained no damage whatever from them.

A portion of the revetment wall of the Solain Aqueduct fell inwards, at a time when the canal supply was lowered, in consequence of a light flood, down the Rutmoo River, but, except that it became necessary to lower the canal water for eight days during the repairs of this accident, no further consequences ensued, and the supply may be said to have been maintained uninterruptedly during the season.

The usual closure of the canal for repairs, during the months of September and October, was not made, in consequence of the urgent demand for water in these months.

The Myhmoodpore Falls in the Northern Division have suffered somewhat from the action of the water over them, but were repaired, in the most efficient manner possible, during the limited closure of the canal for the aqueduct repair.

Orders have been issued during the year for the prosecution of the Futtehgurh and Boolundshuhur branches, with a view to employment of the starving population.

In the Etawah Division, the Keraon Escape has been completed since last year, and the tail water of the Division, which at present runs into a ravine connected with

the Jumna, will be turned down the Escape Channel as soon as the canal is closed. On this line two masonry bridges have been built on a length of 5 miles.

Rajbuhas, or main distributing Channels.

160. Several new and important lines throughout the canal have been constructed, and the benefits resulting from their completion will be shown when the amount of irrigation for the present rubbee crop is ascertained.

In the Northern Division alone, upwards of 100 miles of rajbuhas, and 200 miles of gools, or village water-courses, have been lined out, levelled, and completed.

In both the Terminal Divisions, and more especially in that of Etawah, the ground over which the rajbuhas will run is so difficult, from the extent of cross drainage, that measures, preliminary to lining out, are necessarily slow. Two important lines are now being surveyed. The first will leave the canal a short distance below the head of the Division, and will provide irrigation for the narrow tract, lying between the canal and the Rinde River, or a distance of about 70 miles. With a view to bringing the water to the surface, it is proposed to have this line taken out with a head of sufficient capacity to admit of the supply being ample for the whole tract above referred to. So small is the slope of the country that it is impracticable to make feeders in the ordinary way, unless the surface level of the water be kept far below that of the country. This rajbuha will be made in sections, each section terminating in an escape, to enable it to be independent of the section next below.

The second rajbuha will take up the irrigation where the first one ends. It will have its head at the Gangsee Bridge (66th mile) where the canal and Rinde, which, up to that point, run parallel at an average distance of 3 or 4 miles, diverge and leave a doab more than 20 miles wide in its widest part. This rajbuha will require to be divided into several branches, in order to turn the heads of various tributaries of the Rinde, and will leave a length of about 50 miles to the point where the Rinde again approaches close to the canal, below which the irrigation will be taken up by a third rajbuha.

Much difficulty is experienced from the head downwards, from the level of the bed of the canal being so much within soil. With a supply of 5½ feet of water at the head of the canal, the rajbuha heads above Gihror (58th mile) are very inadequately provided, and are liable to run rapidly dry as soon as silt deposits take place. The floorings of these heads are 2 feet above canal bed; to lower them would not only involve heavy expense, but would still further injure irrigation, already suffering from the water being so much below the surface of the country.

One course, therefore, remains to be adopted to render these rajbuhas effective, *viz.*, to form artificial rapids in the canal immediately below every rajbuha head as far as Gihror, and thus raise the water level about 2 feet. No fears need be entertained, for the slope of bed is in excess of what is required, and a reduction of six inches

per mile, which will be effected if the rapids are constructed, can be borne with perfect safety. It is proposed to make these rapids at bridges to which rajbuha heads are attached; the floorings of those bridges, protected by stakes, driven across the channel at about 30 feet below, the intermediate spaces being paved with kunkur, would form the tails of the rapids, and prevent injury to canal bed or bank.

One marked feature of improvement in the Etawah and other Divisions, is the formation of numerous large gools or water-courses. These are levelled by Officers, or their subordinates, and are paid for by the cultivators, at whose request they are undertaken. The sudden impulse, which has led to the demand for these water-courses, is due, no doubt, to the extreme drought under which these provinces were last year suffering; and, now that the emergency has in some measure passed away, some of them may perhaps fall into disuse. But one great object will have been effected; whenever water is again required, it will be at once available wherever channels are ready to take it. The following table shows the progress which has been made towards the completion of rajbuhas:—

Number of Miles completed.

	To close of April 1860.	To close of Dec. 1860.	To close of April 1861.	TOTAL.
Northern Division	186	60	27	273
Upper Central Ditto	182	25	47	254
Lower Central Ditto	410	35	38	483
Cawnpore Terminal Ditto	209	66	22	297
Etawah Ditto ditto	249	5	6	260
Futtehgurh Branch	50	1	22	73
Total	1,286	192	162	1,640
		354 in 1860-61.		

161. The repairs during the year have been of the most ordinary kind, as, owing to the lightness of the rains, very little damage had been done to the canal banks; and the masonry works, with the exception of those already referred to, have hardly suffered at all. About two-thirds of the length of the revetment wall of the Solain Aqueduct has been lined with boulders, and the whole will have been completed before the year closes.

Repairs.

The revenue prospects of the Ganges Canal are very favorable, considering the difficulties under which irrigation yet labors. It is hoped that the water rent will rise this year to about four lakhs and seventy thousand Rupees, and that, with navigation and other miscellaneous items of receipt, the total revenue will not fall short of six lakhs, which will be nearly double that of last year.

The revenue of the preceding years were, in round numbers:—

1857-58	.... Rs.	80,000
1858-59	.... ,,	1,60,000
1859-60	.... ,,	3,05,000

Eastern Jumna Canal.

162. The execution of sanctioned minor projects for improving this canal comprises all the original work of the present year.

The great Sooltanpore swamp, in the Saharunpore District, has been very much reduced; three-fourths of the lands, formerly under water, are perfectly dry, and tracts, untraversed by any human being for the last ten years, can now be crossed in every direction. Operations have been confined to keeping the main and lateral drainage channels free from obstruction, as spring water would have rendered excavation both tedious and expensive, but the time has arrived for widening and deepening the existing cuts, and pushing them into the lowest portions of the swamp, which only remain undrained; the present year's operations will, it is expected, complete the work.

The following works complete the list of original works executed during the year:—

Remodelling Kullurpore Bridge; three 2nd class Rajbuha Chowkees; raising and strengthening canal banks; levelling mounds of silt; Dukrawur Bridge; Ramp Drains and Syphons.

Of these works, the first four were completed before the 30th of April 1861, but the syphons and under-drains in the Centre Division and the canal bridge, opposite the village of Dukrawur, remained unfinished on that date. The cause of delay in construction is the impossibility of carrying on these works, except when the canal is closed, and the consequent limited period of time available. The syphons and under-drains require most careful supervision, and, being scattered over a great length of canal, it is unadvisable to undertake too many at once.

The repairs on the Eastern Jumna Canal have been light. The masonry works and banks are in good order.

The revenue of this canal, for the last year, far exceeded that of any previous year. The returns for the khurreef of the present year are nearly 27,000 Rupees in excess of those of 1859-60; but, owing to the extremely low state of the Jumna, and to the entire absence of cold weather rain along the line of this canal, a falling off in the rubbee is anticipated. The probable revenue will be 2½ lakhs.

Dhoon Canals.

163. The floods towards the close of September 1860 were unusually heavy in the Dhoon, and caused considerable damage to the works there.

The bund at the head of the Rajpore Canal, and more than half, or about 40 feet in length, of the wooden aqueduct, which carried water across the stream at the

Rajpore Mills, were destroyed. The crib work, on which one end of the aqueduct rested, was swept away, and there was even danger of the stream reaching to the mills themselves.

At the end of the Beejapore Canal a light crib work bund, which had been recently added, was washed away, but the heavy permanent one, put up in 1858, withstood the shock, though very much stripped of its sheathing boards.

On the Kutta Puttur Canal, the temporary bund at head was injured, but no damage was done to the permanent crib work.

On the Kullunga Canal, a bund, 70 feet in length, at the upper head, was carried completely away; some 40 feet of crib work at the second head was destroyed, and the streams set, so as to endanger the arched masonry channel along the hill side, the water rising over the crest of the masonry head.

The Jakhun Canal has sustained the least injury of all the Dhoon works, some portions only of the hill side, which had been excavated during the last working season, having fallen in.

The Hurdwar Road suffered much from the incursions of the Sooswa River. The crib work, which had been put up and renewed to protect the high bank of the road from the river, which ran below, was carried away, and the stream had formed a bay for itself, which isolated and rendered a small bridge, constructed some years ago, quite useless. The whole body of the river rushed down a narrow channel with great velocity, deepening it, destroying the banks, and threatening destruction to the road which ran parallel to it. Bunds and other protective works were destroyed. The danger threatening the road was very great, but remedial measures were taken, and these will prove effectual.

The following works were completed before the close of the year:—

The side walls of the Beejapore Canal have been raised on a length of 1,646 feet, and the Ranghur Walla Rajbuha will be lined with masonry for one mile.

On the Kutta Puttur Canal the Umbarri Chowkee verandah has been renewed.

On the Kullunga Canal the supply channel between the heads, consisting of a small masonry pipe 2′ × 1½′ extending over a length of more than 8,000 feet.

On the Jakhun Canal the Hill Line on a length of 9,000 feet, and the Raneepokree branch, extending over a length of 13,000 feet.

On the Hurdwar Road, the Doolanee Bridge of 2 spaces 30′ each, a masonry causeway across Mateechoor 600′ long, and masonry dams with extensive crib work to guard against the encroachments of the Sooswa.

164. The only accident of any consequence, which happened during the year, was at the Chooreylee Dam on the East Bygool Canals. Early in November 1860, it was observed that the water in the River Bygool passed *under* the flooring of the Dam, but the officer in charge succeeded almost immediately in checking this by throwing up bunds both above and below the work, and maintaining the canal supply by means of temporary cuts.

Rohilcund Canals.

The masonry of the Dam received no injury, and the construction of a block kunkur apron above the work, which is in progress, will, it is believed, render it free from damage.

The piers of the Sissowna Dam, and the masonry head of the Irrigating Line, have been completed.

The Gerem Dam was completed during the year; and the Kylass Dam also up to the flooring.

165. The work done this year has been confined to the completion of the Futtehpoor Sikree works, and the execution of cuts and petty masonry works in the Agra District under sanctioned estimates.

Agra Irrigation works.

Comparison between Budget and outlay in the Irrigation Department.

166. The following series of tables show comparisons between Budget and outlay in respect to the Irrigation Department.

New works and works in progress.	Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
			Excess.	Saving.
Ganges Canal Main Line ...	85,382 0 0	24,318 6 4	0 0 0	61,063 9 8
Futtehpore Branch ...	1,50,000 0 0	50,734 7 5	0 0 0	99,265 8 7
Boolundshuhur Ditto ...	1,00,000 0 0	19,212 8 4	0 0 0	80,787 7 8
Rajbuhas ...	3,99,562 0 0	3,95,189 7 0	0 0 0	4,372 9 0
Total, Ganges Canal ...	7,3[illegible]944 0 0	4,89,454 13 1	0 0 0	2,45,489 2 11
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	0 0 0	3,519 15 2	3,519 15 2	0 0 0
Deyrah Dhoon Canals ...	23,217 0 0	23,699 10 10	572 10 10	0 0 0
Rohilcund Canals ...	10,000 0 0	22,034 15 5	12,034 15 5	0 0 0
Bundelcund Ditto ...	20,000 0 0	5,748 14 6	0 0 0	14,251 1 6
Agra Irrigation Works ...	0 0 0	1,943 4 1	1,943 4 1	0 0 0
Roorkee Workshops ...	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total, Rupees ...	8,38,071 0 0	5,96,401 9 1	18,070 13 6	2,59,740 4 5
Deduct Excess ...	....	....	....	18,070 13 6
Grand Total Saving, Rupees ...	....	....	....	2,41,669 6 11

The large net saving is due to want of time, after the sanction of the Budget was received, to arrange for the total outlay, all work having been prohibited by the

Superintendent-General prior to that period. The excesses are caused by work having been done on previously sanctioned estimates, which were, however, omitted from the Budget.

Minor, Petty, and Emergent Works.		Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
				Excess.	Saving.
Minor Works ...	Eastern Jumna Canal...	4,100 0 0	6,153 7 9	2,053 7 9	....
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	4,000 0 0	2,347 7 4	....	1,652 8 8
Petty Works ...	Ganges Canal	550 0 0	....	....	550 0 0
	Eastern Jumna Canal...	1,749 0 0	968 12 7	....	780 3 5
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	345 0 0	279 0 9	....	65 15 3
	Agra Irrigation Works	240 0 0	1,074 0 10	834 0 10	....
Emergent Works..	Ganges Canal ...		531 0 11		
	Rohilcund Canals ...	50,000 0 0	3,854 6 9	....	44,448 13 11
	Dhoon Canals ...		1,165 10 5		
	Total ...	60,984 0 0	16,373 15 4	2,887 8 7	47,497 9 3
	Deduct Excess ...	... .	....	....	2,887 8 7
	Grand Total Saving, Rupees ...	....	....	....	44,610 0 8

The excesses in this table were caused by the execution of works subsequently sanctioned chargeable to this part of the Budget.

Repairs.	Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
			Excess.	Saving.
Ganges Canal	2,63,800 0 0	1,87,464 1 4	....	76,335 14 8
Eastern Jumna Canal	50,000 0 0	47,032 4 1	....	2,967 11 11
Dehra Dhoon Canals	11,300 0 0	9,478 8 4	....	1,821 7 8
Rohilcund Canals	16,500 0 0	10,336 0 11	....	6,163 15 1
Bundlecund Canals	....	155 15 2	155 15 2	....
Agra Irrigation Works	2,600 0 0	2,225 8 9	....	374 7 3
Total ..	3,44,200 0 0	2,56,692 6 7	155 15 2	87,663 8 7
Deduct Excess ..	....	....	....	155 15 2
Grand Total Saving, Rupees ..	....	....	....	87,507 9 5

The cause of this saving has been explained above.

Establishment and Contingencies.		Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
				Saving.	Excess.
Direction ...	Superintendent-General, Deputy Superintendent-General, Survey, and Medical Establishments	69,166 10 8	75,446 8 11	....	6,279 14 3
Construction.	Ganges Canal ...	1,70,840 0 0	1,82,199 0 2	....	11,359 0 2
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	35,116 0 0	41,972 5 1	....	6,856 5 1
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	8,604 0 0	8,919 14 3	....	315 14 3
	Rohilcund Canals ...	19,000 0 0	21,716 8 8	....	2,716 8 8
	Bundlecund Irrigation ...	.. ..	6,571 2 6	.. ..	6,571 2 6
	Agra Irrigation ...	8,000 0 0	6,575 11 6	1,424 4 6	....
Collection ...	Ganges Canal ...	40,560 0 0	41,535 9 10	....	975 9 10
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	13,884 0 0	15,000 0 0	....	1,116 0 0
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	996 0 0	1,012 4 9	....	16 4 9
	Total ...	3,66,166 10 8	4,00,949 1 8	1,424 4 6	36,206 11 6
	Deduct Saving ...	. ...	....	....	1,424 4 6
	Grand Total Excess, Rupees ...	....	....	....	34,782 7 0

The cause of excess is to be found in the want of provision in the Budget for the Military allowances of Officers, promotions during the year, and the Bundlecund Works Establishment, together with insufficient provision for contingencies, the excess in which is due to unforeseen claims for compensation on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals generally, and to the collection establishment of the Rohilcund Canals, (the revenue is collected by the Tehseeldars of districts, who receive a commission on their collections,) having been included in contingencies, and under-estimated when the Budget was prepared.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Allotment in the Civil Departments.

167. The Budget Allotment for this department, during the year 1860-61, will be seen in the following table, together with the expenditure from the same :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Works on new projects or in progress	2,11,519	0	0
Minor, petty, and emergent works	23,500	0	0
Repairs	67,325	0	0
Budget, Total Rupees ..	3,02,344	0	0

The Actual Expenditure has been as follows :—

	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.
Works on new projects and in progress	1,22,975 7 10	
Minor, petty, and emergent works	3,808 2 7	
Repairs	27,838 5 4	1,54,621 15 9
Showing that the Expenditure has been less than the Allotment by Rupees..		1,47,722 0 3

It is believed, however, that this return does not fully represent the whole expenditure on the part of Civil Officers, as it is probable that, owing to their want of acquaintance with the system, *all* reports of civil expenditure have not reached the Central Office of Account at Agra.* Measures have been taken to remedy this in future.

Total amount expended in works and repairs in each Department of Public Works.

168. The total amount expended on works and repairs in each Department of Public Works is shown below:—

Class.	Departments.	New Works.			Total of each Class.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
State	Military	13 39 902 6 10	5,13,736 11 10	18 53,639 5 8	
	Judicial	1,97 785 8 0	57,469 11 5	2,55,255 3 5	
	Revenue	70,731 12 6	17,489 14 10	88,221 11 4	
	Ecclesiastical	41,915 11 4	29,637 3 7	71,582 14 11	
	Educational	2,136 12 11	25,269 6 7	27,406 3 6	
	General	67,899 3 11	19,537 9 1	87,436 13 0	23,83,512 3 10
Internal Improvement	Agriculture	5,59,416 12 7	2,51,692 6 7	8,11,109 3 2	
	Communications	3 50,095 5 6	7,41,519 0 7	10 91,614 6 1	
	Telegraph	16,096 8 11	914 12 2	17,011 5 1	19,22,764 14 4
	Grand Total	26,16,010 2 6	16,60,296 15 8	13,06,307 2 2	13,06,307 2 2

The establishments have cost 22·6 per cent. on the expenditure as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
I.	Direction	3,38,595	5	9
II.	Construction and Collection	7,88,055	13	3
	Total, Rupees	11,26,651	3	0

SECTION VIII.—POST OFFICE.

169.

SECTION IX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Electric Telegraphs.

170. In neither of these Departments has any matter, calling for notice or report in this place, occurred during the year.

SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

Re-establishment of the Pilot Establishment on the Gogra.

171. The Pilot Establishment for the navigation of the Gogra, which had been discharged on account of the reported inefficiency of the Pilots, has been reorganized under the orders of the Government of India, and placed under the charge of the Supervisor of Ganges Works. The supervising establishment has been fixed at a cost of Rupees 130 per mensem.

The usual works for maintaining a navigable channel in the Ganges have been carried on with great difficulty, and have been less successful in their results owing to the drought, and the consequent shallowness of the river. It has never been known for very many years to have been so low.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

172. Nothing calling for remark has occurred in this Department during the year.

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

173. The principal saving effected during the year has been that of Rupees 23,62,100 in the department of Police, as already shown in a preceding part of this Report.

In Chupprassee Establishments, amounting to Rupees 44,520 per annum.

174. A saving of Rupees 3,710 per mensem, or Rupees 44,520 per annum, has been also effected by reductions in the Establishments of Chupprasees attached to the various offices in these provinces.

In Tuhseel Establishments, amounting to Rupees 50,328 per annum.

175. Reductions of Tuhseel establishments have also taken place in the districts of Etawah, Etah, Mynpoory, Furruckabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Muttra, Allygurh, and Mozuffernugger, whereby a sum of Rupees 4,194 per mensem, or Rupees 50,328 per annum, has been saved to the State.

Under the sanction of the Government of India claims to compensation on account of losses incurred during the mutiny, amounting to Rupees 39,13,308, have been made good. The total amount of the admitted claims was Rupees 47,33,814, but the balance had been previously paid to the applicants in the shape of succour.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Treaty with Scindiah fulfilled.

176. The conditions of the treaty between the Government of India and Maharajah Scindiah have been fulfilled, so far as this Government is concerned. That is to say, the Fort and City of Jhansie, the whole of the Assigned Districts of Neemuch, and the stipulated lands in the Jhansie Division have been transferred to the Gwalior Government, with the exception of a

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few villages in the Jaloun District, regarding which the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is still doubtful; on the other hand, our officers have received from the representatives of the Durbar the pergunnah of Khunzeeah adjacent to the District of Saugor, the estate of Benee, situated in the Agra and Muttra Districts, and the Jagheer belonging to Maharajah Scindiah in the District of Ajmere. Pillars defining the new boundaries between the Districts of Jhansie and the Territory of Gwalior have been constructed; the demarkation between the Jaloun District and Maharajah Scindiah's possessions, as settled by the recent transfers, has been necessarily delayed, pending the completion of the Agent's arrangements, will be constructed in the course of the ensuing cold weather.

Lands made over to the Nawab of Rampoor.

177. Lands, assessed at Rupees 1,28,542, situated in the Moradabad and Bareilly Districts, have, under the orders of the Government of India, been made over on sovereignty to the Nawab of Rampoor.

To the Chief of Logasee.

178. Four villages, the jumma of which is Rupees 1,925, have, under the same orders, been assigned in reward to the Chief of Logasee.

To the Rajah of Punna.

179. A grant of land, to the value of Rupees 8,775, has been made over to the Rajah of Punnah, in acknowledgment of his services during the disturbances.

Transfer of Nimar to the administration of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

180. During the course of the year, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the District of Nimar has been removed from the administration of this Government and placed under that of the Agent for the Governor-General in Central India. The grounds for the transfer were, that the district had no affinity to any part of the territory within the jurisdiction of this Government. It was separated by a wide distance from every part of the territories under this Government, and its people and their customs, the tenures of land, the constitution of the administrative agency, and the system of administration differed from the same in the North-Western Provinces.

Fine levied on the Rajah of Bhunye for having permitted a suttee.

181. A fine of Rupees 8,000, equivalent to one year's revenue of the Talooka of Bhunye, in the Ajmere District, has been imposed on Tovewur Singh, the present Rajah, for having permitted the widow of the Rajah whom he succeeded to perform the rite of suttee. The money was not credited to Government, but devoted to the improvement of the ghats and roads in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

Military affairs in these Provinces rest solely with the Commander-in-Chief.

182. The management of military affairs in these provinces is not vested in the Local Government, but rests solely with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

SECTION XIV.—"POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE."

Seeds sent to soldiers' gardens, and to zemindars for the supply of the Troops.

183. To soldiers' gardens, which are now springing up in all the Military Stations in the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, large quantities of vegetable and flower seeds have been distributed from the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

To meet the greatly increasing demand, 20 acres of land have been added to the Chegauri Gardens near Mussourie in the Himalayas, the Teree Rajah having, at the request of the Commissioner of Kumaon, made over the land for the purpose. With this land any demands for the supply of seeds for the Army can be met.

To Civil Officers large quantities of seeds have been forwarded this season, for distribution to zemindars, to enable them to supply stations where European soldiers are quartered.

Extensive dissemination of timber and fruit trees.

184. Large numbers of timber and fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, have been scattered over the country of North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, by the aid of public institutions, public officers, and private parties.

The Tallow Tree of China.

185. Of useful trees, many have been extensively distributed, among which may be mentioned the Tallow Tree of China *(Stillingia sibyera)* which is there largely cultivated, and by its produce alone the taxes are said to be paid in the District of Hong-Kong. It is also cultivated largely in the Districts of Kiansi and Konquain and Chehkiang. It grows equally well on low alluvial plains, on the rich mould of canals, and in sandy soils, and on the acclivities of mountains. From its seeds tallow and oil are procured, which are extensively used throughout the country. Its wood is hard and durable, and its leaves yield a black dye. In this country it is now thriving well, at Paonee, in Gurhwal, at Ayar Tali and Hawul Baugh, in Kumaon at Kangra Valley; and from the produce of the trees some maunds of seeds have been distributed to public institutions, and public and private parties in the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub. The tallow and oil are easily procured from the seeds; the tree, therefore, is well worthy of attention.

The Spanish Chesnut.

186. The edible or Spanish Chesnut, *(Castanean vesca,)* which was introduced some time ago from seeds received from China, has seeded freely this season, and will, therefore, soon become abundant throughout the Hills and Dhoons of the North-Western Provinces. In the Central and Southern Departments of France, a portion of the rural population of France live almost entirely on chesnuts for half the year. In Spain, too, it forms a staple article of food to the agricultural classes. The extensive distribution of this plant throughout the hills will, therefore, be highly useful.

Of fruit trees large numbers have been propagated and distributed.

Large quantities of extract of Hyoscyamus forwarded to the Medical Depôts.

187. For the public service large quantities of extract and dried leaves of Hyoscyamus have been forwarded to the Chief Medical Store-keeper, and to the Medical Depôts.

In 1859	lbs. 338	4oz.
In 1860	lbs. 233	3oz.

Ditto tubors of the Atus.

188. To the Medical Depôts there have also been forwarded of tubors of the Atus *(Aconitum heterophylum)*.

In 1859	lbs. 130
In 1860	lbs. 250

By many medical officers the pounded tuber has been extensively used, and that, too, with much advantage in intermittent fevers, and thus the more expensive medicine, quinine, has been saved.

Successful introduction of the hop.

189. The hop plant (*Hunmluslupulus*) has been grown to a considerable extent this season in the Deyrah Dhoon, and the hops obtained have been pronounced by Mr. Mackinnon, brewer, of Mussoorie, equal to the finest imported from England. That hops, therefore, can be produced in this country, fitted for brewing, has now been satisfactorily proved, and it is now for those who are interested in its extensive production, to ascertain for themselves whether they can be profitably grown.

Experimental cultivation of flax.

190. Flax *(Simun usitatissimum)*.—For many years a small experiment has been conducted in the garden, in order to show the superiority of the Russian fibre to the produce of this country. Plants raised from the Russian seeds vary in height from 3½ to 4½ feet, while those of the latter seldom range more than 2 or 2½ feet. The plants raised from seeds, imported ten years ago, are as good this season as when the seeds were first sown, showing that they do not degenerate for many years. This is an important fact, as good seeds, when once imported, will not require to be renewed for a length of time. Doctor Jameson has been authorized to take up 50 acres of land, in immediate proximity to the Botanical Gardens, for the production and acclimatization of flax seed of the best quality ; also, to provide for the importation to this country of one ton of the best flax seed, and of half a dozen sets of such necessary implements as cannot be made up in this country.

Cuttings of the Chinese mulberry distributed extensively for silk cultivation.

191. *Mulberry Plants*.—Silk cultivation is now attracting considerable attention in the Punjaub, and to enable parties to rear plantations, Dr. Jameson has distributed cuttings of the *Morus Multicanlis*, and of another fine variety of mulberry lately received from China, from one of the finest silk districts, in very large numbers.

192. The tea plant continues to be scattered broad-cast over the Hills and Dhoons of the North-West Provinces and Punjaub. To companies and private parties the large quantity of 75 tons of seeds, and 2,500,000 seedling plants have been distributed gratis during the last season, and 42 tons of seeds, and 4,000,000 of plants, reserved for the extension of the plantations.

Successful results of tea cultivation.

193. The financial conditions of the plantations of the North-West Provinces may be thus represented:—

42,210 lbs. of tea at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb	Rs.	63,316	0	0
1,199 maunds of seeds at Rs. 20 per maund, (given gratis to planters)	„	23,980	0	0
Total, Rs.	„	87,296	0	0
2,300,000, at Rupees 3 per 100 (given gratis to planters)	„	69,000	0	0
Total, Rs.	„	1,56,296	0	0
Expenditure, Rs.	„	57,000	0	0
Balance, Rs.	„	99,296	0	0

194. Doctor Jameson's report on the tea cultivation in these Provinces having been published in an appendix to the *Gazette*, it does not appear necessary to give any further details in this place.

195. The officers of the cotton producing Districts of these Provinces have been directed to put all the interior lines of communication into thorough repair, and to improve them, where necessary, so as to facilitate, in the highest possible degree, the exportations of the next season's cotton crop; and in cases, where new lines of communication with the great outlets from these Provinces are needed, to construct them without delay, so that they shall be in a travelable condition, as soon as the export of next year's season shall commence.

Measures adopted for opening out roads in the cotton producing districts.

No census of the population taken.

196. No census of the population was taken in any part of these Provinces during the past year.

SECTION XV.—"FORESTS."

197. In the year 1854, when the present Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, Major Erskine, first took charge, representations were made by the Officers of the Public Works Department, of the difficulties of procuring timber for their buildings, owing to the indiscriminate felling of large teak trees within the British boundaries, and of the necessity which existed for the adoption of measures to check the rapid destruction of the forests which was going on. The Commissioner made enquiries, and shortly after, reported to the

Causes which led to the formation of an establishment for the protection of the interests of Government, in the extensive forests of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Sudder Board of Revenue that, in the greater part of the territories, hardly any teak trees of large growth were remaining, that, at the time of settlement, the rights of Government to the forests had not been reserved, and that Colonel Sleeman having held that the landholders with whom Government had made the settlement, possessed no rights in the forests either, had by proclamation in 1855, declared every body free to cut what wood he pleased in any of the forests, and that speedy clearance of all large trees had been the consequence; still, in the Mundla, Seonee, Saugor, Nursingpore, and Baitool Districts, some of the forests has been reserved as Government property, and in these there still remained fine trees. These forests in the Mundla District had, for a time, been placed under the charge of the Executive Engineer of the Deccan Road, and the District Officers had been directed to visit the forest tracts annually, and report, but they had all too much to do to attend to these orders, and the Commissioner considered that an European Commissioned Officer, with some knowledge of forest-keeping, should be appointed to the charge of the whole forests. Subsequently, the Commissioner again urged the immediate appointment of such an officer, stating that there was still an immense deal of timber, but, difficult of access, that vistas should be cut into the forests, and roads made into them, and from them to the Nerbudda and Soane rivers.

198. The Government of these Provinces having called on the Sudder Board of Revenue for an expression of their views regarding the preservation of these forests, a visit was made to the Districts by the Senior Member of the Board, and a note drawn up by him, was submitted with a report, to the effect that the rights of Government had not been reserved to the forests in general, but only to tracts called Doorasee and Doomghur Tal in Seonee and Ghurra Kota, 30 miles from Saugor; but that there remained with the Government clear and undisputable right to alter the terms of settlement with the persons who should succeed to these tenures on the demise of existing incumbents.

199. With regard to the forest tracts which were, at that time, the property of Government, it was reported that Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, in the Seonee District, had been under kham management since the expiry of the last lease.

These forests were described as being extensive, and comprising some villages in their areas, the maximum income per annum derived had been Rs. 26,664, and the expenditure under Rs. 100 per annum. The income had been credited as sayer revenue.

200. The Ghurra Kota forest, 10 miles in circumference, had many fine teak trees, and yielded Rs. 800 income, not including the price of timber supplied to the Public Works Department for Government buildings at Saugor.

201. The largest forests were in Mundla, but the whole of this District had been settled in talookas, and Government right had not been reserved, so that till next settlement, nothing could be done towards setting apart tracts for conservation.

202. If it was said, a conservator and establishment could hereafter be appointed, the forests in Mundla and Seonee with the Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, would form a suitable charge, being all contiguous. The soil was described as peculiarly adapted for the growth of trees, and the Nerbudda convenient; but the region must be opened out before a sufficient income could be hoped for.

203. About the Baitool forests, no information had been procured.

204. The whole of the income derived from the produce of these forests should, it was urged, be devoted to cutting roads and vistas into the forests.

205. The orders passed on this were, that at the coming settlement, all extensive forest tracts should be excluded from the settlement, but that where there might not be sufficient extent of jungle, near a village or tract of villages, to warrant its entire exclusion from the settlement, the proprietary right to it should be at once conceded as well as to the cultivated area. Of the jungle, capable of cultivation, the jumma should be fixed on moderate terms with reference to future prospects of clearance, and where there could be no hopes of clearance, the jungle assets should be included in the whole village jumma.

206. Shortly subsequent to this, in June 1856, a question arising as to the price which should be charged to the Railway Department, for timber furnished from the Government forests, the Commissioner reported to the Board, that in 1850, the price per log of teak had been fixed at Rs. 2-8-0, but that at that time, in consequence of no large trees being left, it had become necessary to lower the price to Rs. 1-8-0 per log.

207. The subject was recently brought up again, owing to reports reaching the Sudder Board of Revenue of depredations being committed by the contractors for Railway Sleepers, and, on the 31st of January last, the Board addressed the Officiating Commissioner of these territories, reminding him that, now the term of the previous settlement had expired, measures should be taken to enforce the principles laid down by the Government as described above, directing that all large forest tracts should be marked off and placed under official surveillance forthwith; some to be reserved for future growth and supply of timber, others to be at once made available to the public, and fixing the duty to be paid for permission to cut timber at four annas per tree, the duties to form an item of sayer revenue, out of which the officials in charge were to be paid, and the surplus devoted to opening out communications. All tracts not thus marked off and reserved, to be left entirely at the disposal of the landholders of the mouzahs within whose limits they were.

208. Reference having been made in this department to the Commissioner, in regard to the reports which had reached the Government of the doings of the Sleeper Contractors, the Commissioners sent up these instructions of the Board, and observed that they had been received during his absence on leave, that had he been present, he should have again urged the appointment of a Forest Ranger, and recommended that the tax be made one Rupee instead of four annas per tree.

209. The District Officers, he added, could not effectually carry out the instructions of Government, and a separate officer and establishment were, in his opinion, indispensably necessary.

210. In the meanwhile, the Sudder Board of Revenue had addressed the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject, setting forth that the conservancy of large extents of territory, seeing how largely nature had taken upon itself this office, was needless; and would involve a large expenditure with no commensurate advantages, and that the proper course was to select certain tracts where timber abounded and reproduction was certain, to regulate consumption and reproduction by simple rules, and apply the revenue derived to opening up communications; that it was an object to encourage the clearance of these thick jungles, and not to check it, and that they were so vast and dense, that the waste officers had seen going on in the outskirts of them, was not worth thinking of. The tracts to be reserved had yet to be marked off, where this had not been done and registered, and, large as this reservation was, it would form but a small portion of the enormous tracts yet inaccessible; the rules issued provided for the assertion of the State's just dues, and for the creation of a revenue, the income of which, after paying a mere Overseer establishment for these localities, might be available for the effective conservancy of tracts permanently reserved.

211. The Lieutenant-Governor remarked on this that, probably, the Board and the Commissioner were agreed as to the course to be pursued; the difference between them being that the latter thought a special Conservancy Establishment at once needed.

In this His Honor concurred with the Commissioner. At the time, an extraordinary demand for timber for Railway Sleepers and buildings had arisen, and there was abundant evidence to show that, in the tracts given up to the public, reckless waste was being committed. Such was sure to be the case, while indiscriminate felling is permitted. His Honor saw little reason to suppose that the Board's object of clearing the jungle land for cultivation would be promoted, brush wood, briars, and stumps of trees would be left by the woodmen, and the land no more easily brought under cultivation than before.

212. His Honor also concurred with the Commissioner in thinking the duty of four annas per tree far too small. At such a rate it would well pay the contractors to cut trees of half growth, which would produce one, or perhaps two sleepers, and this would not only be to the waste of the forests, but also to the injury of the Railway, as the sleepers, so obtained, would be of inferior quality to those got out of trees of larger growth.

His Honor was of opinion that *every sleeper* might pay a duty of four annas, and at this rate, supposing the produce of the largest trees to be ten sleepers, the charge per tree would be only Rs. 2-8-0, which was the same amount charged per log to the Railway Department a few years ago.

213. It was certain that a very great length of Railway would be supplied with its sleepers from these forests, and it was perhaps not too high an estimate to suppose that 1,000,000 of sleepers would be drawn from them in the course of the next three years, which, at four annas per sleeper, would give a revenue of 2½ lakhs of Rupees in that period, and, as in addition to sleepers, large quantities of timber would be required for Railway buildings, it seemed not unlikely that, from the Railways alone, a revenue equal to one lakh of Rupees per annum might be derived.

214. If, as the Board seemed to contemplate, the opening up of communications into the interior of the forests was to be awaited before putting in force the Government rights in them, the result was likely to be a great loss to the State.

215. The Railway Contractors, it was not to be doubted, would make their way into the heart of the forests long before the officials of the District could get into them, and thus secure their harvest, without contribution to the public revenue.

216. The immediate object, therefore, was to provide for the prevention of further waste, and for the introduction of a system of good economical forest management; and with this object in view, the permission of the Government of India was asked to entertain, at once, a special establishment for the conservation of the forests in these territories, just as, with reference to the increasing demand for timber, a special establishment had been recently sanctioned for the management of the Kemaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Dhoon Forests.

217. The Lieutenant-Governor further proposed to place the whole sayer revenue at the disposal of the Superintendent of the forests for the payment of the requisite establishments for the opening up of the forests, by the construction of roads and the execution of other measures, having for their object the facilitation of access to the most valuable, and, now, unapproachable, portions of these extensive tracts known to abound with timber and mineral products.

218. The Government of India was pleased to sanction these proposals and the establishment for the above purpose, as noted in the margin; the Superintendent has also been vested with the powers of a Magistrate within those tracts, to enable him to punish breaches of forest laws.

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*
1 Superintendent...	800	0	0
Deduct Military pay	121	12	0
Balance, Rupees	678	4	0
1 English Writer	50	0	0
1 Moonshee...	25	0	0
1 Hindee ditto and Cash-keeper	20	0	0
1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Mohurrir	20	0	0
4 Chuprassees, at 5 per month each	20	0	0
1 Supervisor	100	0	0
1 Head Overseer...	60	0	0
2 Second Class ditto, at 50 per month each	100	0	0
4 Jemadars, at 20 per month each	80	0	0
10 Duffadars at 10 per month each	100	0	0
64 Burkundauzes, at 5 per month each	320	0	0
Total, Rs.	1,598	4	0

219. During the past year every exertion was made to clear out the old timber from the Kemaon forests, as was stated in last report. All felled timber (left by contractors, who,

under the old system, were permitted to fell trees at pleasure) which was worth cutting, has been made use of, and all sawn timber of whatever scantling which was worth carriage, has been removed to Kasheepoorah, or collected in safe depôts in the forest. The quantity of prepared timber of all kinds is shown in the subjoined statement.

Operations in the forests of Kemaon and Gurhwal.

Names of Timber.	New.			Old.			
	At Kasheepoorah.	At Depôt.	Total.	At Kasheepoorah.	At Depôt.	Total.	Grand Total.
Sleepers	235	56,134	56,369	10,795	....	10,795	67,164
Planks	712	11,636	12,348	5,285	2,688	7,973	20,321
Kurrees	223	17,235	17,458	19,722	17,177	36,899	54,357
Logs	....	....	....	1,926	11	1,937	1,937
Jora Goreeka	1,604	126	1,730	2	....	2	1,732
Miscellaneous	24	14,264	14,288	3,813	6,400	10,213	24,501
Total	2,798	99,395	1,02,193	41,543	26,276	67,819	1,70,012

The amount expended under all heads was Rs. 1,21,734. The timber at Kasheepoorah will be sold in November next.

220. Very little was done in the Gurhwal forests during the past year. Carriage was not procurable on account of the famine in Bijnour, and as there was a large quantity of timber collected, for which there was no market, on account of the difficulty of removing it, the establishment was employed in collecting at Jumna Ghât the sleepers which remained in the forest at the close of the previous season. The Deyrah Dhoon forests were closed during the whole year.

SECTION XVI.—MINING.

221. In the early part of 1857, Mr. Blackwell, a mineral viewer, was deputed by the Government of Bombay to examine the mineral district of the Nerbudda extending along the valley from Baug eastwards to Jubbulpore, a distance of 350 miles, bounded on the north by the Vindhyan range, and on the south by the Satpoorah or Puchunerry Hills, a breadth of from 20 to 50 miles. His report went to show that of known mines, the best coal was found at Mopani in Nursingpore, and the best iron was made at Tendukhera in Jubbulpore. The former is south and the latter north of the Nerbudda river, the longitudes of both places being about 80 miles west of the town of Jubbulpore.

Formation of a Company to work the rich and extensive coal and iron mines in the valley of the Nerbudda.

222. The same view had been taken previously in 1855, by Mr. H. B. Medlicott, in his report on the coal and iron deposits of the Nerbudda Valley. The coal measures at Mopani, as exposed in the banks of a stream, consisted of two beds, the upper 5 feet, the lower 10 feet in thickness ; the latter looked promising. The recent experiments in Bombay showed that it cokes well [66·63 per cent.] is remarkably free from sulphur, and yields ash 18·09 per cent.

223. The iron deposit at Tendukhera underlies the black surface soil and 20 feet of red and yellow clay; towards the north it rests upon a silicious rock, and the ore is associated with a silicious matrix, while to the south it occurs in limestone and becomes calcareous, being thus naturally combined with its proper flux. The ore is thus of excellent quality, containing about 40 per cent. of iron, is very easy to smelt, and its value is enhanced by its proximity to the Mopani coal, 30 miles distant upon the opposite side of the valley.

224. Under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, a Company has been got up through the instrumentality of Mr. Blackwell, to work the mines at these two places ; and that gentleman is at this moment in the locality.

225. The general conditions attached to the sanction of this grant by the Secretary of State, were :—

1st.—Minimum capital of the Company to be £100,000, of which £20,000 must be paid up before occupation could be given.

2nd.—The license, which was to be limited to the minerals, and not to convey any rights in the surface of the soil, to be for fifty years.

3rd.—A fixed rent of Rs. 100 per annum to be paid for the first five years, and Rs. 1,000 per annum after that period. A royalty to be paid by the Company after the fifth year, of one Rupee per ton of iron manufactured, eight annas per ton of iron ore sold, and four annas per ton of coal raised for sale and for other minerals in the same proportion. The fixed rent to merge in the royalties annually payable after the fifth year.

4th.—The Company to have the power of surrender after five years, in which case it would not be incumbent on the Government to purchase the plant, buildings, &c.

5th.—The Government to give aid in respect of the surface of the soil and of land for the necessary tramways and approaches, so far as Government might see fit and might be consistent with the rights of others.

6th.—The Company to be bound to produce 5,000 tons of marketable iron within five years after the opening of the Jubbulpore extension, or of the Great Indian

Peninsular Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore, and after the expiration of five years not less than 1,500 tons annually.

7th.—At the close of the term of fifty years the Government to have the option of renewing the license, or to take over the buildings and plant at a valuation to be made by representatives of both sides.

8th.—The powers and privileges which might be granted to any Company on the above conditions to be subject to any rights or interests at present possessed by the natives in respect to the iron and other materials in the tract included in the license, and *before operations could be commenced the Company to purchase such rights or interest at a fair valuation.* Any rights thus accruing to the Company, on the cessation of the Company's operations, from whatever cause, to become the property of Government, who would be bound to pay to the Company the amount actually disbursed by them on this account.

226. The limits of the tract were first defined by Mr. Oldham thus :—

MAPANI. *North boundary.*—The Nerbudda River.

South boundary on east and west line, two miles south of the escapement of the Gondwara Hills overlooking the Nerbudda Valley.

East boundary.—A line drawn from the exit of the Hurd River from the said Hills, due north to the Nerbudda River.

West boundary.—A parallel line drawn from the exit of the Kewa River due north to the Nerbudda.

Tendeckhera.

North boundary.—To the foot of the Vindhya Hills immediately north of Tendeekhera.

South boundary.—To be the Nerbudda.

The space between the two to be enclosed by two north and south lines drawn from the south face of the Vindhya Hills, in the immediate vicinity of Tendekhera to the Nerbudda river.

One of these lines, to pass two miles east of the town of Tendekhera, will be the eastern boundary under Mr. Oldham's first proposal; the other line, to pass four miles west of the same town, will similarly form the western boundary.

227. The total area is not much under 300 square miles, and the limits of the tract to be granted to the Company have not yet been finally settled. Steps have been taken to get a topographical survey of the ground executed, meanwhile Mr. Blackwell

has been authorized to survey and apply for such plots of ground within the above general limits as may, in his judgment, suit the present requirements of the Company, and, after transfer by the local authorities, to occupy the land for mining purposes.

228. It has been ascertained that the native miners on the spot possess no substantial rights in the mines, either proprietary or prescriptive. If, however, they should refuse to work under the Company, and consequently be entirely dispossessed, it has been arranged that the Company shall compensate them for the loss of their accustomed means of livelihood. The terms will be adjusted between them and the Company amicably, subject to the control of the District Officer, and to his direct interference, whenever he may see occasion for it. It will be the duty of that Officer to see that there shall be fair dealing between the native miners and the Company in every respect. It is, however, anticipated that the miners will gladly take service under the Company whose interest it will be to treat them with liberality.

229. The conditions of the license to be granted to the Company have formed the subject of much correspondence, and are still under consideration of the Government of India.

Companies formed by Messrs. Rees, Davis and Co., and Messrs. Drummond and Co., for the working of iron mines in the Kumaon Hills.

230. During the past year the property of the Government in the works established at Deebowree and Ramgurh, in the Kumaon Hills, have been transferred to the trustees of a Company, known by the name of Messrs. Drummond and Co., at a valuation which has been accepted, and it is hoped that the license under which this Company will carry on mining operations within certain defined tracts will shortly be executed by both parties concerned. The Company have fulfilled the preliminary condition of depositing two and a half lakhs of rupees in the Almorah Treasury. The subsidiary terms of the license have been the subject of much consideration, and will, it is believed, be definitely settled by the Government of India at no distant date. The boundaries of the tract to be assigned to Messrs. Drummond and Co., have been determined, subject to the approval of the same Government; and there appears to be no bar now to the completion of the engagements between the Company and the Government.

231. Messrs. Rees, Davis and Co., another Company, have for same time past been established at Koorpa Tal, and five or six miles from the sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and have commenced work. It is understood that they will unite with Messrs. Drummond and Co.

SECTION. XVII.—SURVEYS.

rveys.

232. Nothing calling for remark has occurred in this Department during the year under report, except that the survey of the Jubbulpore Division, which was intermitted some years ago, has been resumed.

SECTION XVIII.—VACCINATION.

Result of vaccine operations in the district of Gurhwul.

233. **Dr. Pearson**, the Superintendent of Vaccine in Gurhwal and Rohilcund, has reported that last year there was in the former district one death from small-pox, and one only, amongst a population, numbering about 250,000, spread over a tract of country 5,000 square miles in extent, and this at a cost of six Vaccinators on Rs. 10 each per mensem, or £72 sterling per annum. This Province, therefore, may be regarded as entirely protected. It is intended during the ensuing season to extend vaccination, on the system which has been so eminently successful in Gurhwal, to the Province of Kumaon; and to concentrate the whole strength of existing Vaccine Establishments in Rohilcund, in the districts of Bijnour and Moradabad with the same object in view the operations will be conducted by Dr. Pearson himself, and that the result will be successful is not to be doubted.

Result of vaccine operations in Rohilcund.

234. In Rohilcund the numbers vaccinated this season have been, owing to the famine, smaller than usual, viz., in all, 28,151; of this number 16,346 were successful, 6,359 unsuccessful; 2,491 doubtful; in 2,955, result unknown. In the hills, there were vaccinated 11,121; of whom 9,801 were successful; 567 unsuccessful; 461 doubtful; in 292 result unknown: making a grand total of 39,272 vaccinated; giving an average of upwards of 250 operations per mensem by each vaccinator, which is nearly as much as one man can accomplish properly. From the Hill Depôt were distributed 7,794 crusts, 1,568 points, and 191 glasses, a considerable increase on former years.

Result of the operations in the Agra Circle not reported.

235. Owing to the lamented death of Dr. Currie, no returns of the result of the vaccination operations in the Agra Circle have been received.

SECTION XIX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Report on the administration of the Agra Medical School during the year.

236. **Dr. Playfair** reports that a knowledge of the existence of the Agra Medical School, and also its popularity, is extending; the number of candidates for admission is a fair proof of this, and especially the fact, that a great many come from a distance to undergo the preliminary examination.

237. On the 1st of November 1860, of 88 candidates, whose names were registered, 23 belonged to Agra, 65 to other stations.

On the 15th of April 1861, of 83 registered candidates, 24 were residents of Agra, 59 of other stations.

238. For the first time since the formation of the School after the entrance examination of April 1860, eight boys attended the classes without pay, two of these passed so good an examination that they were admitted as stipendiary students in November.

Again, during the past winter session, there were seven boys attending without pay, of whom two proved themselves worthy of admission.

239. In April 1860, students were for the first time sworn in before the Cantonment Joint Magistrate to study for three years, and to serve Government for seven years as Native Doctors.

This measure had been advised by Dr. Playfair, owing to the frequency of desertions.

The result has been most satisfactory. Of 25 students admitted in November 1860, not one absconded. It has never before happened that the whole of the students remained throughout the session.

240. The majority of the students are said to have behaved well; of the sixteen senior students ten have received diplomas.

New Dispensaries set on foot during the year.

241. New Dispensaries have been established during the year at Hurda, Bunsee, and Umpooree.

SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS (FAMINE.)

Preliminary remarks.

242. THE most prominent feature in the history of the year embraced in this report is the Famine, which has desolated parts of these provinces. This calls for a more detailed notice, perhaps, than it is usual to accord to the several branches of the administration in these annual reports.

Little or no rain fell during the month of June 1860; and in July the reports which reached the Lieutenant-Governor, of the prospects of the season, were very unfavorable. It was brought to his notice that, in some parts of the country, more particularly in Western Rohilcund, and in parts of the Meerut Division, the people were driven, a they had been in the disastrous year of 1837-38, to the use of mangoe-stones as an article of food; and that these were selling at the high rate of one and a half maund per Rupee.

Precautionary Circular issued in July 1860.

243. As time went on, and rain still continued to be withheld, the anxiety for the future increased, and it became the duty of the head of the Government to provide, by timely arrangements, for the relief of the distress which seemed to be imminent.

The drought being unabated until the 16th July 1860, a Circular was addressed to all Commissioners of Divisions, pointing out that the various works, which were in progress under the direction of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, might afford the means of giving occupation to many, and that, in those Districts which were traversed by the Ganges Canal, the excavation of irrigating channels (which was to be carried on extensively during the coming season) would provide employment for more. There could be no doubt, it was observed, that the Officers belonging to the Departments of Irrigation and of Public Works, would pay ready attention to the representations of the District Officers, and receive into their laboring gangs as many people as they could furnish with suitable employment.

244. But, if these means (as was quite possible) should be found insufficient, the Commissioners were authorized to undertake the execution of works in each District, with the special object of alleviating the distress that might prevail; to provide for the due control of the gangs to be employed on them, and for the regulation of the special expenditure so to be incurred.

245. It was pointed out that there were few Districts in which there were not many works the completion of which would be highly beneficial to the people, and the selection was left to the discretion of the Commissioner, acting in concert with the Magistrate of each District, subject to report for the information of the Government.

246. The Commissioners were enjoined to take care that each particular work should be of real utility and benefit to the District, and that a fair measure of labor should be obtained for the wages to be given. The rate of daily remuneration was estimated at about one and a half anna for each man, one anna for each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age.

247. A small establishment was directed to be attached to each laboring gang, for the purpose of keeping lists of all who were employed, making daily payments, and keeping careful accounts of expenditure, as well as for the purpose of directing and controlling the labor. Instructions were added to ensure the Commissioner to the local Government of periodical reports and accounts, which should keep it fully informed of the measures in progress, and of the expenditure.

248. The Commissioners were informed that the Officers of the Irrigation Department, and the several Executive Engineers, would co-operate with the local Officers in giving employment to the destitute classes of the population; and it was to be understood that no special work, as above described, should be undertaken, unless the Officers above named, and the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, were unable to provide labor on sanctioned works to a sufficient extent.

249. They were told that they would be held responsible that the strictest possible economy should be enforced, consistent with the object in view, that the expenditure

should be closely supervised, and that it should continue only so long as the necessity might exist.

Aid to the extent of six lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.

250. At the same time the Sudder Board of Revenue were instructed on the subject of timely remissions of revenue wherever these might be needed. Shortly after the issue of this Circular, which was purely precautionary, copious rain was reported to have fallen in the Meerut Division, and it was hoped for a time that the calamity impending over us had passed away; the hopes so created, however, were almost as soon disappointed. The rain which usually falls in October, and was reasonably looked for at that time, was not vouchsafed, and the consequence was, not only that there was an extensive failure of the khureef crop, but also that the sowings for the rubbee were extremely limited. By the latter end of October, it became painfully evident that the people in the Meerut Division were threatened with absolute starvation and that those in parts of the Rohilcund and Agra Divisions were in little better plight. The Government of India were consequently asked to place five or six lakhs at the disposal of this Government to meet the emergency, and this request was at once acceded to.

Public works set on foot, and rules laid down for the supervision of labor.

251. On the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to this proposal, it was resolved to set the following works on foot, in order to provide labor for the suffering population of all the distressed Districts of the Meerut Division, and the adjacent Districts of Rohilcund.

1*st.*—The Road between Roorkee and Dehra.

2*nd.*—The Road between Ghurmookhtesur and Delhi *viâ* Haupper.

3*rd.*—The excavation of the channel of the Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal.

4*th.*—The excavation of the Boolundshuhur Branch of the same.

To these were subsequently added the re-construction of the Strand Road at Agra, and clearings and levellings around the Fort there; the prosecution of the Irrigation Works near Futtehpore-Seekree, in the Agra District; a Railway feeding road to the Station at Shekoabad; and various other minor works, some with local funds, and others at later periods, with grants made by the Central Relief Committee at Agra. Grants were also made, at a more advanced period of the season, for the construction of the Budaon and Bareilly Road; and for the continuance of Irrigation Works in Rohilcund, for which it had been found impossible to provide funds in the Department of Public Works Budget for 1861-62.

252. It does not seem out of place to note briefly the general principles which were prescribed for the guidance of those who were entrusted with the administration of relief in the way of Public Works. This duty was committed, in respect of Irrigation

Works, to the Officers of the Department, and in respect of all others, excepting only the Roorkee and Dehra Road (which involved engineering difficulties, and had, before the emergency arose, been placed in charge of a Departmental Officer) to the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of the several distressed Districts. These principles were :—

1st.—That no able-bodied man, and no woman, or child of six or eight years old, capable of working, should receive relief, except in exchange for labor.

2nd.—That the rate of daily wages should be kept at the lowest possible scale, the object being to save the people from starvation, not to attract those who could obtain employment elsewhere.

3rd.—That the labor should be, as much as possible, concentrated, so as to make supervision easy and economical.

4th.—That each project, not under professional direction as a Government work like the Roorkee Road, or the Futtehgurh Branch Canal, should be such that a reasonable hope of its completion, while the distress lasted, might be entertained. It was suggested that daily wages at the rate of one and a half anna each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age, would suffice for the purpose in view. These rates not to be absolutely binding, but not to be exceeded without the sanction of Government.

253. The following more detailed rules were directed to be observed, as regards the supervision of the labor :

1st.—Works, not under professional direction, to be carried out by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.

2nd.—Where the work, as in the case of the Roorkee Road, was a Government work under professional direction, the labor to be conducted according to the instructions of the Officer in charge. But the members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, with the special native establishment to be entertained, were required to supervise the labor, and keep the accounts of expenditure, the object being that such expenditure should not appear as a charge against the Public Works Department, but, as it actually was, as a disbursement for the relief of the people from want.

3rd.—The people, accepting labor upon these works, to be divided into laboring gangs of convenient number, and to each gang a small native establishment to be attached, the expense of such establishment being chargeable to the sum assigned to the particular work.

4th.—Every such establishment to be formed by the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, on a scale as economical as might be consistent with its objects.

5th.—The duty of this establishment to be, (1) to keep a Register, showing the number of laborers daily employed, and other particulars; (2) to make daily payments of wages to each person belonging to the gang; (3) to keep up careful accounts of daily expenditure, and to forward to the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, at the end of each month, a complete cash account for that period; (4) to superintend the labor, and to measure the work done on each day, in order to secure a fair proportion of work from each person according to his or her physical capacity, for the wages to be given.

6th.—The Register to be kept in the form given below; at the close of each day an extract from it of the entries for that day to be sent to the Vice-President of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, or to any member of the Committee, who might have charge of the particular section of the work. In the latter case, such member, after examination of the extract, to forward it to the Vice-President of the Committee, for information and record. The punctual daily transmission of these extracts from the Register to be insisted on as a chief check.

1.	2.	3.			4.	5.	6.	7.			8.		
		Number employed.						Rates of daily wages.			Sum of daily wages distributed.		
Month.	Date.	Remaining from preceding day.	Received.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.

7th.—The work to be measured at the end of every week, and report of progress to be forwarded on every Saturday evening to the Vice-President of the Committee.

8th.—The Road and Ferry Fund Committees, under the direction of the Commissioner, to arrange for the frequent inspection of the laboring gangs by the members severally, and by other gentlemen who might be induced to co-operate, and might be for the time associated with them for that purpose.

9th.—The Committee to use their discretion as to the details of the supervising arrangements. It was pointed out that the work (if it extended over a considerable length, as the Roorkee Road) might be advantageously divided into sections, and the supervision of the gangs and the establishments, in one or more sections, might be committed to each member.

10*th.*—Every laboring gang to be visited by an European Officer at least once a week, and as much oftener as possible, with a view to check errors and abuses.

11*th.*—The visiting member to inspect the work, and correct any errors which might be apparent; or, if the work were under professional direction, to report such errors to the Officer in charge, with a view to correction; to check the measurements of excavation, or other work done; to satisfy himself that the numbers and classes of the laboring gangs were correctly represented in the Register; to examine the accounts, and see that they were kept accurately and up to date; and to secure, by all the means in his power, that the wages were paid daily to those who had earned them.

12*th.*—It was pointed out that the employment of native establishments being unavoidable, the only security against peculation and other abuses would rest in close supervision by thoroughly reliable Europeans, and the Committees were to regard it as their chief duty to enforce this supervision, with the aid of their several members, or by special agency, if that should be necessary.

13*th.*—Every member so visiting the laboring gangs to enter in a memorandum the result of each inspection, and to forward the memorandum to the Vice-President of the Committee, for information and for record, a book to be kept up by the Committee for the purpose.

14*th.*—The Committee to make, from time to time, such advances to the head of each of the native establishments attached to laboring gangs, as might be requisite to meet the disbursements for a week, or other limited period.

15*th.*—At the end of every month, the head of each native establishment to render an account for the month, exhibiting all advances received, and, *per contra*, all disbursements made. This account to be in the hands of the Vice-President on or before the 5th of the month following that to which it related. Its punctual transmission to be insisted on by the Committee, and enforced by penalties, if necessary.

16*th.*—On or before the 10th of each month, the Committee to forward to the Commissioner a brief report, showing the result of the operations during the preceding month on each work in progress, accompanied by a complete and accurate account of the entire expenditure incurred, whether for establishments, for wages of labor, for the purchase of tools, or other purpose.

17*th.*—These reports and accounts to be passed on in original to the Government by the Commissioner, after endorsing such remarks as he might desire to make. It was laid down that they should be in the hands of the Government at the latest by the 20th of each month.

Formation of Local Committees for the relief of the poor.

254. But though it was hoped that the opening of these works would give employment to many, and save them from starvation, it was obvious that special arrangements must be made for the supply of food on the spot to all persons incapacitated for labor by age or bodily infirmity, or by debility consequent on starvation. Local Relief Committees were therefore formed at the sudder stations of the distressed districts for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and superintending the measures of relief to be presently described; the Government of India, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, having engaged to place at the disposal of each Committee a sum equal to the amount which might be raised, either in the form of donations, or of monthly subscriptions from private charity.

Formation of a Central Committee at Agra.

President.

R. B. Morgan, Esquire, C. S.

Members.

M. R. Gubbins, Esq., C. S.
James Lean, Esq., C. S.
G. T. Harvey, Esq., C. S.
A. Ross, Esq., C. S.
Brigadier Showers, C. B.
Colonel Barr.
Colonel Hardinge.
John Murray, Esq., M. D.
A. L. M. Phillips, Esq., C. S.
Colonel Hennessy,
Captain Walcott.
W. Birks, Esq.
J. T. Prichard, Esq.
Revd. Father Lewis.
— Cowley, Esq.

Secretary.

Rev. D. Fynes-Clinton.

255. A Central Committee composed of the gentlemen noted in the margin, was formed at Agra, to invite subscriptions from the general public in these Provinces and elsewhere; and besides giving local relief, to aid the Local Committees of outlying districts, so far as the means placed at their disposal by private charity, and the equivalent contributions of the Government, would permit.

The Central Relief Committee was placed at Agra, because

1st.—So far as the Circle within which the distress prevailed was concerned, Agra was centrical.

2nd.—Because some of the highest Officers of the Government, and most influential members of society, resided there.

3rd.—Because there was a large non-official community, both European and native, many of whom would gladly give their assistance.

4th.—Because there were consequently facilities, which did not exist everywhere, for the formation of a Committee, in which all classes should be represented.

Government agree to give an equivalent to the amount of local donations and subscriptions.

256. The Government, in virtue of the contribution which it was prepared to give, was considered entitled to claim that some of its Officers should belong to the Committee, and that the proceedings of the Committees should be under its control; but the Lieutenant-Governor was desirous, at the same time, that the non-official community, both European and native, should be, if possible, represented in all the Committees, both Central and Local.

Rules laid down for the guidance of Local District Committees.

257. The following Rules were laid down for the guidance of the operations of each District Committee. It was directed—

1*st.*—That no able-bodied person, whether man, woman, or child, of age to carry a basket of earth, or perform other such light work, should receive relief in food, but that all such should be sent off to a laboring gang.

2*nd.*—That all, who were helpless from age, or physical infirmity, and who, being destitute, and without the means of procuring food, might apply to the Committee for relief, should receive it in the form of food.

3*rd.*—That the food so distributed should be cooked, persons being engaged for that purpose, from whose hands none could object, on the ground of caste prejudices, to receive food.

4*th.*—That the purchase, preparation, and distribution of the food should be entrusted to a Sub-Committee, composed of respectable members of the native community, with some trustworthy Officer of the Government, as, *e. g.*, a native Deputy Collector or Tehseeldar, as their President.

5*th.*—That there should be but one daily distribution of food, to be made in the presence of two or more members of the Sub-Committee, at a fixed hour, and at a fixed place, due notice being given of both.

6*th.*—That a full ration should be given to each man, woman, and child relieved, and that the ration for all of each class should be uniform.

7*th.*—That the Sub-Committee should receive from the Committee periodical advances, to enable them to purchase grain, to pay the wages of the cooks and other servants who might be required, and to meet any incidental expenses.

8*th.*—That these advances should be accounted for by the Sub-Committee, who were required to keep up—

1.—A Daily Register in the following form :—

Month.	Date.	Number receiving.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Rates of daily ration.			Total amount of ration distributed daily to			REMARKS.
		Remaining from preceding month.	New Arrivals.	Total.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

2.—A Cash Book, showing daily disbursements.

3.—A monthly Dr. and Cr. account, exhibiting all advances received from the Committee, and, *per contra,* all disbursements made during the month, and balance in hand at its close.

9th.—It was ordered that the Daily Register signed at the close of each day, by two or more members of the Sub-Committee, or by the President on their behalf, should be laid daily before some member, selected for the purpose by the Local or Central Committee, who should examine and countersign it. An extract from the Cash Book for each day to be sent at its close to the same member; and at the end of the month the Dr. and Cr. account to be laid before the Committee at large, who were desired to submit a copy thereof to the Government, together with the general account showing their receipts during the month as follows:—

By Donations	0	0	0
By Monthly Subscriptions	0	0	0
By Government Contributions	0	0	0

and their disbursements, *per contra,* under appropriate headings, with the balance of funds in their hands.

10th.—It was further ruled that the accounts so to be submitted should be accompanied by the briefest possible report showing the numbers relieved during the month, the state of distress, whether increasing or decreasing, and the expectation of the Committee as to the stability and adequacy of their funds, together with any suggestions they might wish to offer. It was expected that these accounts and reports should be in the hands of the Government on or before the 15th of the month following that to which they related.

11th.—The entries in the Daily Register above prescribed, to be checked by the visits of some member of the Committee daily, or four or five days in the week, to the place of distribution of rations.

Kitchens opened at outlying towns.

258. Subsequently kitchens for the relief of the starving poor were opened at all outlying towns. It was at first determined, in order to prevent peculation and fraud, that kitchens should be established only at places where the supervision of a European Officer could be ensured, but this rule, proving in practice to be too stringent, was relaxed, and kitchens were opened at every place where distress was found to prevail, subject only to the flying visits of the Local Officers.

Proceedings of the Agra Central Committee.

259. The Agra Central Committee held its first sitting on the 9th January, and has met regularly every Monday since that date. They commenced their operations by issuing a Circular inviting subscriptions. The noble way in which their call was responded

to from all quarters and from all classes is now a matter of history. The amount of subscriptions received from all quarters up to 31st July, is shown in the margin.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta	2,52,426	2	0
Madras	22,338	6	2
Bombay	75,702	10	9
Punjab	809	8	0
N. W. Provinces	67,642	13	11
Scind	1,011	12	0
Nagpore	1,328	0	0
Oudh	76	0	0
Central India	46	15	9
England	2,82,790	15	0
Scotland	5,150	0	0
Total Rs. ..	7,09,323	3	7

260. In several districts it was not until the middle of February that the prevailing distress began to make itself manifest. In order to make sure that relief reached all persons who ought to be relieved in every part of each distressed district, and to satisfy the public mind that nothing that should be done to relieve the famine had been neglected, a Circular was issued calling on all Commissioners to direct each Tehseelee Division to be visited personally by a European Officer, who was empowered to organize such local measures of relief in each as he might, by actual enquiry on the spot, find to be necessary, the Central Committee supplying all funds necessary for this purpose.

Measures taken for the relief of women of respectability, who, through the usages of the country, were unable to appear in public.

261. Measures were also taken for the relief of women who felt themselves precluded by custom from appearing in public, by offering them suitable employment, such as spinning cotton at their own houses, and supplying them with food in exchange for the light work.

262. Mr. Strachey, the Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, introduced the system of employing those who, not being able-bodied in the true sense of the word, and still do some work, in other than out-door labor. In other words, he established a poor-house where the indigent poor worked at trades to which they had all their lives been accustomed. An extract from a report from the pen of Mr. Strachey on the subject will be found in Appendix No. 4. The scheme has been set on foot in other districts, and in no one instance has it been unsuccessful.

Employment of the people on local works, other than public works.

263. The rule originally laid down was that funds contributed by the public with the equivalent donation by the Government, should be devoted exclusively to the relief of those unable to labor, the reason being that it was the proper duty of the Government to bear the cost of *public* works, which, in *ordinary course*, it would fall to the Government to construct, but which it became almost a necessity to commence at once (however inconvenient financially) in order to give employment to the many who, though willing and able, could not obtain labor owing to the cessation of Government operations, or in consequence of the withdrawal of their wonted means of livelihood. It was felt that Government might be laid open to reproach, if it devoted to such works any portion of the monies derived from the benevolence of the public, and thus spared itself at their expense.

264. But there were many other works, hardly to be called Public Works, which might result in local benefit, such as tanks, embankments, small irrigating cuts, and such

like, and to such a portion of the general relief funds was applied, after it had been satisfactorily ascertained that there were many who, though not so physically infirm as to claim admission to a poor-house, and not unable to do some work, were still not in a position, for whatever reason, to proceed to the sites of the large public works which were in progress.

265. It was directed that the local work should generally be of such a nature as to help in the prevention of future distress from drought in the locality; that no larger grant should be made for any one work than Rs. 5,000; and that no application for a grant-in-aid of any local work should be entertained by the Central Committee, which had not been approved by the Commissioner of the Division. It was further directed that the persons employed on these minor local works should receive no money wage, but food, just as if they had applied to the poor-house for relief. It was pointed out that unless this rule were enforced, the result would be to withdraw the people then engaged in the public relief works, such as the Roorkee Road, and Branch Canals, and to withhold others from going to them, as no native who could obtain an anna and a half a day within easy reach of his own door, would go to a distance for a like or even for a larger wage were that allowable; and the acceptance of cooked food was moreover a fair test of distress, which it was necessary to maintain on general grounds, no less than on the particular ground adverted to.

Prospective close of the operations.

266. Relief operations on these principles have been uninterruptelly persevered in during the whole period of distress, and it was only when the Lieutenant-Governor was assured by weekly telegraphic reports from all quarters of timely and abundant rain being continuously vouchsafed, that orders for the closing of these operations on the 31st October 1861 were put forth.

267. But before this period there were unmistakeable indication of the effect produced by the prospect of a favorable season on the minds of the people. The numbers laboring on the works gradually, but steadily, fell off, finding employment at their own villages. The applicants for relief at the poor-houses similarly became fewer. The out-kitchens were deserted, and were gradually closed. There was manifest evidence of the fact that the pressure of want which had weighed on the people for some months was giving way to the happy influence of coming agricultural prosperity, and that the action of the Government for the relief of distress would not be much longer needed.

Devotion of a portion of the balance of the subscriptions in the hands of the Agra Central Committee to the purchase of seed, and plough bullocks.

268. The funds at the disposal of Government being ample to meet all requirements, and the fact being certain that the loss of farming stock had been enormous, while there were many, it was known, so reduced in circumstances, that they would be unable to resume agricultural operations, unless aided by the Government, it was resolved after cousultation with the Central Committee at Agra, that some

portion of the disposable funds should be devoted to providing indigent agriculturists with seed grain, and with plough cattle. It was ruled that all assignments for the purchase of seed grain should be made in the form of a charitable donation, repayment of which was not to be expected; and it was left to the discretion of the district officers, to determine in what instances and on what conditions refund of advances for the purchase of farming stock and plough cattle should be demanded.

269. The following statement shows the sum which was assigned for this purpose in each district respectively :—

District.	Grant actually made by the Central Committee.			Further sum to be placed at the disposal of the Local Committee, if required.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs	As.	P.
Saharunpore	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Moozuffernuggur	20,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Meerut	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Boolundshuhur	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Allygurh	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Agra	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Muttra	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Mynpoory	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Etah	30,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Etawah	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Furruckabad	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bijnour	12,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Mooradabad	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Budaon	15,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Total	2,87,000	0	0	1,23,000	0	0

Name of District.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contribution sanctioned.	Total Income during the period.	Expenditure.	Daily average of expenditure.	Daily average relieved.	Number of poor people relieved.
Dehra Doon ..	2,012 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,398 9 6	3,411 9 0	1,914 8 3½	62 9 6	221¾	33,261
Saharunpore ..	7,959 5 2	101 5 0	0 0 0	6,364 15 9	14,425 9 11	15,243 1 7	437 1 2	1,540⅓	2,31,066
Moozuffernuggur ..	2,464 2 9	9 9 9	0 0 0	3,404 3 4	5,877 15 10	5,296 3 8	174 4 10	710¾	1,06,615
Roorkee ..	4,558 10 11	37 5 0	2,000 0 0	3,726 8 6	10,620 7 6	11,808 2 4	363 14 2	1,436	2,15,402
Meerut ..	13,498 0 [illegible]	2,850 0 2	37,100 0 0	19,563 15 8	78,049 14 6	81,317 0 8	2,566 6 7	7,375⅓	11,06,269
Boolundshuhur ..	6,207 2 3	5 8 0	12,500 0 0	3,188 3 2	21,900 13 5	22,036 6 10	629 3 4	3,974⅕	5,96,132
Allygurh ..	7,863 0 0	577 10 2	24,500 0 0	8,265 8 6	45,471 15 8	47,503 9 9	1,555 12 4	5,479	8,21,856
Muttra ..	16,227 4 10	0 0 0	8,000 0 0	5,300 12 10	29,528 1 8	26,359 14 2	875 0 11	8,315½	12,47,321
Agra ..	35,307 15 9	96 3 0	40,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	74,761 12 0	73,375 6 10	1,935 12 1	6,600⅓	9,90,033
Mynpoory ..	2,350 0 1	145 14 7½	27,000 0 0	0 0 0	30,573 14 7	29,664 11 10	903 9 9	4,604¾	6,90,713
Etawah ..	335 8 0	0 0 0	2,300 0 0	986 3 2	3,621 11 2	2,673 9 11	99 12 2½	360⅔	54,101
Furruckabad ..	5,526 5 6	134 3 0	14,500 0 0	0 0 0	20,164 8 6	19,191 9 10	469 2 0	2,157 1/16	3,23,563
Etah ..	2,097 3 3	190 14 2	23,000 0 0	0 0 0	25,288 1 5	18,455 10 7	598 6 11	4,852¼	7,27,871
Bijnour ..	6,564 1 3	319 6 2	21,000 0 0	5,600 10 6	23,484 1 11	31,858 15 1	1,046 4 5	6,243¼	9,36,489
Budaon ..	2,771 15 0	3 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,717 6 0	19,492 5 0	18,026 6 11	590 4 8	2,765⅓	4,15,234
Bareilly ..	5,391 8 2	74 4 3	0 0 0	5,391 8 2	10,857 4 7	9,024 5 9	297 2 2	974¼	1,46,129
Mooradabad ..	14,413 [illegible] 0	5,135 6 3	22,000 0 0	12,268 11 0	53,817 4 3	51,529 14 5	1,609 11 9	5,631¾	8,44,752
Total ..	1,33,843 5 10	9,084 9 6½	2,48,900 0 0	78,534 13 4	4,71,649 6 11	4,65,374 10 5½	....	....	94,86,537

Result of the relief operations of the Local District Committees.

270. In the Appendix No. 5 will be found a return showing the results of the relief operations of the Local District Committees in the several districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions, from the commencement of the operations up to 31st July.—results which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes will speak for themselves in the estimation of the Government of India, and of the public at large. For convenience of reference the general results are epitomized in the margin.

Results of the operations on Famine Relief works conducted from Imperial Funds.

271. Appendix No. 6 is a statement of the Famine Relief works which had been conducted from Imperial Funds in these Provinces. The results are briefly shown below :—

		Total number of persons employed.	Total expenditure.
Roads ...	Roorkee and Dehra	29,51,424	2,50,686 0 3
	Goormooktesur and Delhi	2,72,330	53,400 15 2
	Ajmere to Khokur Pass	15,545	1,408 6 1
	Budaon and Bareilly......	91,651	9,354 14 7
Canals ...	Futtegurh Branch	10,86,206	1,03,386 13 9
	Hindun Channel	4,33,498	33,487 5 10
	Boolundshuhur Branch	7,52,973	82,799 4 4
	Irrigation works, Rohilcund	80,877	7,100 2 2
	Works on the station of Agra	4,45,419	74,365 7 4
	Total	61,29,923	6,15,989 5 6

272. It will be seen that the total number of people who received food at the several poor-houses, up to 31st July 1861, was 94,86,837, which, taking the period of relief to extend over five months or 150 days (which is a moderate calculation, as, although one or two poor-houses were opened in January, others were not set on foot until March) gives a total average daily number fed of 63,245.

General Results.

273. The total number employed on relief works, during the same period, amounted to 61,29,923, which, on the same calculation, gives an average daily number of 40,866; so that the total number of starving poor who were daily saved from death, and kept in bodily health by the measures which had been set on foot in these provinces for the relief of the famine, was 104,111—men, women, and children.

274. The total expenditure incurred on account of relief works up to 31st July was Rupees 6,15,989, and the total amount which had been expended up to the same date from charitable contributions, including equivalent donations of Government, was Rupees 4,65,374—total, Rupees 10,81,363 and if to this be added Rupees 2,87,000, the sum already expended in advances on account of seed and cattle, the total expenditure may be put at Rupees 13,68,363.

Proposals for the expenditure of the balance of, viz., Rs. 3,85,286, is at present Subscriptions remaining in the hands of the Agra Central Committee.

275. The contributions on the part of the public have been on so grandly liberal a scale that a very large balance is in the hands of the Central Committee at Agra. It has been proposed to capitalize this sum, in order that principal and interest may be available in the event of a future calamity of this nature. Others again recommend that the sum be devoted to the endowment of an orphanage for the reception of those children who have lost their parents during this disastrous year. Nothing definite, however, can be settled in this regard, until the relief operations have been finally brought to a close on 31st October next, when the proposals that may be made respecting the disposal of the balance available, will be duly submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

Large importations of grain to the distressed districts.

276. Two remaining points call for a brief notice in this place:

277. During the months of scarcity the importation of grain to the distressed districts was enormous. At the end of March Colonel Baird Smith informed the Central Committee at Agra that upwards of three millions of maunds had passed from the Eastward alone, and the Grand Trunk Road was still covered with grain carts.

Beneficial effects of the Ganges Canal in mitigation of the prevailing scarcity.

278. The other circumstance is the beneficial result which has attended the operations of the Ganges Canal. The Superintendent-General of Irrigation has calculated that 42,40,548 maunds, or 16,96,21,920 seers, or 339,243,840lbs. of grain has been thrown into the market, irrespective of the sugar and cotton crop, through the agency of this canal.

279. As Colonel Turnbull remarks,—"The effect of throwing the above quantity of "grain into the market during such a calamitous season as the present, will be fully

"appreciated when it is remembered that each pound will amply feed one man, or perhaps "one woman and one child daily. Thus the above quantity of food, which could not "otherwise have been produced this year, will have saved 33,92,43,840 men for one day, "or 464,718 men, 464,718 women, and 464,718 children for a whole year; it will have "produced fodder sufficient to keep from starvation the cattle of the districts through "which the canal has passed; it will have caused a circulation of coin to the amount of "not less than 120 lacs of Rupees, £1,200,000 sterling;* it will probably have saved "the Government from making remissions of land revenue to the amount of 18 or 20 "lacs of Rupees at the very least; and it cannot fail to produce a very great impression "on the minds of the people who will thus have been saved from starvation and misery, "and to make them happy and contented, instead of being miserable and driven to "commit crime, as they otherwise would have been.

"But besides these beneficial results of the Ganges Canal, the means afforded to the "community of transporting grain from the Lower Provinces has been very much "acknowledged, and taken advantage of."

The relief operations, and the general state of the country in 1861, contrasted with 1837-38, in which the last famine took place.

280. In 1837-38 when a famine occurred equal at least in intensity to that which has now happily passed away, the mitigating influences just noticed were not operative. The Ganges Canal existed only in embryo, not an acre of the large surface of 600 square miles, which, during the year 1860-61, was fertilized by its waters, could have produced a dozen blades of crop. The means of transit which it has afforded the distressed districts were not available. The Grand Trunk Road which has so greatly contributed to the relief of the distressed districts by facilitating the importation of grain from districts beyond the circle of drought, was in its incipiency. These are all notable *facts* showing how deeply interested the Government must be in utilizing the streams of the Doab and of Rohilcund, and in improving the communications in the interior of the country. No expenditure which ensures irrigation to half a dozen acres of land, or which helps to connect by a reasonably good road one district with another, can be incurred without giving promise of a future advantage much more than compensatory.

281. There is one other fact which deserves notice, as contrasting with the events of 1837-38, and that is, though petty thefts and simple burglaries may have increased in number, as compared with the few preceding years, there has been during 1860-61, no grave riots, no extraordinary number of highway robberies, no plundering of grain stores, no increase in crimes of violence. The whole Province of Rohilcund, it is known, was disorganized in 1837-38 by these crimes, and as many as 1100 people were under trial in one district at one time. In 1860-61, not an extra policeman has been entertained, and property has been little less secure than in seasons of prosperity.

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

* The Ganges Canal had cost up to the 30th April 1860, £1,826,387 sterling.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

APPENDIX I.

New set of Rules for the Examination of Candidates for Moonsiff and Pleader.

THE Court are pleased, with the sanction of Government, to promulgate the following Rules for the Examination of Candidates, for the offices of Moonsiff and Pleader, in supercession of those contained in Circular No. 170 :—

No. 481.

Dated the 22nd March 1852.

1*st.*—There shall be two classes of examinations, the one for Candidates for the office of Moonsiff and for Pleaderships in the Sudder Court; the other for applicants for the appointment of Pleader in the Courts of the Zillah Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff.

2*nd.*—The examination of Candidates for the office of Moonsiff, or Sudder Court Pleadership, shall be held yearly in the month of April, by Divisional Committees, at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut. These Committees shall consist of the Commissioner, the Judge, the Principal Sudder Ameen, the Principal of the College, or other Educational establishment (if any) at the Station, and such other Officers as may, from time to time, be appointed by Government.

3*rd.*—Candidates for Divisional Examination, who must be twenty-one years of age, are required to pay a preliminary fee of Rupees 50 on presentation of their applications for examination, which are to be written in English, in the Form A, and presented in the Court of the Zillah Judge in whose District they reside, within three months of the date fixed for examination. Such Candidates, however, as have already paid the fee of Rupees 25 on passing the examination for the office of Pleader, before the District Committee, referred to in para. 17, shall only be required to pay an additional fee of Rupees 25.

4*th.*—All such applications are to be accompanied by a written certificate of recommendation of the applicant, under the hand and signature of any Judge, Member of the Board of Revenue, Commissioner, Magistrate, and Collector, Director or Inspector of Public Instruction, or the Principal of one of the Government Colleges, without reference to the locality of the applicant's residence, and be dated within six months of the day of examination.

5*th.*—The certificate of recommendation must be based on the *personal knowledge* of the person recommending the Candidate, and certify that he has received a liberal education, and is, from respectability of family, his own good character and general intelligence, a fit aspirant for the office sought.

6th.—On receipt of the application and recommendation aforesaid, the Zillah Judge shall enter a copy of the latter in the remark column of Form A subjoined, and shall then institute a full enquiry into the status, respectability, and qualifications of the Candidate, with especial reference to his having received a sufficient liberal education, and being possessed of some general knowledge, and shall be at liberty, if dissatisfied with the result of his enquiries, to withhold his endorsement, and refuse to forward the application, with or without reasons assigned. Provided that, if the recommendation has been made by any Officer of, or above, the rank of Judge, the Zillah Judge shall record his objection, and state the result of the inquiry in the column of remarks, forwarding the application as prescribed for other cases in the next succeeding paragraph.

7th.—If the Judge, after making the enquiry above indicated, shall be satisfied with the qualifications and respectability of the Candidate, and see no objection to his nomination for examination, he shall record a certificate in the 10th column of the application in the Form B, which shall be forwarded for the countersignature of the Commissioner of the Division, and if countersigned by him, shall be transmitted with the certificate of recommendation to the register of the Sudder Court, and the Court shall have the power of cancelling such certificates, or of forwarding the application to the Judge of the District in which the divisional examination is to be held, as in the particular circumstances of each case may be deemed fit.

In the event of no objection being made to the Judge's recommendation of examination, the Court, in forwarding the application to the Judge of the Station in which the examination is to be held, shall record their opinion as follows:—

The Sudder Dewany Adawlut having inspected this certificate, are aware of no objection to the examination of the applicant.

8th.—Any Commissioner declining to sign a certificate forwarded to him by the Judge, shall record the grounds of his recusancy on the face of it, and return it to the Judge, with a view to its submission for the orders of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

9th.—The Judges of the several Committees shall report to the Court the number of applicants whose names are registered for examination, fifteen days previous to the date fixed for the same.

10th.—The examination shall consist of two branches. The object of the first shall be to test the Candidate's aptitude for grappling with such ordinary difficulties in the conduct of suits as may be expected to come practically before him on the Judicial bench.

For this purpose, at least six cases are to be selected by the Committee *after their sitting,* from a number of records of decisions of Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, which may be procured for the occasion, such as shall

involve both points of law and issues of fact, each case being given out by a Member of the Committee, if found possible. The Candidate shall be required to record the issue for trial and his final judgment in whatever language he pleases; but it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy themselves, that every Candidate who may be considered qualified in other respects, possesses also a complete knowledge of the principal vernacular language of the country.

11*th*.—The object of the second branch, *i. e.*, of the oral or *vivâ voce* examination, shall be to ascertain the Candidate's acquaintance with the general body of civil and revenue law in force in the Mofussil Courts, whether consisting of procedure, principles of law, or practice.

In order to ensure uniformity, a certain number of questions with standard answers shall be framed by the Sudder Court, and one copy thereof *in English only*, forwarded confidentially to the President of each Committee as the basis of this examination, without placing any restriction on the discretion of the Committee to ask any other questions they may think proper.

The papers are to be opened on the meeting of the Committee, in the presence of all the Members, and all attending Candidates.

Each Candidate shall be separately interrogated and made to remain in the Committee-room, until all the rest have been, each in turn, subjected to the test.

Should it be impracticable to conclude the oral examination in one day, the Committee shall put *extempore* questions to the candidates remaining unexamined on the following day or days.

In both cases there shall be no *written* answers, but each reply, as verbally given shall be noted by the Committee and valued.

12*th*.—The Committee may adopt a system of marks, if thought convenient, but in any case will classify the Candidates worthy of diplomas in order of merit, and grant diplomas accordingly in the Form C. These diplomas will admit the holder to practice as a Pleader in any Court.

A list of the diplomas in the Form D shall be forwarded to the Register of the Sudder Court, who shall present the certificates of the successful examination for the Court's inspection, when vacancies occur, and the Sudder Court shall have full power to make the appointment of Moonsiffs from among these divisional diploma-holders, irrespective of the fact of their having been in actual practice as pleader or not.

13*th*.—When the Members of any Committee are equally divided in opinion as to the propriety of granting, or withholding a diploma, such equality of votes shall be held to render the Candidate ineligible.

14*th*.—No Member of any Committee shall vote regarding any Candidate who may be in any way related to, or connected with, himself.

15*th.*—Candidates who may be rejected at one sitting of Committee shall be entitled to appear at the ensuing examination, provided that they have their certificates of recommendation renewed, and their applications forwarded in the manner formerly described, again paying the preliminary fee.

16*th.*—Holders of Pleader's diplomas under existing Rules shall not, *ipso facto*, be considered eligible for a Moonsiff's appointment, until they shall have obtained the certificate required under these Rules, and passed the Divisional Examination.

17*th.*—The examination of Candidates for the office of Pleader in the Judge's, Principal Sudder Ameen's, Sudder Ameen's, and Moonsiff's Courts, shall be held annually in the month of April, and be conducted by a District Committee, consisting of the Judge, the Magistrate and Collector, and Principal Sudder Ameen of the Station.

Candidates for such examination must not be less than 19 years of age, and shall pay a preliminary fee of Rupees 25 on filing their applications.

The Rules applicable to Divisional Examination Candidates, in regard to presentation of application, and forwarding the same with certificate of recommendation and enquiry into character, education, and qualifications, &c., shall be applicable also to Candidates at District Examinations, with the exception that the forwarding of the paper to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut shall be unnecessary in the latter case, where the Judge of the District in which the Candidate resides shall, after making due enquiry, forward the papers for the countersignature of the Commissioner, who in turn shall satisfy himself of the Candidate's fitness by further enquiry. Should the result of this be satisfactory, the application shall be forwarded to the Zillah Judge of the District, where the examination is to be held, but a difference of opinion between the Judge and Commissioner regarding the eligibility of the Candidate for examination shall be held to be fatal to the latter's claim to be examined.

18*th.*—Candidates for examination by a District Committee for the Office of Pleader in the Judge's subordinate Civil Courts in Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, or Meerut, shall be examined by the Divisional Committee simultaneously with Candidates for Moonsiffees and Sudder Court Pleaderships.

The examination shall be similar in kind, but less difficult in degree; the questions orally put being so framed as to ascertain whether the Candidate possesses a fair knowledge of the common rules of law, including principles, procedure, and practice, and a competent acquaintance with the land tenures of the country.

19*th.* The acquisition of a diploma from a District Committee shall entitle the holder to be admitted to the Divisional Examination, provided that the certificate which the Candidate may have obtained in the first instance shall be duly endorsed, after renewed enquiry, by the Judge in whose District the Candidate may, meanwhile, have occupied himself as a Pleader, in fulfilment of all the conditions attaching to the

preliminary certificate to be required in the case of a Candidate for a *direct* examination by a Divisional Committee.

20. The District Committee shall give certificates or diplomas in the Form E, to each Candidate, as, after examination, may appear qualified and entitled to practise as Pleader in the Courts of the Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, and the Committee's decision shall be final, and the list of passed Candidates shall not be forwarded to the Sudder Court.

21. A diploma granted in one District shall entitle the holder of it,—(if of good character) any objection made on that ground being subject to appeal to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut,—to obtain a Pleadership in another District, in the grade of the Court for which he may have passed.

FORM A.

The application of *inhabitant of*

Whereas I am desirous of becoming a Candidate for the situation of a Moonsiff or Pleader in the Sudder Court, I request that, after making the necessary enquiry, you will grant me a certificate prescribed by the Rules for the examination of Candidates.

Application received on the

(Signed)

FORM B.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Name of the Applicant and that of his father.	Age.	Religion and Caste.	Family residence, *viz.*, Town, Village, Pergunnah and Zillah.	Particulars relative to the family and connections of the applicant which may seem worthy of notice.	Statement of past employment in the service of Government.	Statement of landed or other property belonging to the nominee, and where situated.	Statement of whether the applicant is a debtor or creditor of other parties, and if so, the place or residence of his debtor or creditor.	Name of the Government College or School, if any, in which the applicant was educated, number of years for which he was so educated, and statement of prizes and honors, if any, obtained by him in the last year of such education.	Certificate of the Officer making the recommendation.	Opinion of the Zillah Judge.	Opinion of the Commissioner.	Opinion of the Sudder Court.
								I do hereby certify, that I have satisfied myself that A. B., the bearer of this certificate, is a man fully fitted by respectability, good character, and general information, to fill the office of Pleader, either in the Sudder Court, or in the Courts of the Zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, and that he is entitled to the privilege of examination as to the qualifications to the office.				

FORM C.

We hereby certify that
vas examined at the yearly examination held at
nd that we consider him qualified to held the office of Moonsiff or Pleader in the
Sudder Court.

Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Residence.	Date and Place of examination, and order in list.	Recommendation by Dated.	Remarks of Judge or Sudder Court.

FORM D.

List of persons who have received Moonsiff's or Sudder Court Pleader's diplomas t the Divisional Examination of 186 *to be preserved in the Registers' Offices.*

Name.	Father's Name.	Residence.	Date and place of Examination, and Number on list.	On recommendation by Esq., of in the following terms, dated the

DIPLOMA E.

We hereby certify that was examined at the yearly examination held at in the month of 186 , and that we consider him duly qualified, from his knowledge of the native languages, and of the Laws and Rules of Practice for the guidance of the Courts of Civil Justice, to hold the office of a Pleader in a Court.

Name of Candidate.	Name of Father.	Residence.	Age.	Date and place of examination and number on list.	Recommendation by Esq., of , dated the	Grade of Court for which qualified

(Signed) JAMES SIMSON,
Register.

AGRA;
The 23rd of July 1860.

APPENDIX II.

No. I.

DETAIL of Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 *in the Regulation Provinces.*

DISTRICT.	Inspector.		Chief Constables.		Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.		Constables.		Recruits, Hospitals and other Charges.	Total Numbers.	Total cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies.
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			
MEERUT DIVISION.													
Saharunpore	12	880	26	630	85	835	30	600	695	4,170	235	848	7,350
Mozuffernuggur	10	760	25	610	61	577	25	500	521	3,126	200	642	5,773
Dehra Doon	2	130	11	275	23	215	......	....	184	1,104	137	220	1,861
Meerut	17	1,560	38	980	156	1,548	80	1,600	1,297	7,782	365	1,588	13,835
Allygurh	18	1,500	35	845	116	1,148	50	1,000	850	5,100	266	1,069	9,859
Boolundshuhur	12	960	23	555	88	876	31	620	640	3,840	210	794	7,061
Total of Division... ...	71	5,790	158	3,895	529	5,199	216	4,320	4,187	25,122	1,413	5,161	45,739
AGRA DIVISION.													
Muttra	14	1,130	28	680	87	828	24	480	655	3,930	222	808	7,270
Etawah	12	790	27	685	75	714	12	240	564	3,384	210	690	6,013
Agra	21	1,690	41	1,025	136	1,323	50	1,000	1,078	6,468	300	1,326	11,806
Futtehgurh	14	1,045	29	725	85	829	35	700	732	4,392	244	895	7,935
Mynpoory	11	700	20	515	69	642	30	600	493	2,958	195	623	5,610
Etah	10	660	19	475	52	528	30	600	433	2,598	181	544	5,042
Total of Division... ...	82	6,015	164	4,105	504	4,864	181	3,620	3,955	23,730	1,352	4,886	43,686
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.													
Cawnpore	19	1,580	30	820	114	1,129	40	800	875	5,250	284	1,078	9,863
Banda	13	820	27	645	70	676	16	320	561	3,366	204	687	6,041
Futtehpore	12	770	26	645	63	622	24	480	503	3,018	190	628	5,725
Allahabad	21	1,740	46	1,185	156	1,518	64	1,280	1,236	7,416	342	1,523	13,481
Total of Division... ...	65	4,910	129	3,305	403	3,945	144	2,880	3,175	19,050	1,020	3,916	35,110

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Inspector.		Chief Constables.		Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.		Constables.		Recruits, Hospitals and other Charges.	Total Numbers.	Total cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies.
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			
ROHILCUND DIVISION.													
Shahjehanpore	11	885	23	625	65	617	36	720	538	3,228	203	673	6,272
Budaon	11	785	18	485	68	717	20	400	556	3,336	198	673	5,921
Bareilly	17	1,595	31	815	97	938	64	1,280	1,159	6,954	334	1,368	11,916
Moradabad	13	1,080	26	690	83	796	40	800	686	4,116	227	848	7,709
Bijnour	9	685	23	585	49	475	20	400	448	2,688	173	549	5,006
Total of Division	61	5,030	121	3,200	362	3,543	180	3,600	3,387	20,322	1,135	4,111	36,824
BENARES DIVISION.													
Mirzapore	12	955	23	630	79	762	32	640	615	3,690	216	761	6,893
Benares	14	1,190	30	870	102	970	48	960	926	5,556	288	1,120	9,834
Jounpore	11	815	24	635	57	538	20	400	472	2,832	190	584	5,410
Azimgurh	13	1,005	28	725	72	714	46	920	581	3,486	210	740	7,060
Ghazeepore	15	1,125	27	710	70	683	40	800	633	3,798	218	785	7,334
Goruckpore	17	1,470	31	780	91	882	50	1,000	743	4,458	249	932	8,839
Total of Division	82	6,560	163	4,350	471	4,549	236	4,720	3,970	23,820	1,371	4,922	45,370
Grand Total	361	28,305	735	18,855	2,269	22,100	957	19,140	18,674	112,044	6,291	22,996	2,06,729

APPENDIX II.—(Continued.)

No. II.

DETAIL of the employment of the Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 *in the Regulation Provinces.*

DISTRICT.	Total as per Statement A.		Jail Guards.		Sudder Treasury Guards.		Personal Guards charged to Police.		Supplied to other Departments.		District Police including Reserve.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Numbers.	Cost.
Meerut Division.												
Saharunpore	848	7,350	24	169	28	202	12	78	9	63	775	6,838
Mozuffernuggur	542	5,773	19	139	19	146	10	64	....	....	594	5,424
Dehra Doon	220	1,861	14	95	14	102	12	78	....	....	180	1,586
Meerut	1,588	13,835	180	938	31	279	21	141	20	136	1,386	12,342
Allygurh	1,069	9,859	29	215	29	210	14	92	7	46	990	9,296
Boolundshuhur	794	7,061	23	158	27	192	12	78	....	....	723	6,633
Total of Division ..	5,061	45,739	239	1,714	148	1,131	81	531	36	245	4,648	42,119
Agra Division.												
Muttra	808	7,270	20	140	29	208	14	88	....	....	745	6,834
Etawah	690	6,023	22	142	24	169	10	64	....	....	634	5,648
Agra	1,326	11,806	114	803	18	126	19	122	....	....	1,175	10,755
Futtehgurh	895	7,935	31	220	18	124	10	64	....	....	836	7,527
Mynpoory	623	5,610	28	190	24	166	12	76	11	70	584	5,108
Etah	544	5,042	22	152	24	169	10	66	....	....	488	4,655
Total of Division ...	4,886	43,689	237	1,647	137	962	75	480	11	70	4,462	40,627
Allahabad Division.												
Cawnpore	1,087	9,863	19	139	23	154	10	64	....	....	1,026	9,506
Banda	687	6,041	29	196	20	140	10	64	....	....	628	5,641
Futtehpore	628	5,725	....	....	19	130	9	56	....	....	600	5,539
Allahabad	1,523	13,481	147	1,089	27	182	34	228	....	....	1,315	11,982
Total of Division ...	3,916	35,110	195	1,424	89	606	63	412	....	....	3,769	32,668

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Total as per Statement A.		Jail Guards.		Sudder Treasury Guards.		Personal Guards charged to Police.		Supplied to other Departments.		District Police including Reserve.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Numbers.	Cost.
Rohilcund Division.												
Shajehanpore	673	6,272	27	182	27	192	9	56	....	....	610	5,842
Bud[illegible]	673	5,921	18	126	18	126	9	56	....	....	628	5,613
Bareilly	1,368	11,916	107	699	18	126	18	119	....	....	1,225	10,972
Moradabad...	848	7,709	34	243	19	144	9	56	....	....	786	7,266
Bijnour	549	5,006	22	148	27	192	9	56	....	....	491	4,610
Total of Division ...	4,111	36,824	208	1,398	109	780	54	343	....	....	3,740	34,303
Benares Division.												
Mirzapore	761	6,893	36	255	27	187	10	64	....	....	688	6,387
Benares	1,120	9,834	99	662	23	165	19	122	....	....	989	8,885
Jounpore	584	5,410	28	207	28	195	10	64	....	....	518	4,944
Azimgurh	740	7,060	35	245	15	108	10	64	....	....	680	6,643
Ghazeepore	785	7,334	56	391	34	238	14	88	....	....	681	6,617
Goruckpore	932	8,839	56	379	28	192	19	127	....	....	829	8,141
Total of Division ...	4,922	45,370	310	2,139	155	1,085	82	529	....	....	4,385	41,617
Grand Total ...	22,896	2,06,732 12 2,480,784	1,189	8,322	638	4,564	355	2,295	47	315	21,004	1,91,334

APPENDIX II.—(Continued.)

No. III.

STATEMENT showing proportion of Police employed in District Police Duty, paid by the people and by the Government severally.

DISTRICT.	Total cost of District Police.	Paid by Cities.			Paid by Government.		
MEERUT DIVISION.							
Saharunpore ...	6,838	2,166	0	0	4,672	0	0
Mozuffernuggur...	5,424	1,188	0	0	4,236	0	0
Dehra Doon ...	1,586	20	0	0	1,566	0	0
Meerut ...	12,342	3,560	0	0	8,782	0	0
Allygurh ...	9,206	1,746	0	0	7,550	0	0
Boolundshuhur ...	6,633	1,500	0	0	5,133	0	0
Total of Division ...	42,119	10,180	0	0	31,939	0	0
AGRA DIVISION.							
Muttra ...	6,834	2,073	0	0	4,761	0	0
Etawah ...	5,648	262	8	0	5,385	8	0
Agra ...	10,755	2,270	0	0	8,485	0	0
Futtehgurh ...	7,527	2,095	0	0	5,432	0	0
Mynpoory ...	5,108	364	0	0	4,744	0	0
Etah ...	4,655	767	8	0	3,887	8	0
Total of Division ...	40,727	7,832	0	0	32,695	0	0
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.							
Cawnpore ...	9,506	1,732	8	0	7,773	8	0
Banda ...	5,641	459	0	0	5,182	0	0
Futtehpore ...	5,539	790	0	0	4,749	0	0
Allahabad ...	11,982	1,000	0	0	10,982	0	0
Total of Division ...	32,668	3,981	8	0	28,686	8	0
ROHILCUND DIVISION.							
Shahjehanpore ...	5,842	1,084	0	0	4,758	0	0
Budaon ...	5,613	1,000	0	0	4,613	0	0
Bareilly ...	10,972	2,342	0	0	8,630	0	0
Moradabad ...	7,266	1,120	0	0	6,146	0	0
Bijnour ...	4,610	342	0	0	4,268	0	0
Total of Division ...	34,303	5,888	0	0	2,8415	0	0
BENARES DIVISION.							
Mirzapore ...	6,387	1,014	0	0	5,373	0	0
Benares ...	8,885	2,151	0	0	6,734	0	0
Jounpore ...	4,944	544	8	0	4,399	8	0
Azimghur ...	6,643	674	0	0	5,969	0	0
Ghazeepore ...	6,617	1,000	8	0	5,616	8	0
Goruckpore ...	8,141	271	0	0	7,870	0	0
Total of Division ...	41,617	5,655	0	0	35,962	0	0
Grand Total ...	2,01,434	33,536	8	0	1,57,697	8	0

APPENDIX II.—(Continued.)

No. IV.

STATEMENT showing Revenue, Population, Area of Districts, Number of Police Stations, Strength of Reserve, and average rate of District Police, not including Guards over Jails, &c., on Revenue, Population, and Area.

DISTRICT.	Revenue.	Population.	Area.	Number of Divisions.	Numbers of Stations and Out-posts.	Reserve. Officers.	Reserve. Men.	Total Police of District exclusive of Guards. Number.	Total Police of District exclusive of Guards. Monthly cost.	Average per cent. on Revenue.	Average Number to Population.	Average to Area.
MEERUT DIVISION.										Rs. As. P.	one to	One to
Saharunpore	10,65,000	801,300	2,162	7	48	19	62	775	6,838	7 11 3	1,034	2 4/5ths of a square mile.
Mozuffernuggur	11,07,000	673,000	1,646	5	36	16	63	594	5,424	5 14 1	1,133	2 4/5ths ditto.
Dehra Doon	Not known.	32,083	673	2	11	7	25	180	1,586	... ...	178	3 3/4ths ditto.
Meerut	17,00,000	1,135,000	2,200	9	62	35	137	1,386	12,342	8 11 3	819	1 3/5ths ditto.
Allygurh	19,85,000	1,134,600	2,153	10	54	28	75	990	9,296	5 9 11	1,146	2 1/5th ditto.
Boolundshuhur	10,56,835	778,342	1,823	7	53	19	48	723	6,633	7 6 4	1,076	2 3/5ths ditto.
Total of Division	69,13,835	4,554,325	10,657	40	264	124	370	4,648	42,119	7 4 11	941	2 1/3rd ditto.
AGRA DIVISION. *												
Muttra	16,57,000	862,900	1,613	7	38	23	72	* 745	6,834	4 15 2	1,158	2 1/5th of a square mile.
Etawah	12,70,000	611,000	1,675	6	43	19	57	634	5,648	5 5 4	964	2 3/5ths ditto.
Agra	16,23,000	1,001,960	1,865	11	59	36	120	1,175	10,755	7 15 3	853	1 3/5ths ditto.
Futtehgurh	11,18,000	900,000	1,684	8	42	20	80	836	7,527	8 1 3	1,076	1 4/5ths ditto.
Mynpoory	10,20,000	634,100	1,533	5	33	20	75	584	5,108	6 0 2	1,082	2 3/5ths ditto.
Etah	7,50,000	561,530	1,415	5	30	15	62	488	4,655	7 7 2	1,150	2 4/5ths ditto.
Total of Division	74,38,000	4,571,490	9,785	42	245	133	466	4,462	40,527	6 8 7	1,025	

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Revenue.	Population.	Area.	Number of Divisions.	Numbers of Stations and Outposts.	Reserve.		Total Police of District exclusive of Guards.		Average per cent. on Revenue.	Average Number to Population.	Average to Area.
						Officers.	Men.	Number.	Monthly cost.			
Allahabad Division.												
Cawnpore	21,44,000	11,74,556	2,348	11	66	22	96	1,026	9,506	5 5 4	1,145	$2\frac{1}{3}$rd of a square mile.
Banda	12,50,000	740,000	3,010	8	42	19	57	628	5,641	5 6 8	1,178	$4\frac{4}{5}$ths ditto.
Futtehpore...	14,30,000	680,000	1,580	7	39	22	53	600	5,539	4 10 4	1,133	$2\frac{3}{5}$ths ditto.
Allahabad	21,93,000	1,380,000	2,348	12	93	30	138	1,315	11,982	6 11 3	1,049	$1\frac{4}{5}$ths ditto.
Total of Division	70,17,000	3,974,556	9,286	38	240	93	344	3,569	32,668	5 9 4	1,114	$\frac{4}{5}$ths ditto.
Rohilcund Division.												
Shahjehanpore	10,60,000	986,100	2,308	6	32	19	66	610	5,842	6 9 1	1,610	$3\frac{3}{5}$ths of a square mile.
Budaon	9,24,000	693,627	1,950	6	44	14	52	628	5,613	7 0 4	1,104	3 ditto.
Bareilly	15,95,000	1,105,103	3,215	8	38	27	95	1,225	10,972	8 4 0	902	$2\frac{2}{5}$ths ditto.
Moradabad	13,40,000	1,138,461	2,699	7	48	18	66	786	7,266	6 0 1	1,447	$3\frac{2}{5}$ths ditto.
Bijnour	11,93,000	672,171	1,831	5	30	16	52	491	4,610	4 10 2	1,369	$3\frac{1}{5}$ths ditto.
Total of Division	61,12,000	4,575,462	12,003	32	192	94	131	3,740	34,303	6 11 9	1,223	$3\frac{3}{5}$ths ditto.
Benares Division.												
Mirzapore	8,40,000	1,104,500	5,152	6	42	20	72	688	6,387	9 0 10	1,605	$7\frac{3}{5}$ths of a square mile.
Benares	9,03,000	851,757	996	7	36	19	84	989	8,885	11 11 10	860	1 ditto.
Jounpore	12,54,000	1,143,740	1,552	5	31	17	52	518	4,944	4 11 8	2,206	3 ditto.
Azimgurh	14,90,000	1,653,000	2,516	6	40	18	50	680	6,643	5 5 7	2,401	$3\frac{3}{5}$ths ditto.
Ghazeepore	15,00,000	1,396,000	2,181	8	39	17	52	681	6,617	5 4 7	2,050	$3\frac{1}{5}$ths ditto.
Goruckpore	28,00,000	3,087,874	7,340	8	53	24	76	829	8,141	3 7 5	3,724	$8\frac{4}{7}$ths ditto.
Total of Division	87,87,000	9,236,871	19,737	40	241	115	386	4,385	41,617	5 11 0	2,106	$4\frac{3}{5}$ths ditto.
Grand Total	3,62,67,835	26,912,704	61,468	192	1,182	659	1,897	20,804	1,91,234	6 5 2	1294	3 ditto.

APPENDIX II.—(*Concluded.*)

No. V.

ABSRACT showing the cost on account of Police Force under Act V. of 1861 *in the North-Western Provinces.*

SUPERVISION.

			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Inspector-General, Assistant and Office	...					Rs.	88,276	0	0
5 Deputy Inspector-Generals at 1,000 each	...					,,	60,000	0	0
26 District Superintendents—									
7 on the 1st grade, at 800 each	...		5,600	0	0				
3 on the 2nd ditto, at 700 ,,	...		2,100	0	0				
6 on the 3rd ditto, at 600 ,,	...		3,600	0	0				
7 on the 4th ditto, at 500 ,,	...		3,500	0	0				
3 on the 5th ditto, at 400 ,,	...		1,200	0	0		1,92,000	0	0
		Rs.	16,000	0	0				
10 Assistants, 4 Military, at 137 Rs. each	...	Rs.	548	0	0				
6 Do. Uncovenanted, at 250 ,, each	...	,,	1,500	0	0				
		Rs.	2,048	0	0		24,576	0	0
					Total, Rs.		3,64,852	0	0
Police Force, as shown in Statement No. 1					...		24,80,784	0	0
					Grand Total, Rs.		28,45,632	0	0

APPENDIX III.

ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provin[ces]

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mehals.	Disposition of business in			
						No. of Cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	On trial.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
MEERUT	Dehra Dhoon	1,253	56,767	3	657	38	240	278	228
	Saharunpore	2,162	8,01,325	15	1,905	816	5,813	6,629	5,232
	Mozuffernuggur	1,648	6,72,861	17	1,143	923	3,847	4,770	3,793
	Meerut	2,350	11,48,149	16	1,968	2,716	10,202	12,918	9,110
	Boolundshuhur	1,883	7,90,048	13	1,704	744	5,278	6,022	4,811
	Allygurh	1,845	8,17,354	14	2,023	594	4,595	5,189	4,323
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,141	42,86,504	78	9,400	5,831	29,975	35,806	27,497
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,983	42,84,622	78	9,384	5,805	20,865	26,670	19,453
KUMAON	Kumaon	6,000	3,69,223	19	3,574	68	745	813	544
	Terai Pergunnahs	Not known.	63,158	6	333	....	30	30	24
	Gurhwal	5,000	2,36,687	11	1,901	49	723	772	394
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,000	6,69,068	36	5,808	117	1,498	1,615	962
	1st May to 30th September 1859	11,000	6,69,068	36	5,795	160	1,007	1,167	898
ROHILCUND	Bijnour	1,900	6,95,521	15	3,313	674	4,247	4,291	3,836
	Moradabad	2,698	11,38,461	7	4,357	1,016	6,606	7,622	5,693
	Budaon	1,962	7,89,193	11	2,008	991	3,910	4,901	3,543
	Bareilly	3,119	13,78,268	18	3,747	703	5,976	6,679	4,837
	Shajehanpore	2,308	9,86,096	11	3,360	558	4,537	5,095	3,784
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,987	49,87,539	62	16,785	3,942	25,276	29,218	21,693
	1st May to 30th September 1859	12,660	48,60,898	62	17,152	3,018	23,874	26,892	17,474
AGRA	Muttra	1,617	7,67,101	8	1,038	578	2,865	3,443	2,664
	Agra	1,865	10,68,717	9	1,348	748	4,865	5,613	4,322
	Furruckabad	1,684	8,95,026	16	1,817	1,259	9,215	10,474	8,063
	Mynpoory	1,519	5,99,229	12	1,104	1,064	3,799	4,863	2,873
	Etawah	1,625	5,86,194	5	1,805	107	3,705	3,812	3,440
	Etah	1,468	5,61,532	16	1,415	775	3,617	4,392	3,425
	1st May to 30th September 1860	9,778	44,77,799	66	8,527	4,531	28,066	32,597	24,787
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,174	44,94,244	66	8,529	5,301	25,419	30,720	23,460
JHANSIE	Jaloun	2,328	2,86,080	8	1,183	2,700	3,929	6,629	4,323
	Jhansie	3,175	5,50,736	8	1,224	2,190	5,025	7,215	4,329
	Lullutpore	2,338	1,80,000	8	814	1,045	2,334	3,379	2,169
	Humeerpore	2,318	4,84,259	8	1,158	794	2,230	3,024	1,754
	1st May to 30th September 1860	10,159	15,01,075	32	4,379	6,729	13,518	20,247	12,575
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,159	15,01,075	32	4,351	4,205	11,572	15,777	9,590

APPENDIX III.—*(Concluded.)*

·venue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, from **1st** *May to* **30th** *September* **1860.**

Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mehals.	Disposition of business in Collector's Office.								Number of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sud der Establishmen	Per Centage on Revenue.
		No. of Cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending at the close of the year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
					On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On Default.	Total.					
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
12	2,782	1,464	4,020	5,484	3,700	84	101	3,885	1,599	294	402	34,766	3 4 1
13	2,008	402	2,181	2,583	1,867	51	94	2,012	571	164	98	18,200	2 8 11
8	1,441	3,637	3,920	7,557	5,535	68	117	5,720	1,837	248	213	31,700	5 2 11
14	2,441	2,334	6,147	8,481	5,017	80	397	5,494	2,987	256	264	21,800	2 1 0
47	8,672	7,837	16,268	24,105	16,119	283	709	17,111	6,994	962	977	1,06,466	3 1 5
48	8,648	8,458	17,019	25,477	14,997	368	901	16,266	9,211	1,122	923	1,07,748	3 0 3
19	9,237	1,752	6,867	8,619	4,830	58	584	5,472	3,147	185	296	21,435	2 0 4
16	6,276	1,210	4,710	5,920	4,177	205	499	4,881	1,039	244	229	19,635	2 6 9
18	4,074	507	4,339	4,846	3,370	10	285	3,665	1,181	2[illegible]7	253	8,335	1 4 8
13	1,651	919	2,716	3,635	2,502	32	98	2,632	1,003	210	101	4,675	1 0 10
17	1,318	3,150	2,516	5,666	2,160	131	357	2,648	3,018	147	123	4,590	0 13 9
18	3,087	726	5,085	5,811	4,264	104	324	4,692	1,119	219	122	12,260	1 11 2
101	25,593	8,264	26,233	34,497	21,303	540	2,147	23,990	10,507	1,242	1,124	70,930	1 10 11
101	25,593	7,856	24,041	31,897	19,868	548	2,664	23,080	8,817	1,349	1,182	70,930	1 10 11
21	1,175	801	2,739	3,540	2,660	37	15	2,712	828	318	323	10,640	3 2 7
13	1,178	221	1,375	1,596	1,068	59	31	1,158	438	90	155	4,126	2 5 5
11	1,572	150	1,873	2,023	1 773	25	32	1,830	193	102	185	8,000	2 12 8
3	1,606	84	1,067	1,151	1,042	46	16	1,104	47	106	127	6,540	9 14 3
2	159	32	1,308	1,340	1,268	5	....	1,273	67	51	93	2,660	21 4 4
4	2,090	792	2,644	3,436	2,549	87	147	2,783	653	102	147	8,090	4 5 9
2	836	26	951	977	861	14	17	892	85	34	83	3,790	5 7 0
5	949	179	2,335	2,514	2,020	27	102	2,149	365	72	124	4,340	2 2 2
61	9,565	2,285	14,292	16,577	13,241	300	360	13,901	2,676	875	1,237	48,186	3 9 8
62	9,579	2,670	11,547	14,217	10,358	325	490	11,173	3,044	595	955	48,675	3 10 3
483	88,829	39,536	1,55,126	1,94,662	1,38,177	3,264	7,333	1,48,774	45,888	7,266	7,851	5,81,410	2 13 6
485	89,031	37,473	1,35,344	1,72,817	1,16,098	3,782	7,852	1,27,732	45,085	6,466	6,387	5,82,575	2 13 3

GEORGE COUPER,

Secy. to the Govt., N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX NO. IV.

EXTRACT Paras. 20, 21, and 22, from a Note by Mr. J. Strachey, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, and Officiating Commissioner of Kumaon.

Dated Nainee Tal, the 30th June 1861.

Employment of working paupers.

Para. 20. On the 31st May 2,372 persons were employed in the poor-house in various simple occupations. The working paupers, as already mentioned, are divided into parties, each containing 200 persons, and each having its separate enclosure and sheds. One or more paid servants superintend the operations of each party, and instruct the paupers in their work. Much of the work of superintendence is, however, done by inmates of the poor-house itself. All working paupers are expected to be present in the places assigned to them at 6 o'clock every morning; they work till 11 A. M.; they then rest for about two hours, and during this time they receive their food; they then again work till 4 P. M., when the employment for the day is ended. In the morning each person has a certain task allotted to him. Thus, in the manufactory, a certain quantity of *babur* is given to each person sufficient for the day's work. Each woman employed in spinning receives in the same way a basket containing cotton wool, which she is expected to return in the evening spun into thread.

Nature of work performed.

Para. 21. The following statement shows the nature of the work carried on in the poor-house on the 31st May, and the numbers employed in each occupation.

Nature of Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cotton-spinning	0	414	0	414
Cloth and Newar Manufacture	28	16	5	49
Durree ditto ditto	9	15	0	24
Rope-making	445	302	213	960
Grinding corn	1	303	0	304
Road-making	237	33	47	317
Building sheds and occupations connected with poor-house	276	28	0	304
Total	996	1,111	265	2,372

Results of work-house operations.

Para. 22. The operations were undertaken without any idea of profit, and even if they had been carried on at a loss, they would not the less have been expedient; but in a merely economical point of view the results have been very satisfactory. It is not possible for me at present to give detailed accounts of expenditure and receipts, but the following statement is believed to be approximately correct. It will serve to give an idea of the results of the operations carried on during the month of May. It must be understood that this statement shows only

the expenditure incurred in the work-shops. The whole of the charges for feeding the paupers employed and for the ordinary expenses of the poor-house are separate. It would equally have been necessary to maintain these paupers had no work been performed, consequently the last column of the following statement represents a real and not an imaginary profit. As, however, a considerable part of the articles prepared were not actually sold during the month, but were in store on the 31st May, the entries in columns 5 and 6 are subject to future correction. There is no reason for supposing that the receipts will be less than the amount given in the statement, but should they fall below the estimate, it will not the less have been shown that even on purely economical grounds the employment of the paupers is desirable. We may consider that during the month of May the expenses of the poor-house were less by Rs. 712-1-3 than they would have been if no work had been carried on.

***STATEMENT** showing the Expenditure and Estimated Receipts on account of the Moradabad Work-house, for May* 1861.

1. Nature of Employment.	2. Articles prepared or work performed.	3. Quantity of articles prepared.	4. Expended on account of work-house for raw materials, &c., &c., &c.	5. Estimated value of articles prepared.	6. Estimated profit.
		M. S. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rope-making	Rope ..	475 9 12	494 15 2	768 2 3	273 3 1
Cotton-spinning	Cotton Thread ..	28 38 5½	396 1 0	481 2 6	85 1 6
Durree-making	Durrees ..	43 in no.	32 14 3	48 8 0	15 9 9
Newar ditto	Newar ..	0 24 7	10 1 10	10 9 0	0 7 2
Cloth ditto	Coarse Cotton Cloth ..	75 pieces	43 3 3	47 3 3	4 0 0
Grinding corn	Flour ..	....	8 12 5	148 4 2	139 7 9
Road-making and repairs to road and earth-work	....	....	4 12 0	199 0 0	194 4 0
	Total Rs. ..	....	990 11 11	1,702 13 2	712 1 3

(True Extract)

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX V.

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contribution sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
MEERUT DIVISION.										
DEHRA DHOON.										
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
March	....	1,119 15 6	....	....	....	1,119 15 6	355 12 10	11 7 7	142	4,411
April	764 2 8	278 10 0	....	....	....	278 10 0	417 11 6½	13 14 9	214	6,436
May	625 1 1½	237 0 0	....	....	....	237 0 0	374 14 6	12 1 6	230	7,148
June	487 2 7½	159 0 0	....	....	1,398 9 6	1,557 9 6	367 7 0	12 3 11	243	7,295
July	1,677 5 1½	218 6 0	....	....	....	218 6 0	398 10 5	12 13 9	257	7,971
Total	....	2,012 15 6	....	....	1,398 9 6	3,411 9 0	1,914 8 3½	62 9 6	221¼	33,261
SAHARUNPORE.										
February	1,298 3 7	2,892 3 10	....	....	....	2,892 3 10	1,805 3 7	64 7 7	1,256	35,168
March	2,385 3 10	2,696 13 7	....	....	....	2,696 13 7	3,463 14 6	111 11 9	1,428	44,298
April	1,618 2 11	895 10 10	....	....	....	895 10 10	2,025 2 6	67 8 11	1,084	32,528
May	488 11 3	599 5 4	....	....	....	599 5 4	*1,981 4 10	63 14 7	1,316	40,819
June	....	654 3 7	25 5 0	....	....	679 8 7	1,802 11 9	61 5 0	1,212	36,385
July	....	221 0 0	79 0 0	....	6,364 15 9	6,664 15 9	4,169 12 5	69 5 10	1,349	41,868
Total	....	7,959 5 2	101 5 0	....	6,364 15 9	14,425 9 11	15,248 1 7	437 1 2	1,540¼	2,31,066

* Excess expenditure 893-4-3.

APPENDIX V.—(Continued.)

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.										
February	1,395 15 7	512 11 8	....	....	....	512 11 8	385 15 10	13 12 7	173	4,843
March	1,522 11 5	1,008 13 9	....	....	....	1,008 13 9	719 14 9	23 3 6	363	11,268
April	1,811 10 5	214 14 0	....	....	....	214 14 0	697 0 6	23 3 9	501	15,049
May	1,329 7 11	220 8 0	....	....	....	220 8 0	1,009 10 2	32 9 1	614	19,037
June	540 5 9	422 3 4	....	....	3,404 3 4	3,826 6 8	1,247 0 9	41 9 1	907	27,226
July	3,119 11 8	85 0 0	*9 9 9	....	....	94 9 9	1,236 9 8	39 14 10	937	29,192
Total	....	2,464 2 9	9 9 9	....	3,404 3 4	5,877 15 10	5,296 3 8	174 4 10	710½	1,06,615
ROORKEE.										
February	....	1,208 11 11	....	2,000 0 0	....	3,208 11 11	1,655 13 8	59 2 2	1,619	45,336
March	1,549 1 5	739 0 6	†15 0 0	....	....	754 0 6	2,275 5 8	73 6 4	1,759	54,548
April	27 12 3	987 8 0	....	....	....	987 8 0	1,887 13 9	62 14 9	1,135	34,072
May	....	1,045 3 2	....	....	¶2,000 0 0	3,045 3 2	1,617 13 7	56 4 9	820	25,437
June	1,427 5 7	513 15 4	‡6 5 0	....	....	520 4 4	1,697 14 2	52 14 5	903	27,090
July	249 11 9	362 4 0	§16 0 0	....	1,726 8 6	2,104 12 6	2,763 5 6	59 3 9	933	28,919
Total	....	4,858 10 11	37 5 0	2,000 0 0	3,726 8 6	10,620 7 6	11,898 2 4	363 14 2	1,436	2,15,402

* Sale of Thread.
† Cotton sold.
‡ In this Rs. 3,527-6-5 is included, being excess expenditure.
§ Sale of Ropes.
¶ In advance.

				Meerut.						
February	3,267 2 2	3,776 5 0	....	1,000 0 0	....	4,376 5 0	7,340 2 11	262 2 4	2,233	64,545
March.................. ...	303 4 3	7,076 4 0	....	1,000 0 0	....	8,076 4 0	7,798 1 8	251 8 9	2,679	88,073
April	581 6 7	1,167 2 5	....	... .	7,998 14 6	9,166 0 11	6,165 2 4	205 8 0	1,670	50,129
May	3,582 5 2	869 5 0	....	10,000 0 0	....	10,869 5 0	1,773 1 5	250 11 8	3,405	1,05,562
June	6,678 8 9	758 0 0	718 14 11	100 0 0	11,565 1 2	*16,669 6 6	23,347 15 3	778 4 2	12,882	3,86,466
July	0 0 0	251 0 0	2,131 1 3	25,000 0 0	....	*28,892 9 1	28,892 9 1	818 3 8	13,499	4,18,494
Total	. ...	13,498 0 5	2,850 0 2	37,100 0 0	19,563 15 8	78,049 14 6	81,317 0 8	2,566 6 7	7,375½	11,06,269
				Boolundshuhur.						
February	317 0 5	999 11 6	....	1,000 0 0	....	1,999 11 8	1,232 0 6	44 0 0	7,585	2,12,392
March........................	1,044 11 5	1,279 4 6	....	1,000 0 0	....	2,279 4 6	2,189 12 5	70 10 2	1,243	38,547
April	1,174 3 6	838 5 0	....	....	....	838 5 0	1,837 9 4	64 4 5	1,174	35,248
May	174 15 2	1,764 2 3	....	500 0 0	489 0 0	2,753 2 3	2,753 6 10	88 13 1	1,145	35,505
June	174 10 7	783 2 6	. ...	5,000 0 0	2,699 3 2	8,482 5 8	5,469 11 4	182 5 2	3,377	10,10,338
July	3,187 4 11	542 8 6	† 5 8 0	5,000 0 0	....	5,548 0 6	8,553 14 5	179 2 6	5,584	1,73,105
Total	....	6,207 2 3	5 8 0	12,500 0 0	3,188 3 2	21,900 13 5	22,036 6 10	629 3 4	3,974½	5,96,132
				Allyghur.						
February	3,048 6 7	1,579 8 6	....	1,000 0 0	....	2,579 8 6	956 5 8	34 2 5	1,577	44,159
March........................	4,671 9 5	1,909 0 9	3 15 7	....	....	1,909 0 9	2,892 7 5	93 4 10	3,064	94,006
April	3,692 2 4	1,710 12 9	8 5 6	....	3,633 2 0	5,352 4 3	3,560 15 1	118 11 2	3,157	94,753
May	5,483 7 6	996 2 0	....	3,500 0 0	....	4,496 2 0	7,975 11 4	257 3 9	3,766	1,16,389
June	2,003 14 2	1,024 6 6	‡146 11 6	10,000 0 0	4,632 6 6	15,803 8 6	15,207 3 8	506 14 6	7,227	2,16,812
July	2,600 3 0	643 1 6	‡418 9 7	10,000 0 0	....	§15,331 7 8	16,910 14 7	545 7 8	8,193	2,54,267
Total	....	7,863 0 0	577 10 2	24,500 0 0	8,265 8 6	45,471 15 8	47,503 9 9	1,555 12 4	5,479	8,21,856
Grand Total	....	44,863 5 0	3,581 6 1	76,100 0 0	45,912 0 5	1,79,756 5 10	1,85,214 1 1½	5,789 3 11	17,281	31,19,691
				AGRA DIVISION.						
				Muttra.						
January	....	1,113 1 0	....	....	....	1,113 1 0	509 11 9	28 5 1	1,214	21,864
February	603 5	1,029 12 9	....	1,000 0 0	....	2,029 12 9	1,508 9 8	53 8 4	2,298	64,327
March	1,124 8	2,449 11 6	....	4,000 0 0	....	6,449 11 6	2,166 11 7	66 10 8	4,478	1,33,833
April	4,407 8	7,817 11 9	....	....	....	7,817 11 9	3,763 8 8	125 7 2	5,929	1,77,861
May	8,461 11 10	2,346 7 9	....	....	2,273 10 9	4,620 2 6	4,268 3 5	137 11 0	8,385	2,50,362
June	8,813 10 11	680 10 4	....	....	2,346 7 9	3,027 2 1	6,687 3 10	222 14 6	11,020	3,80,608
July	5,153 9 2	789 13 9	....	3,000 0 0	680 10 4	4,470 8 1	7,455 13 3	240 8 2	8,909	2,54,486
Total	....	16,227 4 10	....	8,000 0 0	5,300 12 10	29,528 1 8	26,359 14 2	875 0 11	8,315½	12,47,321

* In this Rs. 3,527-6-5 is included, being excess expenditure.
Ditto Rs 1,500-7-10 ditto ditto ditto.

† Sale of Thatch Grass.
‡ Sale of Kunkur, Cloth, &c.

§ In this is included Rs. 4,269-12-7, advance taken from Treasury.

APPENDIX V.—(Continued.)

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local donations and subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				AGRA.						
January	....	3,636 5 0	....	....	....	3,636 5 0	538 14 11	17 6 2	567	17,586
February	3,097 6 1	3,169 4 6	....	....	....	3,169 4 6	1,287 13 5	45 15 10	1,138	31,885
March	4,978 13 2	12,109 4 6	....	....	....	12,109 4 6	3,692 2 7	119 1 7	2,643	81,943
April	13,395 15 1	13,466 13 9	....	....	....	13,466 13 9	8,542 15 7	284 15 9	4,161	1,24,568
May	18,319 13 3	856 4 0	*96 3 0	....	....	952 7 0	12,829 14 3	413 13 10	6,153	1,90,752
June	6,442 6 0	70 0 0	....	20,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	21,427 9 3	*26,490 7 4	589 7 11	8,424	2,52,749
July	1,379 7 11	....	....	20,000 0 0	....	20,000 0 0	19,993 2 9	464 15 0	9,373	2,90,560
Total	......	33,307 15 9	96 3 0	40,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	74,761 12 0	73,375 6 10	1,935 12 1	6,600¼	9,90,035
				MYNPOORY.						
January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	....	622 0 0	....	....	....	622 0 0	398 3 9	14 3 6	1,014	28,592
March	223 12 3	169 0 0	....	2,000 0 0	....	2,169 0 0	1,768 10 0½	56 15 9½	1,659	51,420
April	624 2 2½	555 13 0	6 10 7½	4,000 0 0	....	4,562 7 7½	3,738 10 6½	124 9 11½	2,849	86,470
May	1,452 15 3½	395 1 0	†50 0 0	5,000 0 0	....	5,445 1 0	5,314 11 3	171 7 1	4,917	1,46,815
June	1,056 11 7	343 4 1	†84 0 0	6,000 0 0	....	‡7,805 3 11½	8,863 15 6½	295 7 5½	6,761	2,02,833
July	....	264 14 0	5 4 0	10,000 0 0	....	10,270 2 0	9,580 8 8½	245 14 0	5,670	1,75,774
Total	....	2,350 0 1	145 14 7½	27,000 0 0	....	30,873 14 7	29,664 11 10	908 9 9	4,604½	6,90,713

* Out of this sum Rs. 3,895-9-6 was refunded to the Collector erroneously drawn. † Refunded by Luchmun Sing. ‡ In this Rs. 1,377-15-10 is included, being excess expenditure to receipts.

					ETAWAH.					
January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	10 2 0	265 8 0	....	300 0 0	*750 0 0	1,315 8 0	793 0 0	25 9 3	407	18,414
June	532 10 0	70 0 0	....	....	*236 3 2	306 3 2	838 13 2	49 7 3½	808	26,894
July	....	....	....	2,000 0 0	....	2,000 0 0	1,041 12 9	24 11 8	409	12,893
Total	....	335 8 0	....	2,300 0 0	986 3 2	3,621 11 2	2,673 9 11	99 12 2½	360½	54,101
					FURRUCKABAD.					
January	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	....		....		....					
March	....	4,369 14 0	....	3,000 0 0	....	7,369 14 0	6,461 9 7	72 9 8	1,324	1,17,899
April	....									
May	908 4 5	622 13 0	....	3,000 0 0	....	3,622 13 0	3,521 7 0	101 5 10	2,191	67,915
June	1,009 10 5	268 13 0	138 3 0	3,500 0 0	....	3,907 0 0	3,971 9 9	132 6 1	2,294	68,827
July	945 0 8	264 13 6	....	5,000 0 0	....	5,264 13 6	†5,236 15 6	163 12 5	2,223	68,973
Total	....	5,526 5 6	138 3 0	14,500 0 0	....	20,164 8 6	19,191 9 10	469 2 0	2,157 1/12	3,28,563
					ETAH.					
January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	....	636 2 0	....	....	....	636 2 0	615 6 2	16 10 1	505	22,030
March	20 11 10	427 2 0	‡38 12 11	2,000 0 0	....	2,465 14 11	869 4 9	28 0 8	955	39,026
April	1,617 6 0	373 1 0	§109 3 11	....	....	482 4 11	1,197 12 4	39 14 9	1,686	60,003
May	901 14 7	399 3 1	....	3,000 0 0	....	3,399 3 1	1,436 7 9	46 5 5	2,404	74,639
June	2,864 9 11	56 3 2	¶42 13 4	3,000 0 0	....	3,099 0 6	5,963 10 3	198 12 7	8,009	2,40,297
July	....	205 8 0	....	15,000 0 0	....	15,205 8 0	8,373 1 4	268 11 5	10,044	3,11,300
Total	....	2,097 3 3	190 14 2	23,000 0 0	....	25,288 1 5	18,455 10 7	598 6 11	4852¼	7,27,871
Grand Total	....	59,844 5 5	571 2 9¼	1,14,800 0 0	7,644 9 3	1,84,238 1 4	1,69,720 15 2	4,886 11 10½	26,890¾	40,33,602

* In anticipation of Government sanction.
† Additional succour given to the poor whose houses were swept away by the rains—Rs. 190-13-6.
‡ From Road Fund.
§ From Treasury.
¶ Fine from Bunnain.

APPENDIX V.—*Continued.*

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1. MONTHS.	2. Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	3. Local donations and subscriptions.	4. Miscellaneous Receipts.	5. Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	6. Government Contributions sanctioned.	7. Total Income during the month.	8. Expenditure.	9. Daily average of Expenditure.	10. Daily average Relieved.	11. Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
ROHILCUND DIVISION.										
BIJNOUR.										
February	....	2,909 3 0	....	....	....	2,909 3 0	878 3 0	31 5 9	906	25,379
March	2,031 0 0	1,065 12 6	....	3,000 0 0	....	4,065 12 6	2,382 2 9	76 15 6	2,143	66,452
April	3,714 9 9	586 2 0	....	3,000 0 0	....	3,586 2 0	3,054 3 11	101 12 11	3,862	1,15,882
May	4,246 7 10	593 6 0	....	....	5,014 8 6	5,607 14 6	4,893 2 6	157 13 6	6,103	1,89,217
June	4,961 3 10	*673 0 9	....	5,000 0 0	586 2 0	6,259 2 9	11,220 6 7	374 1 3	10,919	3,27,574
July	....	736 9 0	319 6 2	10,000 0 0	....	11,055 15 2	9,430 12 4	304 3 6	6,836	2,11,985
Total	....	6,364 1 3	319 6 2	21,000 0 0	5,600 10 6	28,484 1 11	31,858 15 1	1,046 4 5	6,243¼	9,36,489
BUDAON.										
February	....	599 7 6	....	....	....	599 7 6	155 15 3	5 9 1	96	2,700
March	443 8 3	542 2 6	....	2,000 0 0	....	2,542 2 6	1,883 9 5	60 12 2	1,261	39,107
April	1,102 1 4	575 12 0	....	2,000 0 0	599 7 6	3,175 3 6	3,073 7 8	102 7 2	2,382	71,[illegible]
May	1,203 13 2	437 5 0	....	6,000 0 0	542 2 6	6,979 7 6	4,640 6 11	149 11 0	3,437	1,06,583
June	3,542 13 9	230 8 9	....	5,000 0 0	575 12 0	5,806 4 9	4,615 2 6	153 13 5	3,704	1,11,145
July	4,734 0 0	386 11 3	3 0 0	....	....	389 11 3	3,657 13 2	117 15 10	2,783	84,268
Total	....	2,771 15 0	3 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,717 6 0	19,492 5 0	18,026 6 11	590 4 8	2,768½	4,15,234

* Rs 410-2-9 have been included in this item, being amount expended in excess.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BAREILLY.										
February	....	889 0 0	....	....	889 0 0	1,778 0 0	921 0 6	32 14 3	649	14,678
March	856 15 6	1,031 0 0	2 15 6	....	1,031 0 0	2,064 15 6	2,951 7 0	95 3 3	1,195	37,057
April	....	1,297 4 0	....	....	1,297 4 0	2,594 8 0	2,208 14 9	73 10 1	1,198	35,899
May	385 9 3	666 4 0	....	....	666 4 0	1,332 8 0	1,412 9 1	45 9 0	746	22,122
June	305 8 2	279 15 8	1 4 9	....	279 15 8	561 4 1	450 10 4	15 0 4	210	6,325
July	416 1 11	1,228 0 6	70 0 0	....	1,228 0 6	2,526 1 0	1,079 12 1	34 13 3	914	22,848
Total	....	5,391 8 2	74 4 3	....	5,391 8 2	10,857 4 7	9,024 5 9	297 2 2	974½	1,46,129
MORADABAD.										
February	....	3,473 0 0	....	....	....	3,473 0 0	823 15 2	296 10 0	474	13,291
March	2,649 0 2	2,598 1 0	....	....	....	2,598 1 0	3,064 1 1	98 13 5	1,766	54,748
April	2,183 0 1	2,013 10 0	637 3 6	....	6,071 1 0	8,721 14 6	5,851 9 1	195 0 10	3,327	99,822
May	5,059 5 6	2,620 3 0	504 5 8	5,000 0 0	....	8,124 8 8	9,218 4 5	297 5 9	5,237	1,62,342
June	3,959 9 9	1,563 13 0	*3,416 12 1	7,000 0 0	1,986 2 0	13,966 11 1	15,481 4 1	516 0 9	9,404	2,82,146
July	2,445 0 9	2,144 8 0	577 1 0	†10,000 0 0	‡4,211 8 0	16,933 1 0	17,090 12 7	§473 0 2	9,110	2,82,434
Total	....	14,413 3 0	5,135 6 3	22,000 0 0	12,268 11 0	53,817 4 3	51,529 14 5	1,609 11 9	5,631½	8,44,782
Grand Total	....	29,140 11 5	5,532 0 8	58,000 0 0	24,978 3 8	1,07,654 15 9	1,10,439 10 2	3,543 7 0	15,617½	23,42,834
Grand Total of the 3 Divisions	....	1,83,848 5 10	9,684 9 6½	2,48,900 0 0	78,534 13 4	4,71,649 6 11	4,65,374 10 5½	....	....	94,36,837

* Rs. 2,477-7-6 borrowed from Gordharee Loll.

† Advanced from Inefficient Balance in anticipation of aid from the Agra Central Relief Committee.

‡ Advanced from Inefficient Balance on account of Government donation.

§ This average is based on the actual expenditure, 14,663-5-1, the item of Rs. 2,477-7-6 being excluded.

The period over which the measures of relief extended has been calculated at 150 days in column 10, as although one or two poor houses were set on foot in January, others were not started before March.

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government of the N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX VI.

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
							ROORKEE AND DEHRA ROAD. Grant 2,50,000 Rupees.					
December 14th to 31st ...	13270	6018	2986	22274	3837	10	1237	1,719 11 10	40 4 6	2,557 0 0	4,317 0 4	5 per cent. C. F.
January 1st to 31st ...	209977	121985	58929	390891	16631	4607	12609	29,160 3 6	1,560 5 7	3,508 3 5	34,228 12 6	
February 1st to 28th ...	235239	145049	71523	451811	16[illegible]2	15869	16136	33,373 13 6	2,171 13 9	1,320 8 0	36,866 3 8	
March 1st to 31st ...	233965	152520	70925	457410	1[illegible]9	12381	14755	33,698 15 6	1,026 9 4	2,618 11 7	37,344 4 6	
April 1st to 30th ...	141505	96217	44333	278055	12434	8077	9268	20,699 11 6	1,170 13 11	606 14 0	22,477 7 5	
May 1st to 31st ...	222331	184397	79667	486395	18183	11483	15690	34,798 15 6	1,334 8 6	1,636 8 11	37,770 0 11	
June 1st to 30th ...	234764	194635	78256	507655	18317	14478	16922	36,280 15 6	1,434 3 9	12,625 4 1	50,340 7 4	
July 1st to 31st ...	157068	147719	52146	356933	14273	7193	11514	25,586 15 6	817 13 3	2,578 15 4	27,341 12 1	
							GURMOOKHTESUR AND DELHI ROAD. Grant 50,000 Rupees.					
January 11th to 31st ...	23680	20381	9410	53471	1197	72	2546	3,979 11 9	72 2 11	13,992 0 4	17,043 15 3	
February 1st to 28th ...	10323	5891	71	16285	897	452	581	1,338 3 0	265 7 9	784 13 6	2,388 8 3	
March 1st to 31st ...	15521	14336	1617	31474	1174	931	1015	2,401 10 0	352 5 4	4,592 4 7	7,346 3 11	
April 1st to 30th ...	12158	12855	2032	27045	1033	676	901	2,006 12 0	492 10 1	1,523 15 3	4,023 5 4	
May 1st to 31st ...	14518	17831	3461	35810	1472	938	938	2,583 10 6	586 5 10	9,140 10 0	12,310 10 4	
June 1st to 30th ...	20084	27097	5821	53002	2108	1420	1766	3,758 5 6	629 3 4	1,809 10 11	6,197 3 5	2 per cent. C. F.
July 1st to 31st ...	19388	29643	6212	55243	2032	1323	1782	3,864 7 0	141 14 0	84 11 8	4,091 0 8	
							FUTTEHGURH BRANCH GANGES CANAL. Grant 2,00,000 Rupees.					
January 16th to 31st ...	8110	5943	2982	17035	2078	8	811	1,213 3 0	481 4 5	298 9 3	1,993 0 8	7-11-11 p. cent. C. F.
February 1st to 28th ...	59917	18066	6766	84749	4653	1989	3526	6,287 14 0	1,209 5 0	1,350 4 4	8,847 7 4	2-1-7¾ " "
March 1st to 31st ...	59361	35239	9819	104419	3724	2410	3368	7,803 5 3	1,483 5 0	7,582 11 4	16,869 5 7	2-2-8 " "
April 1st to 30th ..	66613	39761	10862	117236	4920	2841	3908	8,816 10 0	859 10 11	337 10 1	10,013 15 0	2-3-7 " "
May 1st to 31st ...	143325	89865	26242	259432	9478	6528	8369	18,648 12 0	2,726 13 6	609 1 4	21,984 10 10	2-4-4¼ " "
June 1st to 30th ...	143899	103236	31025	278160	12244	2703	9272	19,988 8 6	2,189 14 4	1,869 13 0	24,048 3 10	2-0-3 " "
July 1st to 31st ..	101676	97660	25839	225175	8570	1195	7263	15,954 9 6	1,490 5 3	2,185 3 9	19,630 2 6	1-15-6 " "

APPENDIX VI.—(Continued.)

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.			Cost of supervising Establishment.			Miscellaneous Charges.			Total Expenditure.			Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day	Daily average.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P	
WORKS IN THE STATION OF AGRA.																				
Grant 90,000 Rupees.																				
January 16th to 31st ...	40233	44720	41886	126839	13567	2371	7927	7,078	12	6	55	9	9	1,294	8	3	8,428	14	6	2-15-0 per cent. C. F.
February 1st to 28th ...	52947	16159	2304	71410	3137	2323	2550	11,138	8	2	152	8	7	935	8	10	12,226	9	7	2-11-7 " "
March 1st to 31st ...	54326	11654	2102	68082	3176	491	2723	13,269	0	7	741	4	7	981	1	3	14,991	6	5	
April 1st to 30th ...	45069	3148	778	48995	2693	1558	1884	10,841	13	6	816	10	4	361	7	9	12,019	15	7	
May 1st to 31st ...	38765	2172	974	41911	1942	1203	1352	9,369	10	11	695	6	0	737	1	3	10,802	2	2	
June 1st to 30th ...	38907	3920	1567	44394	3294	1277	1707	7,590	12	9	597	2	0	354	6	3	8,542	5	0	
July 1st to 31st ...	39125	3866	797	43788	2523	467	1409	6,491	6	4	401	2	0	461	9	9	7,354	2	1	
DIVERSION OF THE HINDUN CHANNEL																				
Grant 34,000 Rupees.																				
February 19th to 28th ...	1111	1108	722	2941	701	11	294	625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	625	0	0	
March 1st to 31st ...	25108	19461	8056	52595	2993	638	1696	3,755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,755	0	0	4- 1-2 per cent. C. F.
April 1st to 30th ...	42761	38231	16197	97189	4083	2922	3239	7,717	0	0	0	0	0	529	0	0	8,245	0	0	4- 4-0 " "
May 1st to 31st ...	42727	40446	26048	109221	5283	1142	3523	8,689	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,689	6	0	4- 0-5 " "
June 1st to 30th ...	57310	47928	9683	114921	5366	2402	3707	8,086	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,086	11	4	4- 0-0 " "
July 1st to 31st ...	32525	23233	873	56631	1945	1356	1926	4,086	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,086	4	6	3-11-7 " "
BOOLUNDSHUHUR BRANCH—GANGES CANAL.																				
Grant 2,00,000 Rupees.																				
May 1st to 31st ...	74311	114490	34233	223034	8816	4366	7194	15,994	10	3	1,823	6	10	5,027	0	9	22,845	1	10	2-1- 0 per cent. C. F.
June 1st to 30th ...	78530	108401	31255	218186	9389	1059	7272	16,701	11	6	3,592	9	11	10,304	4	9	30,508	10	2	5-4- 9 " "
July 1st to 31st ...	132680	142861	36212	311753	13361	5545	10057	23,125	4	6	4,810	2	11	1,510	0	11	29,445	8	4	2-3-11 " "
ROAD FROM AJMERE TO THE POKHUR PASS.																				
Grant 3,615 Rupees.																				
May 18th to 31st ...	685	767	997	2449	314	2	175	160	3	0	3	5	8	56	0	1	219	8	9	
June 1st to 30th ...	3020	7304	2376	12700	801	48	423	813	14	0	28	12	4	262	3	6	1,104	13	10	4-7-6 per cent. C. F.
July 1st to 7th ...	130	266	0	396	66	30	57	28	13	0	0	0	0	55	2	6	83	15	6	

APPENDIX VI.—(Concluded.)

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
IRRIGATION WORKS IN ROHILCUND. Grant 30,000 Rupees.												
May 1st to 31st ...	8777	6269	5325	20345	1038	115	912	1,531 6 0	57 14 9	309 1 9	1,898 6 6	4-11-1 per cent. C. F.
June 1st to 30th ...	10788	6861	6085	23734	1160	652	791	1,833 9 9	96 15 11	119 8 9	2,049 9 5	3- 7-2 " "
July 1st to 31st ...	19141	12669	4988	36798	1320	860	1200	2,904 4 9	103 14 0	143 15 6	3,152 2 3	3- 6-8 " "
BUDAON AND BAREILLY ROAD. Grant 30,000 Rupees.												
May 1st to 31st ...	5065	1205	997	7267	1076	12	234	556 15 3	0 0 0	673 15 0	1,230 14 3	
June 1st to 30th ...	0	0	0	37988	1819	996	1436	2,714 14 3	26 10 4	1,541 3 2	4,276 11 9	
July 1st to 31st ...	0	0	0	46396	1728	1261	1496	2,860 3 0	73 12 2	913 5 5	3,847 4 7	

GEORGE COUPER,
Secretary to the Government of the
N. W. Provinces.

Savielle & Cranenburgh, *Printers*, Bengal Printing Company Limited.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

	Paras.
Statement of the number of Regular Suits and Appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of 1861	1
Manner in which the additional business has been disposed of, creditable to the Judicial Officers	2
Cases pending above one year	3
Percentage of the different classes under which cases have been disposed of	4
State of the miscellaneous files	5
Execution of decrees	6
Cases decided under Act X. of 1859	7
Results of prosecutions for false verification of plaints	8
Average duration of Suits	9
Statement shewing the number of days during which parties were kept in attendance	10
Working of Sections 243 and 244, Act VIII. of 1859	11—12
Number of Judgment Debtors imprisoned	13
Relative proportion of Suits instituted for real property and for Bond Debt	14
Working of the system of employing Muzkooree Peons on fixed salaries, successful	15
Value of Stamps filed in Subordinate Courts	16
Value and costs of all Suits disposed of	17
Institution and working of Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860	18—24
State of the files of the Sudder Court	25
Reduction in Ministerial Establishments effected during the year	26
Reductions effected in the Judiciary	27
Administration of Civil Justice in Jhansie	28
Successful working of Act VIII. of 1859 in the District of Ajmere	29
New system of Civil Administration in the Terai Pergunnahs.—*Vide* Appendix No. I	30

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

Criminal Justice.

General results of the Criminal Administration	31—37
Results of Appeals from Magistrates to Sessions Judges	38
Results of Commitments	39
Amount of Criminal business disposed of and pending	40
Number of witnesses examined, and period of their detention	41

	Paras.
Average duration of cases disposed of with and without Police Agency	42
Punishments inflicted by the Magistrates	43
Operation of Act XVI. of 1850	44
Operation of Article 5, Schedule B, Act XXXVI. of 1860	45
Punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judges	46
Number of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut and called for an appeal	47
Cases disposed of by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut	48
Probable decrease in the amount of business	49
Sentences passed by the Court	50
Results of Criminal Administration in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwara	51
Criminal Administration of the Terai Pergunnahs. —*Vide* Appendix No. II	52

SECTION III.—JAILS.

Comparative number of prisoners confined during the year	53
Rates of Expenditure	54—55
Manufactures	56—57
Mortality	58
Escapes	59
Prison Burkundazes	60
Rules for good conduct marks and gratuities	61—62
Success of the Central Prison system	63
Progress of Education in the Jails	64
Conduct of time-expired Convicts	65
Probable satisfactory results of the new system of placing the District Jails under the entire charge of the Civil Assistant Surgeons	66—67

[*N. B.* It will be seen that there is an omission of five numbers in the numbering of paragraphs between the close of the above and the commencement of the following Section; this omission is strictly in accordance with the original.—*Printer.*]

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Formation of the Constabulary Police	73
Number of each grade and strength of entire Force as provisionally sanctioned and finally revised	74
Gross cost of the Police as provisionally sanctioned and finally revised	75
Difficulties which attended the introduction of the new Police system	76—78
Their removal [with Appendix No. I]	79
Adverse circumstances which added to the difficulties	80
Comparative Tabular Statements showing general results [Appendices Nos. II and IIA.]	81
Results in the Meerut Division	82
Results in the Agra Division	83
Results in the Rohilkund Division	84
Results in the Allahabad Division	85
Results in the Benares Division	86

	Paras.
Concealment of Crime	87
Cattle theft	88
Female Infanticide	89
Statistics of crime in the North-Western Provinces	90
Statistics of crime in the North-Western Provinces as effected by famine ..	91
Dacoits ; assisted by the people	92
The remedy	93
Summary of the Law relative to responsibility of Landholders [Appendix No. III.] ..	94
Theft by the administration of poisonous drugs	95
Approver system recommended	96
The new Police system	97
Results in the Divisions of Jhansie, Kumaon and Ajmere	98—100
Final dissolution of the Military Police	101

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

Introductory	102
Season	103—107
Land Revenue	108—120
Abkaree Revenue	121
Stamp Revenue	122
Sayer Revenue	123
Sale of confiscated Estates	124
Total Revenue	125
Divisional Statement of work	126—127
Survey and Settlement, Dehra Doon	128
Ditto ditto Jhansie Division	129
Ditto ditto District of Goruckpore	130
Opium cultivation in ditto ditto	131
Cotton cultivation in ditto ditto	132
Sugar ditto in ditto ditto	133
Trade in ditto ditto	134—135
Transfers to Maharajah Scindiah	136
District of Ajmere	137
Separate Revenue Customs	138—142
Customs collections in Ajmere and Mhairwarra	144—145
Working of Act XXXI. of 1861	146—148
Working of the Income Tax	149—152

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

Improvement in the working of all Schools	153
The Upper Educational Institutions	154—156
The Calcutta University Examinations	157
The Boarding House at Bareilly	158
Lower Educational Schools	159

	Paras.
Increased attendance	160
Cost of Education	161
Inspection	162
School accommodation	163
The Normal Schools	164
Female Schools	165
Grants-in-aid	166
Sale of Books in the Department of Public Instruction	167
Aspersion of the Christian Vernacular Education Society on these Books ..	168
General Results	169
Thomason College, Roorkee	170

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Re-organization of Circles of Superintendence	171
Special works of progress under construction or completed	172
Monuments at Cawnpore and Jhansie	173
Accidents by flood and fire	174
Bridges of Boats	175
Abstract expenditure as compared with Budget allotments	176
Divisions of the Irrigation Department	177
Expenditure on the Ganges Canal	178
Expenditure on the other Canals in these Provinces	179
Amount of Revenue derived from the Canals during the year	180

SECTION VIII.—FINANCIAL.

General Financial Statement	181
Reductions in the Judiciary and Revenue Establishments	182
Reductions in the Secretariat	183
Reductions in the Punkah and Tattie Establishments	184
Formation of a Standing Committee for the revision of Contingent Expenditure ..	185
Treasury business at Benares and Mirzapore transferred to the Bank of Bengal ..	186

SECTION IX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Line from Meerut to Mussoorie sanctioned by the Government of India . ..	187
Construction of an Office at Cawnpore	188
Piers for carrying the wire across the Ganges at Gurmooktesur ..	189

SECTION X.—POST OFFICE.

Post Office	190

SECTION XI.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

No operations of importance in either Department	191

SECTION XII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

	PARAS.
A Roman Catholic Chapel built at Cawnpore, and another in progress at Meerut ..	192
Churches at Bareilly and Futtehghur nearly finished,—enlargement of that at Mussoorie	193

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Volunteer Rifles	194
Honorary Magistrates	195
Native Presses	196
Rules for the administration of the Terai District	197
Important lines of communication	198
Roorkee and Dehra Road	199
Cawnpore and Malthone Road	200
Rohilkund Imperial Road	201
Road from Gurmooktesur Ghât to Ghazeeooddeennugger	202
Agra and Bombay Road	203
Construction of a Cotton Press	204
Area under Cotton cultivation during the year	205
Estimated out-turn of clean Cotton	206

SECTION XIV.—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Working of the Government Tea Plantations	207
Out-turn of Tea	208
Financial Results	209
The Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore in a high state of efficiency	210

SECTION XV.—FORESTS.

Period over which operations extended	211
Forests within the jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces	212
Saugor and Nerbudda Forests	213
Appointment of a Superintendent of Forests	214
Results of his inspection	215—218
Instructions given to the Superintendent	219—220
Receipts from the Forests	221
Sums sanctioned for roads in the Forest Districts	222
Bungalows built for the use of the Forest Department	223
Establishment for the conservation of the Forests	224
Notification to the inhabitants	225
Provisional set of Rules	226—227
Tabular Statement showing the Ghurwal and Kumaon Forests	228
Ghurwal Forests	229
Kumaon Forests	230
100,000 to 150,000 Saul sleepers available annually. Saul the only wood fit for sleepers	231
Saul so abundant that is unnecessary to plant it	232
System of cutting	233

	Paras.
Financial Results	234
Establishment sanctioned for conservation	235
Trees which produce Timber	236
Dehra Dhoon Forests	237

SECTION XVI.—MINING.

Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company	238
Iron Mines of Shahghur and Heerapore	239
Results of enquiries regarding Coal fields in Rewah	240—253
North of Indian Kumaon Iron Works Company Limited	254

SECTION XVII.—SURVEYS.

Completion of Survey of Jhansie Division and organization of a party to survey certain forest tracts in Rohilkund	255

SECTION XVIII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Results of the administration of the Medical School at Agra .. .	256—266
Dispensaries opened during the year	267

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

Results of the Vaccine operations in the Agra Division	268
Results of the operations in Rohilkund	269
Results in Kumaon and Ghurwal	270
Results contrasted with those in Rohilkund	271
Increase in the demand and supply of Hill virus	272

SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Operations of the Government Press at Allahabad, and the Financial results ..	273—274
Introduction of a system of Meteorological operations in the North-Western Provinces	275—277

SECTION XXI.—RAILWAYS.

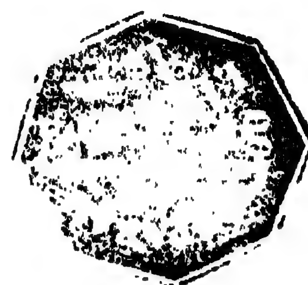
Railways under construction	278
Operations on the main line East India Railway	279 - 280
Present state of the three great Bridges	281
The Electric Telegraph	282
Financial results	283—289
Collisions	290
Fires	291
Total accidents	292
Operations on the Jubbulpore extension line	293—297

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.



SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. THE following Statement exhibits the total number of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of 1861 :—

	INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.				PENDING ON 1ST JANUARY.			
			1860.		1861.		Above one year.		Total pending.	
	1860.	1861.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Total...	65,314	123,204	54,863	67,905	90,185	113,637	118	61	12,560	23,8[illegible]
Increase	......	57,860	...	...	45,822	45,732	...	...	...	11,275
Decrease	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...

1.—Statement of the number of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of 1861.

These results are altogether extraordinary. The number of suits instituted has increased in the ratio of 95 per cent., that is, suits are within 5 per cent. of being double what they were in 1860. This is wholly attributable to the new Limitation Law [Act XIV of 1859] which, after a

two years' notice, was first intended by the Legislature to take effect from the 5th of May 1861; but the operation of which was, at the last moment, postponed to the 1st day of January 1862 by the enactment of Act XI of 1861 on the 1st May 1861. The rush of suitors into the Courts of these Provinces, during the last days of April and the first days of May, was beyond expectation great. In some quarters the whole of the Stamp paper procurable was used up, and suitors pressing to file their claims found no Stamps left on which to engross them. When, after all this excitement, the new Act extended the term of limitation by nearly eight months, the Court in a great measure prevented a recurrence of a like rush of suitors, at the end of the year, by publishing a Notification in every *Gazette*, warning creditors to take timely steps for the renewal of their just claims. By these means a large mass of litigation has been kept out of Court.

II.—Manner in which the additional business has been disposed of, creditable to the Judicial Officers.

2. The manner in which this mass of additional business has been coped with is highly creditable to the Judicial Officers, European and Native, who have *decided on trial* a number of cases exceeding by 88 per cent. those so decided in the preceding year. The balance of pending cases on the files on the 1st of January 1862, though exceeding that of the preceding year, is in no wise excessive, except in some of the Judges' Courts, the files of which are encumbered from exceptional causes.

III.—Cases pending above one year.

3. The number of cases pending above one year on 1st January 1862 was 61, or less by almost one-half than the number pending at the commencement of 1861. If the return had not been spoiled by the exceptional number pending in one District, viz., 39, the total number of these cases in all the Judgeships would have been only 25. This return appears generally dependent on the exceptional nature of files of one or two Courts.

IV.—Percentage of the different classes under which cases have been disposed of.

4. *Ex parte* decisions are in the proportion of ... ... 15 per cent.

Decisions on confession	ditto	... 27	,,
By arbitration	,,	... 3	,,
Dismissal on default	,,	... 4	,,
Adjusted or withdrawn	,,	... 16	,,
Decided on merits	,,	... 35	,,

The first class of decisions, or *ex parte* ones, attain to a higher proportion than is desirable. Admitting that many of these, especially in the year under review, may be fairly assumed to be equivalent to confessions, the defendant not having appeared to defend the suit because he knew that he would be cast, still the Court believe that not a few cases are included in which, from short notice, defective notice, or no notice at all, the defendant failed to make appearance. Some improvement is anticipated in this respect by increasing the pay of the Peons who are entrusted with the serving of processes.

The next class of decisions, those on confession, form a still larger proportion, exceeding one-fourth of the whole. All the Zillah Judges, however, bear concurrent testimony that confessions are really *bonâ fide.* The Court observe that, by a proper system of extended registration, a very large number of these confession cases would absolutely disappear. The remarks of the Court in this respect have been forwarded for the consideration of the Council for making Laws and Regulations.

The class of cases adjusted or withdrawn is proportionately higher in the returns of the past year in consequence of the disturbing effects of the new Limitation Law. Suits were instituted to save limitation, and compromised where the defendant did not dispute the claim.

Thirty-five per cent. of the cases disposed of have been decided on merits: which, especially in so exceptional a year, is satisfactory. The differences shewn in this respect by the returns of the different Zillahs is striking; the ratio per cent. varying from 78 per cent. in one district, of cases decided on merits, to 21 per cent. in another. The chief cause of the difference is to be found in the different character of the prevailing litigation: the proportion of suits for bond debt being very high in those districts in which low averages of cases decided on merits are shewn; and, *vice versa*, the proportion of such suits being low where a high average of decisions on merits obtains.

V.—State of the miscellaneous files.

5. Particulars of the miscellaneous files are given in the following Table:—

	Instituted.		Decided.				Pending.			
			1860.		1861.		Above one year.		Total pending on 1st January	
	1860.	1861	Decided on merits.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on merits.	Finally disposed of.	On 1st January 1861.	On 1st January 1862.	1861.	1862.
Total	108,216	137,867	71,417	113,846	82,248	141,968	22	10	16,439	22,097
Increase ...	...	29,651	...	...	10,801	28,122	...	...	...	5,658
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...

The increase in this branch of Civil business has been much less than in the number of regular suits, amounting to 25 per cent.; the increase in the number of

such cases "finally disposed of" being in the ratio of 9 per cent. This result was to be expected, and it is presumable that the miscellaneous business of the current year will be a good deal increased by the proceedings necessary to give effect to the extraordinary amount of regular litigation of 1861. The pending miscellaneous files shew some increase; but the number of miscellaneous cases that have been pending more than one year is satisfactorily small, viz. 10.

VI.—Execution of Decrees.

6. Out of 75,589 applications for execution of decrees, 20,547 were completely executed.

The ratio per cent. being 31 corresponds closely with that attained in 1860, which was 32 per cent. The character of the litigation, *i. e.* whether principally for bond debt or not, has very much to do with the execution results. Where that class of litigation prevails, it is often unnecessary to carry out execution completely, in consequence of the parties coming to some amicable arrangement, which is less possible in claims other than for bond debt. The results shewn are sufficiently satisfactory. They are, indeed, in effect much more so than they appear to be, because it is obvious that, in the past year, many applications to execute must have been filed merely with the view of saving limitation, and not with any reasonable hope of complete success. The percentage attained, therefore, as compared with 1860, is really better than it appears to be.

VII.—Cases decided under Act X of 1859.

7. The total number of cases decided by the Revenue Authorities, under Act X of 1859, was no less than 37,200; while the number appealed to the Judge represents only seven per cent. Appeals vary according as the Putwaree's papers and other documents are trustworthy, or otherwise; and, this being the case, the Lieutenant-Governor regards this return as a most satisfactory testimony to the general accuracy of these papers throughout the districts of these Provinces.

VIII.—Results of prosecutions for false verification of plaints.

8. The results of prosecutions for false verification of plaints or written statements in each class of Court, in every district, show that 46 cases only have been prosecuted, and 69 persons committed, of whom 27 were convicted, 26 were acquitted, and the cases of 16 were still pending when the year closed. The Court believe that a large number of persons, who justly deserve the penalty of the Law, escape unpunished. It is, indeed, altogether impossible, they observe, to arrive at any different conclusion, when it is considered that upwards of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand suits and appeals were instituted during the past year; while twenty-seven persons only were punished! These statements sufficiently betray the indifference with which the bearing of false witness is still regarded. The Court, however, are doing all in their power to stimulate the Judges, both European and Native, to grapple with this great evil. But its extirpation, especially in Courts presided over by Native Judges, who hesitate to incur the obloquy which would attend their energetic enforcement of the law, will necessarily be very gradual, and the work of much time.

9. The marginal Table shews the average duration of suits in the Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs for each Zillah in 1861, as compared with 1860. It appears that, while the average in the Courts of the Judges and Moonsiffs has remained little altered, some improvement has taken place in the average duration of cases in the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens, notwithstanding the very large increase of business in the past year. This result cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory, especially when the vast influx of business which occurred during the year is taken into consideration.

IX.—Average duration of suits.

Courts.	1860.		1861.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges	5	8	5	11
Principal Sudder Ameens	3	29	3	11
Sudder Ameens ...	3	8	2	20
Moonsiffs	1	24	1	26

X.—Statement shewing the number of days during which parties were kept in attendance.

10. The results of the personal attendance of parties in the superior and Moonsiffs' Courts are shewn in the following Table :—

	Cases in which the parties or one of them were before the Court voluntarily or by summons.				Cases of Non-attendance.	Total number of cases decided.	Percentage of cases of personal attendance to total cases decided.	
	In which plaintiff was personally before the Court.	In which defendant was personally before the Court.	In which both parties were personally before the Court.	Total cases of personal attendance.			Superior Courts.	Moonsiffs' Courts.
Total	16,564	21,263	36,810	74,637	30,439	105,076	64	70

and prove that the principle of bringing Civil litigants personally before the Courts has been generally accepted, and is gradually extending itself. The principle ought to lead to a progressive decrease in the duration of suits in those Courts, in which it is steadily insisted on and carried into effect.

XI and XII.—Working of Sections 243 and 244, Act VIII of 1859.

11. The following Table shows how far the provisions of Section 243 of Act VIII of 1859 have been given effect to :—

COURT.	Total number of decrees executed or put in execution during the year.	Number of decrees executed or in process of execution under Section 243, Act VIII of 1859.					Number of decrees executed or in execution under Section 248.	Number of decrees executed in other manner.	REMARKS.
		By appointment of a Manager to charge of property.	By mortgage of the land attached.	By lease of the land attached.	By a private sale of a portion of the property.	Total.			
Total ..	78,849	128	101	21	53	303	7,440	55,244	

12. The following Statement exhibits the number of hereditary estates, entire and shares, which have been absolutely sold in execution during the year, contrasted with temporary alienations made at the instance of the Collector acting under Section 244 :—

	Number of Mouzahs and shares of Mouzahs alienated in execution of decrees of Civil Courts.								REMARKS.
	Temporary under Section 244, Act VIII of 1859.		Permanent under Section 248.						
			Hereditary.		Other.		Total.		
	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	
Total ..	5	141	28	1,973	12	314	43	2,359	

These Returns are highly interesting. The total number of shares permanently alienated, viz. 2,359, seems large, especially when it is considered that no less than 1,973 of these were hereditary. The gradual results of the working of Sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII of 1859 will be carefully watched; the fact that the provisions of the former

Section have only been had recourse to by the Judges in 303 cases, while the number of decrees executed by sale, under Section 248 of the Act, was 7,440, shews that those Officers, as a body, are not yet sufficiently alive to the power, which is vested in them by Section 243, of effecting an arrangement whereby the debtor may be able to meet the demand against him without having recourse to the extreme measure of compulsory sale of his landed property. It is evident, too, that Collectors are still slow to avail themselves of the provisions of Section 244 of the Act.

XIII.—Number of judgment debtors imprisoned.

13. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned during the years 1860 and 1861 is shown in the following Memorandum :—

Year.	Number.	Amount of debt.
		Rupees.
1860	703	1,84,471
1861	607	1,70,749
Decrease ...	96	

The fact that the number of judgment debtors imprisoned during the year is less by 96 than the number confined in 1860 is in itself a sufficient proof that the subordinate Courts have not exercised this power injudiciously.

XIV.—Relative proportion of suits instituted for real property and for bond debt.

14. The following Statement shows the proportion which obtained during the past year between suits for real property and for bond debt :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	Zillahs.	Number of suits instituted for					Proportion of suits for real property to total suits.	Proportion of suits for bond debts to total suits.
		Land rent.	Real property.	Debts on bond.	Other suits.	Total.		
Total ..	..	394	6,179	91,122	16,736	114,431	5	80

It appears that suits for bond debts average 80 per cent. of the total litigation. Last year the average was 71 per cent.

15. The results of the system introducted by the Court, of placing the Muzkooree Peons on fixed salaries are shown in the following Memorandum, and must be pronounced to be most satisfactory; the sum of Rupees 86,524-14-0 having been credited to Government on account of surplus tulubana collections during the past year:—

XV.—Working of the system of employing Muzkooree Peons on fixed salaries successful.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zillah.	Number of Peons.	Amount of tulubana realized after payment of ¼ per cent. to the Nazir of the Court.	Amount of salary of Peons.	Surplus at close of year.	Deficit.	Net surplus.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. As. P.
Total ..	3,390	2,51,915 11 8	1,65,390 13 8	86,524 14 0	0 0 0	86,524 14 0
Average of each District	178	13,232 6 6	8,704 12 6	4,553 15 0	0 0 0	4,553 15 0

16. The following Table shews the value of Stamps filed in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, the Razeenamah refunds, cost of subordinate Courts, and net gain to Government. The increase of litigation during the year has been the cause of a net gain to Government in the value of Stamps filed of no less than Rupees 8,56,535, as compared with Rupees 1,76,023 in 1860. This is due to exceptional causes, and cannot, of course, continue:—

XVI.—Value of Stamps filed in subordinate Courts.

Zillahs.	Agregate value of Stamps filed.	Amount ordered to be refunded for Razeenamah.	Net Total.	Cost of subordinate Civil Judges' salaries and Establishments exclusive of the Zillah Judge.	Net gain to Government.	Loss to Government.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total ...	13,04,521 15 3	1,11,355 12 0	11,93,166 3 3	3,37,798 14 7	8,56,535 0 8	1,067 12 0
Average	68,659 0 9	5,860 13 3	62,798 3 6	17,778 14 2	45,080 4 2	56 3 1

17. The following Statement shows the total value and costs of all suits [original and appeal] disposed of in the Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1861.

XVII.—Value and costs of all suits disposed of.

Column No.	Heading		Total ...
1	Zillah.		Total ...
2	Total number of suits disposed of [original and appeal.]		1,11,673
3	Total value of suits, omitting fractions of a Rupee.	Rs.	2,35,34,873
4	Cost. Value of Stamps required. For Pleader and appeal Memorandum.	Rs.	9,72,873
5	Cost. Value of Stamps required. For all other papers and exhibits filed.	Rs.	1,02,146
6	Cost. Value of Stamps required. For appointment of Pleaders.	Rs.	76,470
7	Cost. Value of Stamps required. Total Stamp charges.	Rs.	11,71,509
8	Cost. Pleaders' fees.	Rs.	14,20,669
9	Cost. Tulubana.	Rs.	2,10,253
10	Cost. Diet of Witnesses.	Rs.	68,060
11	Cost. Costs in adducing proof.	Rs.	17,054
12	Cost. Ameens' fees.	Rs.	7,791
13	Cost. Miscellaneous.	Rs.	21,514
14	Cost. Total.	Rs.	29,44,215
15	Average value of each suit.	Rs.	191
16	Percentage of costs to value.	Rs.	16
17	Average cost of suit.	Rs.	32
18	Percentage of columns 8 to 14.	Rs.	48
19	Percentage of all other costs to column 14.	Rs.	52
20	Remarks.		

The classification shews that the two items of Stamp charges and Pleaders' fees make up 88 per cent. of the entire costs, and, as both of these are fixed by law, there remains but the small proportion of 12 per cent., which is liable to variation according to the various practice of the Courts.

XVIII to XXIV. Institution and working of Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII of 1860.

18. Three Small Cause Courts were established during the past year under Act XLII of 1860, viz., at Allahabad, Benares and Agra, presided over, the first by Mr. J. C. Robertson of the Covenanted Civil Service; the second by Baboo Shama Churn, one of the Native Principal Sudder Ameens of most estimation in these Provinces; and the third by Mr. W. Berkeley, an East Indian gentleman of the Uncovenanted Service, who had formerly discharged, with great efficiency, the duties of Principal Sudder Ameen. These Judges were divided into two grades, one on Rupees 1,000 per mensem, and the other two on Rupees 800 each per mensem, while to each of the three Officers an allowance of Rupees 250 per mensem was assigned for Establishment. The savings effected by the introduction of these three Courts, and the consequent abolition of the Banda Judgeship and its subordinate Courts, as well as other Courts subordinate to the Judgeships of Allahabad, are shewn in the following Statement:—

Former Scale.	Rs.	As.	P.	*Present Scale.*	Rs.	As.	P.
Abolition of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Banda and Establishment ...	3,229	0	0	Salaries of three Small Cause Court Judges, and their Establishments in the Districts of Allahabad, Agra, and Benares in the North-Western Provinces ...	3,350	0	0
Abolition of two Moonsiffs and their Establishments at Allahabad	280	0	0				
Abolition of two Moonsiffs and their Establishments at Agra	280	0	0				
Abolition of four Moonsiffs and their Establishments at Benares	560	0	0				
Total ...	4,349	0	0	Total ...	3,350	0	0

These Courts were opened on the 15th July 1861, and had accordingly been at work for five and a half months at the close of the past year.

19. The subjoined description of the working of these Courts is taken from the Report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. "The following Statement details the work proper to the Small Cause Courts performed by each during this period :—

Small Cause Court of	Description of Suit.	Instituted from the 5th July to the 31st December 1861.	Disposed of from 15th July to the end of the Year 1861.							Pending at the close of December 1861.	Remarks.
			Ex parte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	By decision on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Benares	I. For money due on Bond or Contract	1,395	215	270	3	229	12	59	794	601	
	II. For Rent	42	4	4	0	17	0	2	27	15	
	III. For personal property or its value	301	57	43	3	96	3	36	238	63	
	IV. Damages	10	2	5	0	5	0	3	15	1	
	Total ...	1,754	278	328	6	347	15	100	1,074	680	
Allahabad...	I. For money due on Bond or Contract	871	204	135	4	209	30	58	700	171	
	II. For Rent	74	18	8	0	35	5	3	69	5	
	III. For personal property or its value...	439	135	48	6	174	22	42	427	12	
	IV. Damages	18	1	0	0	13	1	1	16	2	
	Total ...	1,402	358	191	10	491	58	104	1,212	190	
Agra ...	I. For money due on Bond or Contract	677	85	181	4	152	14	60	496	181	
	II. For Rent	65	3	16	1	21	2	9	52	13	
	III. For personal property or its value	60	4	21	0	24	0	8	57	3	
	IV. Damages	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
	Total ...	804	92	218	5	198	16	77	606	198	
	Grand Total	3,960	728	737	21	1,036	89	281	2,892	1,068	

"The largest number of suits has been instituted at Benares, the next largest number at Allahabad, and a much smaller number at Agra. Of cases decided on merits and *ex parte* Allahabad shews the largest number, followed by Benares, and Agra in much smaller numbers as shewn in the margin. The Allahabad Court shews also the best proportion of cases decided on merits, viz., 40 per cent. The Court are disposed to regard with jealousy the high proportion of cases decided *ex parte*, which on an average of the three Courts is 25 per cent., or one quarter of the whole cases disposed of, being for—

Court.	No. of cases decided on merits and *ex parte* during the five months of 1861.	Average monthly number of decisions on merits and *ex parte*.	Percentage of decisions on merits to total cases disposed of.
Allahabad	849	154	40
Benares	625	114	32
Agra	290	53	33

Allahabad as high as ... ... 29 per cent.
Benares „ ... ... 26 „
Agra „ ... ... 15 „

Considering that the average of *ex parte* decisions in all the other Civil Courts is only 15 per cent., the *ex parte* proportion in Courts of such summary enquiry is certainly too high in Benares and Allahabad, and the attention of the Judges of these Courts will be called thereto.

20. "Besides disposing of the above number of cases instituted under the Small Cause Court Act, a large share of the cases, pending on the files of the Moonsiffs whose Courts were superseded, was transferred to the Small Cause Court Judges, and disposed of by them in the exercise of the powers of Principal Sudder Ameen, with which they were invested by Government. Altogether 1,566 have been so decided, the detail of which is noted in the margin. The amount of work got through by the new Courts is altogether, therefore, very great.

Benares	502 Cases
Allahabad	930
Agra	134 „
Total	1,566 Cases

21. "Reverting to the Small Cause Court business 'proper,' the following Memorandum shews the number of decrees executed in whole or in part:—

Court.	Total number of decrees passed in favor of plaintiffs from the 15th July to the 31st of December 1861.	Number of decrees executed.		Number of decrees executed.
		Wholly executed.	Partially executed.	
Benares	914	133	37	744
Allahabad	950	506	33	532
Agra	453	46	26	381
Total ...	2,317	685	96	1,657

"The proportion of wholly executed decrees to total decrees in favor of plaintiffs is 30 per cent.

22. "The cost of the Courts has, in the case of the Benares and Allahabad Courts, been more than covered by the value of Stamps sold in them, leaving a net profit to Government of Rupees 8,020-4-3. The cost of the Agra Court has exceeded the value of the Stamps sold in it by Rupees 1,242-8-0, but this will probably be remedied by the increased extent of jurisdiction which has been recently assigned to it.

"The following are the details :—

Court.	Value of Stamps filed.	Deduct refund on account of Razeenamahs.	Net value sold.	Cost of Small Cause Court including Establishment.	Net	
					Profit.	Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Benares	10,439	52	10,387	5,674	4,713	...
Allahabad	10,577	395	10,182	6,875	3,307	...
Agra	4,897	423	4,474	5,717	0	1,243
Total ...	25,913	870	25,043	18,266	8,020	1,243

"So that although the Court at Agra does not quite pay its own expenses, the proceeds of the sale of Stamps at the other two Courts, after meeting their own cost and the loss which has been incurred at the Court of Agra, leave a net profit to Government of Rupees 6,778-0-0.

23. "The Court are not prepared, after the short experience which has been made of the working of these Courts, to express any decided opinion respecting them So far as a judgment can at all be formed, they are disposed to regard them to be more peculiarly suited to stations in which European and East Indian residents are numerous; and therefore more particularly to Allahabad.

"The Court have permitted the Judge of each Court to apply the total sum of Rupees 250, allowed for ministerial Establishment, in such manner as he thought be best. Clerks of Court have been accordingly appointed at Benares and Allahabad; but no such office has been wanted at Agra. Judging by the increasing number of causes instituted month after month, as shewn in the marginal memorandum, it might be predicated that the Courts were eminently popular. Such inference, however, must be qualified by the known action of the Limitation Law during

Cases instituted in Small Cause Courts.

Months.	Benares.	Allahabad.	Agra.	Total.
July	52	54	48	154
August	118	222	93	433
September	145	241	80	466
October	98	171	54	323
November	193	322	164	679
December	1,148	392	365	1,905
Total ...	1,754	1,402	804	...

the past year, under the influence of which Civil litigation, generally, in these Provinces exceeded that of the preceding year by 95 per cent.; and the results of the first six months of the current year will have to be compared before any just conclusions can be drawn. Two of the Judges, Messrs. Robertson and Berkeley, have already complaines of slack work, and applied for extension of jurisdiction, which has been granted. It is difficult, the Court observe, to offer any decided opinion upon the goodness or otherwise of the decisions, or the satisfaction or dissatisfaction with which the action of each Court is viewed generally by the people; because, as no decisions of these Courts pass under the review of appeal, no actual data are available on which to base an opinion. On the one hand, they believe that the several Judges who have presided in these Courts are deserving of much commendation for their zealous and successful discharge of their duty. On the other hand, it must be confessed that, judging from the opinions still ordinarily expressed by Natives, the action of these Courts has not overcome their preference or prejudice in favor of Courts whose decisions are subject to appeal. To enable the Judges to form some opinion upon the mode of deciding the most doubtful description of suits, as those for money, which are wholly unsupported by any documentary evidence whatsoever, the Court have called for the files of such cases, which will be subjected to some examination."

24. The Court have been required to submit a full and detailed Report on the working of these Courts on or before the 31st December next; and to state their opinion, at the same time, whether the Azimghur Judgeship can be reduced, and its jurisdiction added to that of the Judge of Jounpore, or to that of the Judge of Benares.

XXV.—State of the files of the Sudder Court.

25. The state of the files of the Sudder Court is shewn in the marginal Memorandum. His Honor thinks it satisfactory that the Court are able to report that, although the regular appeals to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in the past year exceeded those admitted in 1861 in the proportion of 76 per cent., the number disposed of exceeded that in 1860 by 17, and although the special appeals admitted have increased about 20 per cent., the decisions have exceeded those of 1860 in the ratio of 108 per cent., whereby the file of cases pending on 1st January 1862 has been reduced by 185 cases below the number pending on 1st January 1861.

Appeals.	Pending on 1st January		Admitted in		Disposed of in		Pending on 1st January	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1861.	1862.
Regular	150	127	82	143	105	122	121	142
Increase	0	0	0	61	0	17	0	21
Decrease	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special	724	947	732	876	509	1,061	947	762
Increase	0	223	0	144	0	552	0	0
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185
Total Increase ...	0	200	0	205	0	569	0	0
Total Decrease ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164

The marginal note shews the manner in which these appeals have been disposed of. The percentage of regular appeals modified or reversed, which was for 1860 40 per cent., stands for the past year at 37 per cent., while, in special appeals, a greater improvement is observable, the proportion of cases in which the orders of the Lower Courts have been reversed or modified having fallen from 36 per cent. in 1860 to 25 per cent. in the past year.

Appeals.	Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Confirmed.		Amended.		Reserved.		Remanded.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Regular ...	7	2	6	4	50	71	12	15	23	19	7	11
Special ...	36	55	2	8	365	733	18	34	98	98	70	133

26. The marginal note* shews the total amount formerly allowed by Government for the establishment of each Court, the distribution of which varied much according to the views of each subordinate presiding Judge. The Sudder Court, therefore, with the sanction of the Government, directed that, in future, one uniform scale of offices should obtain in each grade of Court, as shewn below:—

XXVI.—Reduction in ministerial establishments effected during the year.

	Rs.	As.	P.
* Court of Principal Sudder Ameen ...	150	0	0
Court of Sudder Ameen	80	0	0
Court of Moonsiff ...	40	0	0

Court of Principal Sudder Ameen.

	Rs.	As.	P.
One Sheristadar	50	0	0
One Peishkar	20	0	0†
One Nazir	20	0	0
Four Mohurrirs at Rupees 10 each...	40	0	0
Stationery	15	0	0
Duftry	5	0	0
Total allowance sanctioned ...	150	0	0

† Plus "Meeran" fees.

Court of Sudder Ameen.

	Rs.	As.	P.
One Sheristadar	30	0	0
Three Mohurrirs at Rupees 10 each ...	30	0	0
One Nazir	10	0	0‡
Stationery	10	0	0
Total ...	80	0	0

‡ Plus "Meeran" fees.

Court of Moonsiff.

It was further determined that the Sheristadar of the Moonsiff's Court should also hold the office of Nazir, and enjoy the *Meeran* allowance, or one-fourth of the tulubana

receipts assigned to the Nazir by Section 14, Regulation XXVI of 1814. He will be responsible for maintaining a separate Mohurrir to keep up the several books of account and registers of the Nazir's Office.

Establishment.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Sheristadar and Nazir	10	0	0*
Three Mohurrirs at 8 each ...	24	0	0
Stationery	6	0	0
Total ...	40	0	0

* Plus the Nazir's "Meeran" fees, out of which he will maintain a separate Mohurrir.

It was also arranged that where a Sudder Ameen is also a Moonsiff, the Establishment of the former Court should ordinarily discharge the duty of both Courts. In this case the Sheristadar of the Sudder Ameen's Court would also hold the office of Nazir of the Moonsiffee under the same condition as has been above stated.

XXVII.—Reductions effected in the judiciary.

27. During the past year the entire Judiciary Establishment of these Provinces has been reviewed by the Court, and the result has been a net reduction of Rupees 1,440, as shown below :—

Former Scale.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	*Present Scale.*	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Salary of two Principal Sudder Ameens at Rupees 400 each	800 0 0		Salary of 10 Moonsiffs at Rupees 250 each ...	2,500 0 0	
Establishment at Rupees 150 each	300 0 0	1,100 0 0	Establishment at Rupees 80 each	800 0 0	3,300 0 0
Eight Sudder Ameens at Rupees 250 each ...	2,000 0 0		15 Moonsiffs at Rupees 200 each	3,000 0 0	
Establishment at Rupees 80 each	640 0 0	2,640 0 0	Establishment at Rupees 80 each	1,200 0 0	4,200 0 0
Salary of 24 1st grade Moonsiffs at Rupees 150 each ...	3,600 0 0		40 Moonsiffs at Rupees 150 each	6,000 0 0	
Establishment at Rupees 40 each	960 0 0	4,560 0 0	Establishment at Rupees 70 each	2,800 0 0	8,800 0 0
Salary of 58 second grade Moonsiffs at Rupees 100 each	5,800 0 0				
Establishments at Rupees 40 each	2,320 0 0	8,120 0 0			
Total		16,420 0 0	Total		16,300 0 0
Or per annum		1,97,040 0 0	Or per annum		1,95,600 0 0

The reductions effected by the Court in the Establishments of the Civil and Sessions Judges of these Provinces amount to Rupees 21,024 per annum, as shewn below :—

Former Scale.	Rs.	As.	P.	*Present Scale.*	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries, (exclusive of Chuprassies, Office Guards, Personal Guards, Khalassies and Chowkeedars) of the Establishments of the Civil and Sessions Judges of—				Salaries of the Establishments of the Civil and Sessions Judgeships in the North-Western Provinces, viz :—			
Seharunpore	414	0	0	Head Clerk	120	0	0
Meerut	518	0	0	Translator	40	0	0
Allyghur	517	0	0	Second Clerk	80	0	0
Moradabad	593	0	0	Sheristadar	50	0	0
Bareilly	556	0	0	Peishkar	20	0	0
Shajehanpore	585	0	0	Decree-Nuvees	25	0	0
Agra	753	0	0	Record-Keeper	15	0	0
Furruckabad	555	0	0	Naib ditto	25	0	0
Mynpoory	589	0	0	Nazir [besides Meeran]	15	0	0
Cawnpore	581	0	0	Naib Nazir	20	0	0
Futtehpore	547	0	0	Roobcar-Nuvees	20	0	0
Allahabad	597	0	0	Roznamcha-Nuvees	15	0	0
Goruckpore	645	0	0	Miscellaneous Mohurrir	15	0	0
Azimghur	499	0	0	Register-Nuvees	20	0	0
Jounpore	659	0	0	Sessions Mohurrir	5	0	0
Mirzapore	589	0	0	Duftry	4	0	0
Benares	813	0	0	Furrash	4	0	0
Ghazeepore	616	0	0	Sweeper...	0	0	0
Total ...	10,626	0	0	Total ...	493	0	0
				Ditto of 17 other Zillahs at Rupees 493 each	8,381	0	0
				Total ...	8,874	0	0
Or per annum	1,27,512	0	0	Or per annum	1,06,488	0	0

XXVIII.—Administration of Civil justice in Jhansie.

28. The following Tables show the result of the Civil Administration in the Jhansie Division :—

1	2		3		4		5				6		7		8		9	
	Pending on the 1st January 1862.		Income.		Total.		Decided on trial.				Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Total disposed of.		Pending at the end of 1861.	
							In favor of plaintiff, appellant.		In favor of defendant, respondent.									
Principal Sudder Ameen, Jhansie ...	19	594	34	3,630	53	4,224	19	1,743	9	102	2	453	3	1,331	33	3,629	20	595
Original suits before the Moonsiff of Mohoba and Jeitpore ...	27		198		225		138		23		2		45		208		17	
Original suits in the 19 Adawlut Pergunnahs ...	548		3,398		3,946		1,586		70		449		1,283		3,388		558	
Appeals to Principal Sudder Ameen	15		75		90		22		29		1		3		55		35	
Appeals to Civil Judge ...	22		27		49		7		35		3		...		45		4	
Total ...	631		3,732		4,363		1,772		166		457		1,334		3,729		634	

Execution of Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pending on the 1st January 1862.	Income.	Total.	Disposed of					Pending at the close of 1861.
				Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off on neglect of decree-holders.	Transferred.	Total.	
Principal Sudder Ameen ...	12	17	29	3	...	7	6	16	13
Moonsiff of Mohoba ...	37	185	222	65	105	13	...	183	39
19 Adawlut Pergunnahs ...	442	1,465	1,907	372	705	400	54	1,531	376
Total ...	491	1,667	2,158	440	810	420	60	1,730	428

Numerically, and in the aggregate, the quantity of regular business to be disposed of was large, but the whole number of original suits and appeals [4,363] divided between the 22 Courts barely gives an average of 198 to each, or, if the cases disposed of on merits [which exclude *ex parte* decisions and confessions of judgment] be taken as the standard, the average number of decisions in each Court will have been 97 in the twelve months, or about 8 per mensem. Suits decided on full trial are considerably fewer still.

Besides the above, there were in all 2,158 applications for execution of decrees to be disposed of; and at the close of the year about one-fifth of the number remained pending.

So large a number as 634 regular suits, and 428 applications for execution of decree, should not have been undisposed of at the end of the year. But a new system of Civil administration has just been introduced, and great improvement in these respects during the year 1862 is expected under its action.

XXIX.—Successful working of Act VIII of 1859 in the District of Ajmere.

29. Act VIII of 1859 was introduced into the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra on the 1st May 1861. The following Statement shows the number and average duration of suits in each Court disposed of under the old and new laws

separately, and exemplifies the great advantage of the change:—

Name of Court.	Total number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average duration calculated in the whole number.		Average duration of cases disposed of under old Law.				Average duration of cases disposed of under Act VIII.			
					Average.				Average.		
		Months.	Days.	Cases.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Cases.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Ajmere.											
Deputy Commissioner's Court ...	103	4	5¼	48	...	7	2¼	55	...	1	2
Assistant ditto ditto	19	9	19¼	11	1	2	20	8	...	1	11
Sudder Ameen's Court	378	2	18	151	...	4	27	222	...	1	2
Moonsiff's ditto	2,280	2	10	786	...	8	21½	1,494	...	1	19
Tehseeldar, Ramsur	251	...	13½	...	...	...	...	251	...	...	13½
Mhairwarra.											
Deputy Commissioner's Court ...	85	1	27¼	18	...	8	29½	17	...	...	24½
Assistant ditto ditto	625	1	22¼	461	...	2	29½	164	...	...	21¼
Tehseeldar, Beawur	101	...	...	10	...	...	...	101	...	...	10
Tehseeldar, Todghur	129	...	...	10¾	...	...	...	120	...	...	10¾

XXX.—New system of Civil administration in the Terai Pergunnahs.

30. The rules which have been prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the Civil administration of the Terai Pergunnahs, which were formed into a separate jurisdiction under the provisions of Act XIV of 1861, will be found in Appendix No. I.

GEORGE COUPER,

Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

31. The following General Statement exhibits the total number of persons under trial during the year under review, and the manner in which they were disposed of, as compared with the like returns for the previous year:—

XXXI to XXXVII.—General results of the Criminal Administration.

H.—Heinous. M.—Minor	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities			Number of persons under trial at the close of the year, as in columns 18 and 19, Statement No. I.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above 3 months	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities					
											Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.		
	H.	M.	Total	H	M	Total.	H.	M.	Total.		H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
Grand Total	21,461	43,294	64,755	21,554	41,328	62,882	568	794	1,362	85	13,305	25,938	39,243	8,250	15,389	23,639
Grand Total for 1860	19,562	44,539	64,101	18,723	43,276	61,999	613	895	1,508	76	10,885	27,949	38,834	7,847	14,318	22,165
General average 1861 per District	680	1,281	1,961	658	1,252	1,906	17	24	41	3	408	780	1,188	250	466	716
Average of 1860	593	1,349	1,942	567	1,311	1,878	18	27	45	2	329	847	1,176	237	434	671

It appears that there were 64,755 persons for trial during the year under report, as compared with 64,101 in 1860, being an increase of 654. In the districts visited by the famine, however, the increase alone amounted to 1,806; and the comparatively small total increase is attributed to the decrease of 1,157 in the number of persons for trial in the non-regulation districts of the Jhansie Division, caused by the recent pacification of the outlying portions of the districts, and the cession of territory which has been made to Maha Rajah Scindiah.

32. Out of the 64,755 persons brought before the Courts for trial during the year the cases of 62,882 were disposed of, leaving only 1,362 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year, as compared with 1,508 in the previous year. The number of persons whose cases had been pending upwards of three months at the close of the year was 85, an unimportant increase, as compared with the number pending at the close of 1860, viz., 75.

33. These facts bear honorable testimony to the conscientious and laborious manner in which the Magisterial Officers generally have applied themselves to the punctual discharge of their judicial business. All the Officers were severely taxed in other Departments of the Administration, and the small number of criminal cases

in arrear at the close of 1861, as well as the recent institution of the great majority of pending cases, is very creditable.

34. The proportion of persons convicted and committed to the Sessions to those whose cases were finally disposed of was 62 per cent. In the year 1860 it was 63 per cent. The cause of this less satisfactory proportion of convictions and commitments compared with the number of persons tried is attributed, the Court state, by the generality of the District Officers "to the defective action of the new Police, who are "stated" * * "too often to arrest persons needlessly, for whose conviction no "sufficient evidence is forthcoming."

35. The falling off in the percentage of convictions is so small, that it hardly affords ground for deductions unfavorable to the action of the new Police; but, admitting for a moment that it does justify such inferences, there are two points to be considered on the other side. The first is, that the new Police was not in operation for the whole year throughout the Provinces, but in three of the Regulation Divisions only; while in the Jhansie and Kumaon Divisions the old Police remained. The Police complained of was composed of new elements in a great measure, and was organized on a totally different system from that which previously obtained, and to which all the Officers and men transferred from the old Police were accustomed. The new system, it is known, did not meet with much favor in the eyes of many Magistrates, and with less in the eyes of the Native functionaries. It was no small difficulty to instruct unwilling learners, or new learners in the principles and details of what the Lieutenant-Governor believes to be a vastly improved system of Police. Further, it was not until 20th May 1861 that a Law [Act XIII] was passed for the guidance of the Police, and necessarily some time passed before it was in the power either of the Government or the Inspector General to send forth detailed instructions, explanatory of the Law's provisions, and indicative of the points to which the attention of the Police Officers should be chiefly directed. If some shortcomings are chargeable to the new Police, working under these disadvantages, there is no room for astonishment.

36. But, in point of fact, His Honor holds that the decrease of only one per cent. in the proportion of convictions, if it can be taken as evidence of any thing, proves beyond a question that, notwithstanding the total inexperience of many of the Police Officers, there has been success in a degree which could not have been reasonably anticipated, in the organization, instruction, and working of the new Police; and His Honor is satisfied that, when these have had time to gain experience and knowledge of their duties, the results of the new system will not disappoint the expectations of those who have helped to frame it.

37. The next point is that the Magistrates who write of the defective action of the new Police condemn themselves. They are vested by Section 4, Act V of 1861, with a power of general direction and control over the Police, and if arrests have been made "needlessly," it is their own fault that they have not commented upon such cases, and pointed out the errors committed for the guidance of the District Superin-

tendents of Police. The duties of the "Magistrates of Districts" in relation to the Police have, however, been brought to the notice of the Court by the Inspector General of Police, and the Court have enjoined the Magistrates' attention to this part of their duty.

XXXVIII.—Results of appeals from Magistrates to Sessions Judges.

38. The results of appeals from the orders of the Magisterial Authorities, preferred to the Sessions Judges, were as follows:—

	Total number of cases decided.	Number of cases appealed.	Number of Appeals decided.	Regular Appeals.		Miscellaneous, i. e. *Act IV of 1840.		Percentage.		
				Appeals rejected and confirmed.	Reversed.	Appeals rejected and confirmed.	Reversed.	Of Appeals to decisions.	Of reversals to cases decided.	Of reversals to appeals decided.
Total	79,472	3,670	3,460	1,438	711	1,012	299	5	1	29

The percentage of reversals to appeals tried [29 per cent.], as a general result, is exceedingly favorable. But, as the Court remark, the proportion of appeals to decisions, viz., 5 per cent., is a better test, though even that is, in some degree, fallacious. This fact is due a good deal to the distance of the Sessions Court, and to the character of the Judge, as well as of the people. One Sessions Judge may sit within half a dozen yards of the Magistrate's Court, and may be given to technical objections; and the people of the District may be notoriously bad and litigious. Another Sessions Judge or a Commissioner may ordinarily reside at a distance of 50 miles from the Sudder Station of another District from which appeals to him will lie; and it may be that for 3 or 4 months of the year the road between the two Stations may be hardly passable.

The latter Officer may be one who is disinclined to sacrifice substantial justice to technical formality; and the Lieutenant-Governor would be sorry to draw from this comparison inferences unfavorable to the judgment of the Magistrate whose sittings are held under the shadow of the Sessions Court.

XXXIX.—Results of Commitments.

39. The results of the commitments made to the Sessions also correspond with those of last year. Of the committed persons *tried* 1,595 were convicted; the cases of 361 referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut; and 877, or 31 per cent., were acquitted; the commitments of 169 persons being cancelled, and 35 persons otherwise* disposed of.

* 24 Died.
9 Escaped.
2 Transferred.

The results which, on the whole, are very good, are seen in the following Return, in which the percentage has been calculated on the total number of committed persons disposed of [including commitments cancelled, &c.] :—

	Convicted.		Referred.		Acquitted.		Commitment cancelled.		Died.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Percentage of persons convicted and referred to total number tried.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Total ...	828	1,595	216	361	265	877	49	169	5	24	3	9	3	2	65
Average ...	23	48	7	11	8	27	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	65

40. The following Abstract shows the amount of criminal business, and of suits under Act IV of 1840, disposed of, and pending in the year under review, and presents no feature of special interest. The pending files continue low, although the total number of cases has considerably increased. The number of miscellaneous cases has diminished from 2,15,747, which was the number last year, to 1,67,060, which is partly attributable to the transfer of Police duties to a separate Department, and partly to the Court having taken measures to ensure greater accuracy in the Return.

XL.—Amount of criminal business disposed of and pending.

Act IV of 1840 has been repealed by Act XVII of 1862, and a new nomenclature, for cases of this kind will be needed :—

	Criminal business disposed of as detailed in Statement No. 6.				Cases under Act IV of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and petty offences and appeals—Columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous cases—Columns 7 to 10.		Disposed of.	Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.		Above 3 months.	Total pending.
	35,346	793	1,67,060	2,553	4,133	1	158
General average of each District	1,071	24	5,062	77	125	...	5

41. The following Statement exhibits the number of witnesses examined in these Provinces, with the periods of their attendance, and the proportion, per cent., of witnesses who were in attendance for one, two, three, or more days in each District :—

XLI.—Number of witnesses examined, and period of their detention.

	Number of witnesses who gave attendance in Court for				Percentage of witnesses who gave attendance for			
	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	More than 3 days.	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	More than 3 days.
Total	202,022	12,618	2,655	1,663	92	6	1	1
Total for 1860	194,060	15,928	5,209	2,628	89	8	2	1

Out of 202,022 witnesses who were examined during the year no less than 92 per cent. were dismissed after one day's attendance. This is highly creditable, and it is gratifying to note that the unavoidable inconvenience which some people must suffer in attending Court to give evidence is reduced to the lowest possible limit.

XLII.—Average duration of cases disposed of with and without Police agency.

42. The average duration of cases disposed of with and without Police agency during the year under review is shewn in the following Table :—

	In which Thannah Agency was employed.		In which Thannah Agency was not employed.
	At Thannah.	In Magistrate's Court.	In Magistrate's Court.
	Days.	Days.	Days.
Average	3	14	14
Average of 1860	2	13	12

These results are less favorable than those in 1860. But the Court state their belief, and His Honor trusts their belief is correct, that this is owing to the different mode of calculation which they have introduced; and that in reality the decision of cases in the Magistrate's Court has been expedited in the year under review. Looking to the remarkable expedition with which witnesses were discharged, and to the small amount of business which remained undisposed of at the close of the year, the extended duration of cases cannot be ascribed, with any reason, to any want of exertion on the part of the Magisterial Officers.

The duration of the Police enquiries, the average being no less than three days, has been brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police by the Court, and is also engaging the attention of Government.

The average duration of cases in the Magistrates' Courts, in which Police agency was employed, was 14 days, or one day more than in 1860; the difference is slight. Where Police were not employed, the average duration is the same as compared with 14 days during the previous year. But this is owing to a different mode of calculation prescribed by the Court, viz., that the duration be calculated from the date of complaint, and not from the date of the defendant reaching the Magistrate's Court, and that *all* cases be entered, whether a prisoner be brought before the Court or not. On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor considers the result not by any means unfavorable.

XLIII.—Punishments inflicted by the Magistrates.

43. The punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts in these Provinces are shewn in the following Table :—

	3 years.	From 6 months to above 2 years.	Not exceeding 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
Total	1,078	4,939	7,712	15,910	3,666	707	2,327	36,339

The large number of persons fined has attracted attention. His Honor believes the punishment to be a very good one, but some discretion is required in its application, and the Court has been asked to ascertain, and state in future reports the amount of the fines imposed as a *sole* punishment, the amount realized, and a general classification of the offences for which this penalty is inflicted.

XLIV.—Operation of Act XVI. of 1850.

44. The following Statement exhibits the operation of Act XVI. of 1850 during the year under report :—

	Number of persons fined during the year.	Amount of fines levied.	Amount of fines realized.	Percentage of sum realized to sum imposed.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total	1,150	37,454 0 6	6,024 5 9	16 0 0
Total for 1860	1,014	38,559 2 2	5,705 10 3	15 0 0

The Statement of fines realized shews little improvement,—only 16 per cent. of the fines imposed having been realized, as compared with 15 per cent. during the previous year ; but that law has been abrogated, and the Court have issued instructions* cautioning Officers against the imposition of excessive fines, and calling their attention to the new practice introduced by the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that these instructions will bring about an improved practice.

* Circular No. 9, dated 26th May 1862.

XLV.—Operation of Article 5, Schedule B, Act XXXVI. of 1860.

45. The majority of the Magistrates of these Provinces have reported that no ill effects have resulted from the operation of Article 5 Schedule B, Act XXXVI. of 1860, whereby Criminal petitions are now receivable on unstamped paper. As this provision has been again introduced into the new Stamp Act, the question may be considered as having been finally settled by the Legislature.

XLVI.—Punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judges.

46. A comparative detail of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts of the North-Western Provinces, Jhansie and Kumaon is given below, and calls for no remark :—

	Security.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment. Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 and up to 6 months.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 and up to 2 years.	Above 2 and up to 3 years.	Above 3 and up to 4 years.	Above 4 and up to 5 years.	Above 5 and up to 6 years.	Above 6 and up to 7 years.	Above 7 and up to 8 years.	Above 8 and up to 9 years.	Above 9 and up to 10 years.	Above 10 and up to 11 years.	Above 11 and up to 12 years.	Above 12 and up to 13 years.	Above 13 and up to 14 years.	Above 14 and up to 16 years.	Above 16 and up to 21 years.
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	183	243	189	336	30	266	7	48	69	...	4	...	53	15	...
Total for 1860*	..	...	12	...	7	...	96	115	125	147	181	182	94	176	16	53	27	6	9	83	14	2

* Jubbulpore Division excluded with a view to comparison.

47. The following Return shews the total number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during the year, together with those whose proceedings were called for on appeal, or on review of the monthly Statements, as compared with similar Returns for the previous year :—

XLVII.—Number of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut and called for on appeal.

Year.	Cases referred for orders of Nizamut Adawlut.	Cases whose proceedings were called for.	Persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.			Cases pending in Nizamut Adawlut at close of year.	Remarks.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.		
1861	379	349	381	82	300	22	* The Returns for the Jubbulpore Division for 1860 have been only included up to November, to admit of comparison with 1861.
1860*	248	169	331	118	273	20	

The above Statement is favorable to the judgment of the Sessions Judges generally; only 1[illegible] per cent. of the persons whose cases were disposed of by the Court on reference or otherwise having been acquitted, as compared with 16 per cent. in 1860, and 24 per cent. in 1859.

48. The Court disposed of the cases of 763 persons during the year, as contrasted with 723 in 1860; and, notwithstanding the increased income of criminal work, the cases of only 22 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year.

XLVIII.—Cases disposed of by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.

49. There is reason to anticipate a considerable diminution of the criminal business of the Court during the current year, owing to the extended powers given to the Sessions Courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

XLIX.—Probable decrease in the amount of business.

50. The sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under review, as compared with those passed by the Court in the year 1860, were the following, and do not call for special notice :—

L.—Sentences passed by the Court.

Penalties.	1861.	1860.*	Remarks.
Death	86	70	* Excluding Jubbulpore Division for December.
Transportation	158	106	
Imprisonment for Life	4†	...	† These are prisoners convicted of being Dacoits by profession, and of having belonged to a gang of Dacoits.
Ditto above 12 and not exceeding 21 years ...	44	36	
Ditto ditto and not more than 12 years ...	40	41	
Ditto not exceeding 5 years	49	78	
Total ...	381	331	

The number especially of extreme sentences is greater than in the previous year, a result which is dependent rather upon the state of crime and Police in the period under review, than upon any specialty of Judicial action.

LI.—Results of Criminal Administration in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

51. The subjoined Statement shows the comparative number of persons tried, committed, convicted and acquitted in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts during the years 1860 and 1861:—

Year.	Persons brought to trial.	Number referred to higher Courts.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number discharged without trial.	Number otherwise disposed of, as by compromise, &c., &c.
1860	2,280	94	1,392	526	184	84
1861	2,402	158	1,565	444	108	127

The only point that calls for any notice in the Criminal Returns which have been submitted for these districts is the fact that the District Officer has succeeded in securing the co-operation and hearty assistance of the head men of the villages in the detection and prevention of crime. The result has been that out of 15 cases of highway robbery 12 ended in the conviction of some of the parties concerned, and conviction also ensued in 26 out of 58 cases of burglary, and in 121 cases out of 145 cases of cattle lifting. These are the best returns of cases of this description which have ever passed under the review of the Lieutenant-Governor. The results in the common theft cases, viz. 145 convictions out of 300, are also extremely good and creditable to the administration of Major Lloyd the District Officer.

LII.—Criminal administration of the Terai Pergunnahs.

52. The rules which have been laid down for the Criminal administration of the Terai Pergunnahs will be found in Appendix No. II.

(Signed) ARTHUR HOWELL,
Asst. Secy., for Secy. to Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

SECTION III.

JAILS.

53. The following Statement shews an increase of 2,925 prisoners over the daily average number in confinement during the previous year:—

LIII.—Comparative number of prisoners confined during the year.

	1860.	1861.
Number of prisoners remaining in confinement on the 1st January...	14,546	16,055
Received during the year ...	45,974	47,892
Total population ...	60,520	63,947
Aggregate number during the year ...	5,293,143	6,348,331
Daily average ...	14,468	17,393

During the year 37,512 convicts were released; 749 transported beyond seas; 124 escaped, of whom 71 were recaptured; 2,439 died; and 90 were executed.

54. The gross expenditure was in excess of that in the previous year, chiefly on account of the increase in the number of prisoners; but the cost per prisoner was less by Rupees 4-9-2½ per head, equivalent to a total saving on former rates of Rupees 73,570-13-6.

LIV. and LV.—Rates of expenditure.

	1860.			1861.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
The total expenditure including all charges was as follows	7,01,275	14	6	7,45,783	10	8
Average cost of diet per prisoner per annum	17	11	0	17	10	3
Ditto fixed Establishment per ditto ditto	5	3	8½	5	0	2½
Ditto permanent Guard per ditto ditto	11	12	10	8	1	7¾
Ditto Contingent ditto per ditto ditto	5	11	11	6	4	8½
Ditto Clothing per ditto ditto	2	5	9½	1	12	10¾
Total cost of Hospital charges	18,903	11	11	12,442	11	9
Ditto of Europe Medicines	1,850	12	6	1,106	15	6
Ditto of Bazar ditto	1,690	15	7	1,097	6	2
Ditto of Extra and Sick diet	15,261	15	10	10,111	5	9
Average cost of Hospital charges per head per annum	1	4	8½	0	11	7½
Average cost per prisoner including all charges	48	0	1¼	43	6	10¾

55. The cost of all articles of food remained at famine prices, over a great part of the country, for upwards of eight months, and continued very high throughout the rest of the year; so that the reduction shewn above was effected almost entirely by improved economy in general management.

56. The transactions in the sale of manufactured goods have steadily increased, and the financial results of convict labor may, upon the whole, be considered very satisfactory.

LVI and LVII.—Manufactures.

	1860.	1861.
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures	2,766	3,332
Ditto on Jail Buildings	2,782	5,049
Ditto on roads and other out-door labor	2,578	1,615
Ditto in the menial services of the Jail	2,131	2,876
Ditto inefficient from age and disease...	1,920	1,968
Total daily average number of prisoners under sentence of labor ...	12,177	14,840

	1860.			1861.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Net profits realized by the sale of manufactured goods	46,108	5	4	60,365	3	10
Value of manufactured goods in store	28,271	8	0	33,124	8	6
Estimated profit on clothing manufactured for prison use	12,523	4	9	9,623	10	3
Total earnings of prisoners engaged in manufactures	86,902	13	1	1,03,113	6	7
Average earning per prisoner engaged in manufactures	31	6	8¼	30	15	1¾
Estimated value of convict labor on Jail Buildings	1,05,065	14	4	1,55,742	9	4
Ditto on Roads and other out-door labor	44,107	15	6	27,631	10	3
Ditto on the menial services of the Jail	76,716	0	0	1,03,536	0	0
Value of vegetables supplied from Jail Gardens at Bazar rates ...	0	0	0	9,702	12	6
Total estimated value of convict labor	2,25,889	13	10	2,96,613	0	1
Average earnings per prisoner in the above estimated value of labor ...	30	2	5¾	31	1	5½
Gross value of convict labor	3,12,792	10	11	3,99,726	6	8

57. If the amount of net profits realized by the sale of manufactured goods be deducted from the total expenditure, the actual cost of 17,393 prisoners will be Rupees 6,85,419, or Rupees 39-5-7 per head per annum.

58. Of the 2,439 deaths which occurred during the year, 669 were from fever, 369 from dysentery, 452 from diarrhœa, and 525 from cholera. This excessive mortality was confined chiefly to the districts where the famine was most severely felt; and, according to the testimony of the Medical Officers in immediate charge of the prisoners, and others specially deputed to enquire into the cause of the unusual sickness and mortality, it was due to the emaciated and worn out state to which the prisoners had been reduced by exposure and want previous to incarceration. It has been calculated that 800 deaths were occasioned by the famine; and if these and the 525 fatal cases of cholera be deducted, the death-rate from ordinary causes will be only 6·35 per cent. on average strength, and 1·10 per cent. on population.

LVIII.—Mortality.

59. Of the 124 escapes, 69 were from temporary places of confinement and Jails under construction; and, as usual, the connivance and culpable neglect of the Burkundazes of the contingent guard in allowing the prisoners entrusted to their care to escape were conspicuous.

LIX.—Escapes.

60. The system of prisoner Burkundazes continues to give great satisfaction. The Officers in charge of the different Central Prisons have much more confidence in them than in the free men, and are anxious that a greater proportion of the intramural guard should be composed of well behaved prisoners.

LX.—Prisoner Burkundazes.

61. The following Rules for good conduct marks and gratuities were, with the sanction of this Government, introduced into all the Central Jails in these Provinces in the month of November last:—

LXI & LXII.—Rules for good conduct marks and gratuities.

"I.—Every prisoner, on his first admission to the prison, shall have the following Rules read over to him, and shall be made thoroughly to understand that his future prospects will depend on his good conduct and industry throughout the period of his imprisonment. A copy of these Rules shall be suspended in each division of the prison, and in such other places occupied by the prisoners as may appear desirable.

"II.—Every prisoner shall, at the expiration of six months after admission, be eligible for marks and gratuities at the discretion of the Superintendent, according to the following scale, and all marks and gratuities shall be registered on the reverse of each deserving prisoner's labor ticket.

"III.—Quiet and orderly conduct—1 mark.

"IV.—Quiet and orderly conduct, with activity and ready obedience to the orders of the Superintendent and Jail Officials—2 marks.

"V.—General good conduct with increase of work on that usually prescribed by the Superintendent—2 to 4 marks with gratuity.

"VI.—General good conduct with increase of, and improved quality of work—3 to 6 marks, with gratuity.

"VII.—Proficiency in education to be determined every six months—6 to 30 marks with a gratuity in books at the time of release.

"VIII.—All gratuities for extra quantity and quality of work and proficiency in education to be defrayed from the Labor Fund.

"IX.—Assisting in the detection of forbidden articles—1 to 6 marks.

"X.—Bringing to notice and assisting in preventing breaches of Prison Rules and discipline—1 to 8 marks.

"XI.—Assisting in preventing escapes—1 to 10 marks with gratuity.

"XII.—Assisting the Superintendent and Prison Officials in maintaining and restoring order—1 to 20 marks with gratuity.

"XIII.—Gratuities for extra quantity and qualtity of work, 1 to 8 annas per mensem at the discretion of the Superintendent.

"XIV.—Gratuities under Rules XI and XII must have the sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons.

"XV.—Fifty marks shall entitle the holder to a ticket, which will allow him to receive a visit from his friends under the Superintendent's order.

"XVI.—One hundred marks shall entitle the holder to wear a good conduct badge, such as a metal ticket suspended round the neck by a cord.

"XVII.—One hundred and fifty marks shall entitle the holder to wear one colored stripe on the sleeve of his coat, and render him eligible for a Lumberdarship.

"XVIII.—Two hundred and fifty marks shall entitle the holder to two colored stripes, and render him eligible for a Burkundauzship.

"XIX.—Three hundred marks shall entitle the holder to three colored stripes and some additional allowance to the ordinary prison rations.

"XX.—Five hundred marks shall entitle the holder to four colored stripes, and under special circumstances render him fit for recommendation to Government for a reduction of a portion of his sentence, or release from prison altogether.

"XXI.—No cash payments shall be made to prisoners until the time of release, but one-half of the sum at the credit of any prisoner may, if he wishes it, be sent to near relatives every six months.

"XXII.—Prisoners of uniform good behaviour, who may have exhibited unusual signs of industry, and who may be likely to continue the trade acquired during incarceration, shall be entitled to a few tools at the time of release in addition to any cash earned during the time of their imprisonment.

"XXIII.—Any breach of Prison Rules or discipline shall, at the discretion of the Superintendent, entail forfeiture of a portion or the whole of the aforesaid marks, gratuities, and indulgences."

62. The system has not been sufficiently long in force to test its practical results fully; but so far it is working well, and the Officers who have to carry the scheme into effect consider it one of the most powerful instruments of discipline which could be placed in their hands.

LXIII.—Success of the Central Prison system.

63. Notwithstanding the still very incomplete state of the Prison buildings, the Central Prison system now generally in force in these Provinces is succeeding admirably; and the management of the five Central Prisons at Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, and Benares has been very satisfactory.

64. Education has advanced favorably during the year; all the boys whose term of imprisonment exceeds one year are taught English, and many of them have made very fair progress.

LXIV.—Progress of Education in the Jails.

65. The conduct of time-expired convicts has been ascertained to be upon the whole satisfactory. It is said that 70 per cent. of the number have ceased to follow a career of crime; but without some more decided means of surveillance over this class than that which exists at present, it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the result of prison discipline on the criminal classes. The subject has been commended to the especial attention of the Inspector General of Prisons.

LXV.—Conduct of time-expired Convicts.

66. The system lately inaugurated, of placing all the district Jails under the entire chargo of the Civil Surgeons at the respective Civil Stations, properly speaking, belongs to the transactions of the current year; but it may not be altogether out of place to observe here that the scheme carries with it the entire approval of every Officer in these Provinces who has ever given the subject of Jail discipline and improvement the least consideration. Eventually, when all the buildings at the different Central Prisons shall have been completed, there will be accommodation for the great bulk of the worst heinous offenders; but the number of prisoners is increasing rapidly, and, as far as can be judged at present, there always must be a large number confined in the District Jails, subject to little or no discipline, and engaged in unremunerative labor as heretofore, unless kept under the supervision of Officers who can, without prejudice to their other duties, devote a certain portion of their time daily to Jail economy,—time which the already over-worked District Officers cannot afford.

LXVI & LXVII.—Probable satisfactory results of the new system of placing the District Jails under the entire charge of the Civil Assistant Surgeons.

67. The scheme of placing the District Jails in the hands of Civil Surgeons involved no change in Jail management, nor did it introduce any new principle, seeing that the employment of Medical Officers as Superintendents of Central Prisons had been long recognized. In fact the whole matter consisted in simply transferring a certain amount of duty from one class of Officers, who were already overwhelmed with work, to another, who had leisure and inclination to attend to details; and, from the complete success which has attended the management of Central Prisons under the supervision of Medical Officers, it is not too much to expect equally favorable results under similar management in District Jails.

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

SECTION IV.

POLICE.

LXXIII.—Formation of the Constabulary Police.

73. The formation and allocation of the Constabulary Police, commenced in the Meerut Division at the beginning of the year, were brought to a close in the Rohilkund Division in May, and were made the subject of separate Reports showing the considerations which had been regarded in determining the strength and composition of the force to be assigned to each District.

LXXIV.—Number of each grade and strength of entire force as provisionally sanctioned and finally revised.

74. The numbers of each grade and the strength of the whole force, as provisionally sanctioned in the five Regulation Divisions already mentioned, will be best seen in the following Table :—

Name of Division.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Constables.	Total Number.
Meerut ...	71	158	529	216	4,187	5,161
Rohilkund ...	61	121	362	180	3,387	4,111
Agra ...	82	164	504	181	3,955	4,886
Allahabad ...	65	129	403	144	3,175	3,916
Benares ...	82	163	471	236	3,970	4,922
Total ...	361	735	2,269	957	18,674	22,996

And, contrasted with the above, are exhibited below the numbers of each grade and the strength of the whole force, as now revised and submitted for final sanction :—

Name of Division.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Constables.	Total Number.
Meerut ...	67	151	523	220	4,531	5,492
Rohilkund ...	60	122	383	188	3,642	4,395
Agra ...	73	157	490	186	4,100	5,006
Allahabad ...	62	131	407	143	3,392	4,135
Benares ...	77	164	474	236	4,115	5,066
Total ...	339	725	2,277	973	19,780	24,094
Difference between former and revised strength ...	—22	—10	+8	+16	+1,106	+1,098

Of the force, as now revised, there will be engaged-

In protecting Jails	1,220
In „ Treasuries	613
In reserve	3,614
	5,447
Leaving for proper Police duty, including watch and ward of cities	18,647
	24,094

This latter number of 18,647 gives one Policeman to 3·3 square miles, and to 1,508 of the population, which the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident will be regarded as very moderate. For the purposes of this calculation the Jail guards and Treasury guards who take no Police duty, and the Reserves who are employed as escorts for treasure remittances and for prisoners, as guards in the Police Lines, &c., have been excluded.

LXXV.—Gross cost of the Police as provisionally sanctioned and finally revised.

75. The following Tabular Statement will exhibit the gross cost of the Police as provisionally sanctioned and as now revised; the amount of contributions by Cities, Towns, and Cantonments; the amount chargeable to the Jail Department, and the net cost to Government, chargeable under the head of Police :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Name of Division.	Total cost provisionally sanctioned in 1861.	Contributions from Towns and Cantonments as settled in 1861.	Net cost to Government after allowing for contributions in column 3.	Total cost as revised and now reported.	Contributions from Towns and Cantonments as revised and now reported.	Net cost to Government after allowing for contributions as in column 6.	Difference between columns 4 and 7.	Cost of Jail guards included in column 7, but separately sanctioned by the Government of India.	Net cost of Police proper as now revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	5,48,868	1,16,834	4,32,034	5,69,496	1,31,412	4,38,084	+ 6,050	20,652	4,17,432
Rohilkund	4,41,960	71,656	3,70,304	4,62,276	85,812	3,76,464	+ 6,160	17,736	3,58,728
Agra	5,24,232	93,984	4,30,248	5,27,412	89,544	4,37,868	+ 7,620	21,204	4,16,664
Allahabad	4,21,416	47,778	3,73,638	4,32,792	59,724	3,73,068	— 570	20,076	3,52,992
Benares	5,44,440	67,860	4,76,580	5,51,652	70,176	4,81,476	+ 4,896	26,748	4,54,728
Total ...	24,80,916	3,98,112	20,82,804	25,43,628	4,36,668	21,06,960	Net +24,156	1,06,416	20,00,544
Add cost of European Officers attached to the entire force inclusive of Jhansie Division and Ajmere District ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,99,914	... ...	3,99,914	... ...	... ...	3,99,914
				29,43,542		25,06,874			24,00,458

It will be seen that the gross cost of the executive Police, as now revised [column 5] exceeds that of the force, as provisionally sanctioned, [column 2] by the sum of Rupees 62,712; but, at the same time, the assessments on Cities, Towns, &c., have been increased in the amount of Rupees 38,556, and the net increase of charge which will actually fall upon the Government amounts to no more than Rupees 24,156 per annum, as shown in column 8 of the table. The average cost of the Police per square mile is Rupees 38-5-0; and one Rupee to every 11·54 of the population.

LXXVI to LXXVIII.—Difficulties which attended the introduction of the new Police system.

76. It could not have been expected that the subversion of a Police system which had existed for more than half a century, and the sudden substitution of another differing from it in principle and in detail, should have been unaccompanied with difficulty and partial disappointment. In spite, however, of intrinsic difficulties aggravated by adverse circumstances, satisfactory progress in the organization and instruction of the force has been accomplished, and the general results which have been attained by its agency are on the whole creditable.

77. The principal difficulties against which Mr. Court has had to contend are the following, described in his own words:—

"*Firstly.*—The revision of the several old establishments of Police and the erection of the new Constabulary was effected previous to the promulgation of Act V of 1861; and it was not until late in the year that any law was passed regulating the procedure of the Police enrolled under the Act quoted. During this time a new system was introduced and worked without law, and in ignorance of the exact nature of the promised law. This occasioned doubts and uncertainty both amongst the Police Officers themselves and also amongst the Magistrates. It occasioned much labor, much confusion, and diversity of practice, and impeded progress in many ways.

"*Secondly.*—The new Constabulary was formed by incorporating the oldest or most deserving members of the former establishments. With a few exceptions the Military portion consisted of men who had done great service in the mutiny, and had proved themselves faithful and gallant soldiers; but they were nothing more than soldiers utterly illiterate, and from want of intelligence or want of training almost useless as Police, and entirely useless as detectives. The Civil Police, on the other hand, had educated themselves, rather than been brought up in the quasi-judicial system of Police under Regulation XX of 1817. They were averse to the small amount of discipline and drill which is necessary in order to make the force effective for the maintenance of peace. They were averse to the duty falling upon them as watchers of property during night, which duty had been hitherto performed by an agency to which they thought themselves superior; and for these reasons, though the only men in the new force who were able to undertake detective duties, they were inefficient for the equally important duties required under the new system, and the best of them had to be taught to forget what they had learnt, as well as to be instructed in the duties hereafter to be performed. The Military portion hated the Civil duty. The Civil portion had an equally strong aversion to the small amount of Military discipline. In justice to past services, the older men, less

capable of instruction, were chosen into the service, and greater difficulty has arisen from this necessary policy.

"*Thirdly*.—The Officers selected as District Superintendents and Deputy Inspectors General were unaccustomed to the duty, and had to learn before they could teach, and altogether the material of the Constabulary force was most unpromising.

"*Fourthly*.—Besides these extraordinary difficulties, the new Police had to work their way distrusted by the people of the country who are constitutionally averse to change, and thwarted by the influence of the Tehseeldars who, deprived of authority as 'Officers of Police,' and unable to comprehend the severance of *Police* from *Justice*, considered themselves aggrieved and lowered in dignity of office by the new constitution of the Police; thwarted, moreover, whenever opportunity offered, by the Umla of the Courts who were deprived of the power and the indirect patronage they had previously enjoyed."

78. None of these difficulties were avoidable and none were imaginary; and the energy and perseverance with which they have been fairly encountered, and in a great measure overcome, reflect great credit on those to whom the formation and supervision of the force were entrusted, and fully justify the expectation of progressive improvement in the future.

LXXIX.—Their removal.

79. During the brief period, even, which has passed since the new Police system was initiated, many of these hindrances to success have been removed, while others have been lessened. The Code of Criminal Procedure has provided a law at once simple and comprehensive in its provisions, and the Police are no longer left in doubt or uncertainty as to their course of action in dealing with crime. An endeavour has been made in the Resolution No. 767A, dated 2nd July 1861 [a copy of which will be found in Appendix No. I.] to supplement the provisions of the law on various points. Something has been done to improve the material of the force by removing those of the old Civil Police who have proved to be incompetent, and by securing the restoration to the Native Army of some who were drafted from it to the Military Police, and who, being illiterate, were wholly unqualified to perform the duties of a Civil Police. Discipline has been introduced, and the men have been taught to know that they must submit to it or leave the service whatever their antecedents or their predilections may have been. The opposition of the Native functionaries, powerful at first from the influence which they had acquired under the old system, has, in a great measure, yielded to circumstances already, and will, no doubt, be eventually crushed; while the European Officers of the force, in themselves intelligent and zealous, have gained, and are day by day gaining the local knowledge, the familiarity with departmental rules, and the experience which will surely secure the desired efficiency.

LXXX.—Adverse circumstances which added to the difficulties.

80. Further, it may be hoped, the adverse circumstances which added to the difficulties of this great undertaking will not readily recur. The chief of these, the famine, which in 1860-61 visited the whole of the Meerut Division, and half of the Districts of the

Agra and Rohilkund Divisions, has passed away, and with it the extraordinary temptation to crime has been removed; while it may be predicted with some confidence that, before, in the ordinary cycle of years, drought shall again occur, the material improvement of the country will have been so largely advanced as to mitigate the severity of its consequences. And lastly, there is little or no reason to anticipate that the disbandment, on an extensive scale, of men bearing arms, and having no other profession, which was imposed upon the Government by the events of 1857-58, and by financial necessity, will be repeated within any reasonable period.

Thus having regard to the removal of many difficulties which certainly stood in the way, and to the absence of those circumstances by which they were aggravated, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the prospects of the future are hopeful; and he entertains a belief that the sound principles of the new Police system, and the growing efficiency of the agency employed to work it, will ensure results which shall not fall short of the expectations, however sanguine, of those who have helped to frame it. It is thought sufficient, in this review, to advert to the general results in each Division, noticing in their order only the most remarkable incidents and the general questions which have been brought forward.

LXXXI.—Comparative Tabular Statements shewing general results.

81. In the Appendices No. II and No. IIA will be found two comparative tables, the one shewing the number of crimes of all classes serious and petty, and of attempts committed during the past and two preceding years in the Districts to which the new Police was extended; and the number of persons convicted, the number of cases in which no apprehensions were effected in, and other particulars relating to the year under report; the other giving a comparative view of the more heinous offences which occurred in 1861, as compared with the same in 1860. To these tables reference will be needed in connection with the remarks which follow under each Division.

LXXXII.—Results in the Meerut Division.

82. The first point which attracts attention is the large increase of crime which has been reported, and, in all probability, has been committed during the past year. Of all classes there were in this Division 11,741 offences against 10,776 in 1860, and the increase is found in the category of murders, highway robberies, burglaries, and other crimes against property, rather than in the classes of serious crime; and yet it cannot be fairly presumed that blame attaches to the Police. Murders and homicides it is not usually in the power of the most efficient Police to prevent. Many of the offences reported, as highway robberies, not only did not accord with the definition given in Section 390 of the Penal Code, but were committed on village roads which the Police, unaided by the people, cannot effectually protect. Crimes against property of the commoner kind, as burglaries and thefts and cattle thefts were stimulated by want arising out of the severity of the famine, as clearly shewn by the fact that, as soon as the rains commenced, there was a marked diminution in the number of these offences; and it must be noted that the great majority of these are committed in villages which are guarded only by Chowkeedars who have not yet been brought under the influence of the new system,

while the parties aggrieved seldom invoke the assistance of the Police in discovering the perpetrators, and the people at large habitually refuse to co-operate with them.

But in the Meerut Division, over and above this indifference on the part of the people, or, as it may be properly called, this passive resistance to the efforts of the Police, which is felt more or less in all quarters, the Police have had to contend with the Goojurs, Mewatees and Aheers, who are not only abundant in numbers, but are possessed of large influence as proprietors of extensive landed estates, and are linked together in close association by the ties of fraternity, as well as by the common bond of their predatory profession and practice. Their character was signally exemplified in the great depredations which were committed throughout the Districts of Boolundshuhur, Meerut, and Moozuffernuggur during the disturbances; and in no class of crime is the effect of their combination so apparent as in that of "cattle theft," which is not inaptly compared by the Inspector General of Police with the offence of dog stealing in England. To break up a criminal combination so powerful and so extensive must be regarded as an achievement hardly possible; but it is expected, as it is believed, that the Police will gradually make themselves acquainted with the leading communities of Goojurs and Mewatees, as well as with their most influential members, and with the means which are usually used by them in the prosecution and concealment of crime; and that, possessing this knowledge, they will be able to check the depredations of these tribes, and bring the principal offenders to justice.

The predatory character of the population must never be overlooked in judging of Police administration in the Meerut Division, and this has without doubt had a large share in giving to it the pre-eminence over all other divisions in respect of the increase of crime.

No better evidence of the effect of the famine can be adduced than the contrast which the state of crime during the first six months of the year presents to that in the second half-year; but some share of this improvement may be fairly attributed to the increased efficiency of the Police, who during the former period were almost entirely uninstructed, and were in uncertainty as to the law by which their authority should be limited and the practice should be guided.

The Returns show that of 11,741 crimes committed in this division, there were 6,559 in respect of which no apprehensions were effected. At first sight this appears an unfavorable result; but its true bearing on the character of the Police administration can be judged only by eliminating from this catalogue of offences those which are not primarily cognizable by the Police; and for this the statements submitted do not contain the requisite data. This object will be in future secured by instructions which have been issued. Meanwhile, on the fair assumption that few of the 3,289 petty offences under heading 42 of the Criminal Statements were cognizable by the Police; and that the majority of the 1,097 "attempts" to commit crime were not prosecuted; the proportion of cases in which there was a failure to apprehend will be reduced to about 25 per cent.

In the prosecution of criminals apprehended a fair success has been obtained in all the districts of the division; and, though the computed value of property plundered or stolen is greatly in excess* of that shown in the Returns of 1860, there is at least a proportionate improvement in the value of that which has been recovered by the efforts of the Police. It must be noted, too, that, while the former has been accepted on the representation of the injured parties, which is uniformly exaggerated, the latter has been set down at the actual assessed valuation, and constitutes in point of fact a much larger proportion of the value of the property alleged to have been stolen than the figures represent. Rupees 58,450 have been recovered against Rupees 3,685 in 1860.

* In 1860 ... ... Rs. 1,90,605
In 1861 ... ... " 3,12,649
This latter sum has been raised by the sum of Rupees 89,000, being the value of property stolen at Goolasthee of the Boolundshuhur District in a case of domestic robbery, for which the Police cannot be blamed.

In regard to offences which have been classed as "*highway robberies*," and which in the Meerut Division are reported to have been 60 in number, as against 43 in 1860, it is necessary to anticipate an unfavorable verdict by observing that, while the majority of those were committed during the first half-year when the famine was at its height, many were unaccompanied by the circumstances which are required, according to the Penal Code, to convert theft into robbery. This want of care in the classification of crime tends to mislead the public, and to impress them with an exaggerated notion of the insecurity of the high roads, which, being assumed as a fact, naturally leads to conclusions unfavorable to the exertions and to the efficiency of the Police. It will be only fair to the force that Magistrates should scrutinize the circumstances attending each case which is brought before them under the designation of "highway robbery," and also of "dacoitee," and refrain from entering under those headings any other offences than those which correspond with the definitions given in Sections 390 and 391 of these offences respectively. It may be noticed in passing that the paucity of "dacoities," whether "aggravated," or "unaggravated," is one of the most favorable features of the Returns under notice.

LXXXIII.—Results in the Agra Division.

83. The Returns from this Division are on the whole satisfactory. Of 10,552 crimes reported to have occurred in the six Districts of the Division, 5,456 belong to the class of petty offences not generally cognizable by the Police in the first instance, and to "attempts" which are seldom prosecuted. There remain of the more serious offences 5,096, and the number of cases in which no apprehension was effected is said to be 4,061. As remarked in a preceding paragraph, the offences cognizable by the Police must be eliminated before their success or failure in the apprehending of offenders can be predicated; but a comparison of the last number [4,061] with that of petty offences beyond the primary cognizance of the Police, and of attempts which would not be generally prosecuted, justifies the belief that the Police have not been inactive in the pursuit and capture of the perpetrators of heinous crime.

Of 14,350 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime 7,775 have been *prosecuted to conviction*, and probably [for the Returns do not show this] about 3,000 more may have been brought to trial, and discharged or acquitted for want of judicial proof; this general result cannot be thought unfavorable. On

the other hand the failure of the Police to make any discovery in seven out of nine highway robberies in the Agra District; the discharge of the accused in the remaining two cases; the successful prosecution in only four out of eleven reported cases of murder; and the escape of all those charged with dacoitee, except in one case only in the same District, taken in connection with the fact, that of 86 persons apprehended and brought to trial by the Police in the Mynpoory District on charge of serious offences, only eight were convicted; certainly lead to the conclusion that the Police have shewn themselves wanting in the detective faculty, as well as in discrimination. These, however, are qualities which will be developed by experience and instruction, and the Lieutenant-Governor looks forward to improvement.

"Burglaries" and "thefts" have decreased in number generally, though in the Districts of Furruckabad, Etawah and Etah the numbers are slightly larger than in 1860 under both heads. Prosecution in such cases is optional with parties aggrieved; and it is believed that, excepting when the property stolen is large in amount, or when the plaintiff by his own exertions has obtained a clue to its recovery, the aid of the Police is seldom demanded. And though the Magistrate of the District is empowered by Law to direct an investigation, he can never do so with much hope of a successful issue while the sympathies of the people are, as stated by the Inspector General of Police, "with the criminal rather than with the agent for procuring his punishment."

Of other offences than the above it appears that the fluctuations have been small, murders exceed by three, and unaggravated dacoities by six, the numbers reported in 1860; while in "homicides" and "aggravated dacoities" there has been a decrease. As might have been expected from the nature of the season, cattle thefts were more numerous in this as in all other divisions to which the influence of the famine extended; and it may be assumed that detection and punishment were not more frequent than elsewhere.

In the recovery of stolen property the results must be pronounced favorable. If property in the proportion of 23·50 per cent. of *assessed* value was recovered, it will be fair to assume, regard being had to the universal practice of exaggerating the value of property stolen, that little less than half of that stolen was recovered.

LXXXIV.—Results in the Rohilkund Division.

84. The number of offences of all classes reported to have occurred in this Division is 15,956, and 19,537 persons are supposed to have been concerned in their commission. Both figures are larger than the Returns of any other Division exhibit, and at the same time the cases,* in which no apprehensions were effected, are more numerous, not only positively but relatively, than elsewhere. The proportion of persons prosecuted to conviction,† too, is smaller. These results appear to be somewhat unfavorable; but it must not be forgotten that the new Police was not formed in this Division until May, and that whatever contrasts the Returns of the year under notice present to those of 1860, or to those of other divisions, whether good or bad, can be but very partially attributed to its action.

* 9,406 to 6,559 in Meerut.
4,061 in Agra.
1,862 in Allahabad.
3,593 in Benares.

† 5,157 to 8,034 in Meerut.
7,775 in Agra.
4,551 in Allahabad. (*a*)
6,004 in Benares.

(*a*) Where only 6,193 crimes of all kinds are reported.

It is as well, however, to note the figures. Of 15,956 crimes, 5,544 were petty offences, the primary cognizance of which does not, for the most part, rest with the Police, and 1,046 were attempts which are not commonly brought into Court at all. There remain, as belonging to the classes of more serious crime, 9,366. The Returns do not admit of a fair judgment being formed as to the degree in which the Police have been enabled to bring the perpetrators to trial. But it is feared that there must have been a great failure of justice,—in that out of 19,537 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, only 5,157 were prosecuted to conviction in 3,820 cases; a very large proportion of those engaged in the 9,366 cases, falling under headings 1 to 42, must have escaped with impunity.

The success of prosecution in the cases of murder, which appear on the Returns of Bareilly and Shajehanpore, contrasts very favorably with the almost entire failure in the same class of offences in Bijnore and Moradabad, where the increase, also, in the number of these is most apparent, as might have been anticipated from the fact that the famine was more severe in these two than in the other Districts of this Division.

Except in the category of thefts, which have decreased generally [though Bijnore shows a slight increase], and in that of highway robberies, which correspond exactly with those in 1860, there has been an increase of crime, especially of "murders" which number 20 more than in 1860; and also in the Bijnore and Moradabad Districts of "cattle theft." But it is remarkable, as showing the effect of the scarcity in crime, that the majority of the murders in Moradabad, and all the highway robberies in Bijnore occurred during the first half of the year, when the famine was at its worst.

The value both of property stolen and of property recovered was less in 1861 than in the previous year. The great falling off in the latter item is traceable to the Districts of Bijnore and Moradabad, where in 1861 the recoveries amounted to Rupees 4,301 and 1,255 Rupees respectively, as against Rupees 22,838 and 10,692 in 1860. The remarkable success in the last named year, if it was correctly reported, was probably due to exceptional causes.

LXXXV.—Results in the Allahabad Division.

85. This Division was beyond the direct influence of the famine, though the prices of food were somewhat affected, and neither the statistics of crime, nor the results of Police action generally call for much remark. The point which chiefly calls for notice is the very small number of offences, and particularly of heinous offences, as compared with that in other Divisions. According to the Returns there were but 2,640 serious offences against 8,385 in Meerut, 5,095 in Agra, 9,366 in Rohilkund, and 4,985 in Benares. The Allahabad Division has only four Districts, but the territorial area and population are not so much below those of the other Divisions as to account satisfactorily for the great difference in the extent of crime. Rohilkund, which is exceptional in respect of area by reason of the thinly inhabited forest and Terai tracts; and Benares, which is exceptional in respect both of population and area by reason of the dense population in the city of Benares, and by reason of the inclusion of Goruckpore with its 7,000 square miles, and of the hilly part of the Mirzapore District; these two Divisions being put out of the

comparison, the area and population of the remaining three pretty fairly correspond; thus :—

		Area in square miles.	Population.
	Meerut Division ...	9,985 ..	4,522,165
* *N. B.*—Humeerpore excluded.	Agra „ ...	9,298 ...	4,373,156
	Allahabad* „ ...	9,730 ...	3,978,003

And, therefore, the small amount of crime, speaking comparatively, seems remarkable, and has been brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police. Even petty crimes and "attempts" are much fewer than in the other Divisions, excepting Meerut, where petty crimes number 3,289 against 3,406 in Allahabad, while "attempts" are, as elsewhere, more numerous.

It cannot be disputed that in the Cawnpore District there has been great failure in the prosecution of crime, at the same time that there has been a vast increase in the number of offences committed under every head from murder, excepting only highway robbery, to cattle theft, as well as in petty offences from 742 in 1860 to 1,140 in the year under report. Cawnpore may have suffered more—from exportation of food to the famine-stricken Districts, facilitated by the immediate proximity both of the Canal and the Railway, and the consequent rise in the price of food,—than other Districts of this Division; but this will not account for the enormous increase of crime, much less for the extensive failure of justice, as shewn by the conviction of only 24 out of 99 persons charged with serious offences, and by the fact that in 449 cases of burglary no more than 49 persons were apprehended, and of these no more than 24 were convicted on trial before the Magistrates. The Police cannot be exempted from blame. The only favorable feature, speaking generally, is the improvement which has taken place in the proportion of stolen property recovered.

In the other districts the results which the Returns exhibit are "not altogether unsatisfactory. Crime has been kept down to its usual average, notwithstanding the difficulties attending the introduction of a new system; and property, on the whole has been better protected, and more property recovered than before by the Police. Prosecution has been more successful, and a fair proportion of the persons engaged in crime have been brought to punishment."

The following case deserves to be specially noticed :—

Neeamut Ashruff was second only to the Moulvee Leeakut Allee in the Allahabad mutinies. He served under the Moulvee as Kotwal of Allahabad, and was known to have instigated his principal to murder the Christians who fell into the hands of the rebels. He was a man of some note, and possessed considerable influence amongst the Mussulmen of the Chail Pergunnah, of which he was a resident. Chail is a mere village, but was the site of the old Tehseelee and a pukka building which was used as the Police outpost under a Head Constable, and also the locality of a Pergunnah School. Neeamut Ashruff was known to be hiding in the Pergunnah, sheltered by his Mahomedan friends. The Head Constable obtained intelligence that he would be present at a gathering

in Chail. Neeamut Ashruff was a notable wrestler, as was also the Head Constable, and the latter challenged him to a wrestling match in the Tehseelee, and having got him within the walls closed the doors and proclaimed him his prisoner. The rebel called out for assistance, and the Tehseelee was attacked by the assembled crowd. The head and two of the six Constables held out, until the Head Constable was incapacitated by a blow of a club. The Constable at the gate then went to his assistance. The village School Master seeing the gate unguarded, opened it and let in the crowd. Neeamut Ashruff, mortally wounded, was rescued, but died shortly after, and his body was recovered by the Head Constable. The conduct of the Head Constable and of the Policemen who stood by him in his endeavour to seize this notorious rebel, and in resisting the attack made by the assembled mob on the Police post for his rescue, were fully and deservedly commended. But the discreditable fact which the case brought to light was the reticence of the population as to the presence, among them, of a rebel second in notoriety only to the "Moulvee Leeakut Allee" himself, and, by direct inference, their disloyalty and abiding disaffection to the Government. Here was a man, celebrated as rebel Kotwal of Allahabad, not only harboured by his Mahomedan friends, but permitted by the people at large who were not his co-religionists to remain unmolested in the very neighbourhood of his crimes, and at last openly supported by them in resisting the authority of the Law. It is difficult to conceive that there were not many, even of those who were under an obligation, to give information, who could not, at any time during the four years that had intervened, have secured his apprehension. Extra Police, under Section 15 Act V of 1861, were quartered in the neighbouring villages, and this measure will operate, it is to be hoped, as an example to all, no less than as a punishment to those who were implicated in this disloyal outrage.

Of the like kind, and equally creditable to the Police, though perhaps less conspicuous, was an encounter of the Police with Bikrum Singh's gang of Dacoits, who had long infested the Cawnpore District, and had escaped, or, more probably, defied apprehension. The new Police behaved with good courage and determination under the leading of Inspector Catania, and the expedition ended in the destruction of one of the leaders and the apprehension of most of his accomplices. The family of Doorga, Constable, who was killed on this occasion in the execution of his duty, have been provided by the Government with a pension.

LXXXVI.—Results in the Benares Division.

86. It does not appear necessary to examine, in any detail, the Returns of crime in this Division, which, like Allahabad, was free from the direct effect of the famine, and which exhibits no very marked fluctuations, as compared with 1860, except it be, perhaps, the large decrease of the more serious crimes in the District of Goruckpore. This decrease is observed in every class of offences, and may be regarded with satisfaction.

Of 9,360 offences of all kinds there were but 3,593 in which no apprehensions were effected, and the fact being borne in mind that of the whole number 4,118 were petty offences and 257 attempts, it must be presumed that activity has not been wanting in

the pursuit of the worst offenders. Except in Azimghur, there has been a great improvement in the prosecution of crime, especially in cases of heinous crime, while many notorious offenders against the Law have been apprehended, and some security has thus been gained for the better protection in future of life and property. Measures, too, have been taken against the recurrence of river dacoities, which have long been the plague of the Ghazeepore District, and against the crime of cattle lifting by gangs of armed men in the Mirzapore District. So far these measures, it is gratifying to remark, have been successful.

The Police have done well in the recovery of nearly one-third of all property stolen, even supposing that its value was not exaggerated by the aggrieved parties; and the one point which seems to be most unfavorable is that of 14,920 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, less than half (6,004) have been brought to punishment.

LXXXVII.—Concealment of Crime.

87. In the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Constabulary Police cannot be reasonably charged with the concealment of crime, which has been imputed to them by some Officers.

It is not only that the Returns exhibit, generally, an increase of crime throughout the "general Police District," but that the increase is most apparent in those parts of the country which were most severely afflicted by the famine, and in those very classes of offences which would arise out of distress and want caused by the famine, viz. offences against property. Muttra, and in a lesser degree Moradabad and Budaon, afford exceptions; but these cannot be taken to reverse the *primâ facie* conclusion that there can hardly have been wilful concealment of crime when the Police Returns not only indicate a remarkable increase in the number of offences, but also exhibit results which might have been predicted in the exceptional circumstances of the year under report. Further, it must in all fairness be held that, had there been reasonable ground for doing so, the several Magistrates, who have recorded their opinion of the new Police system and agency, would not have failed to bring forward the wilful concealment of crime as a great blot on the Police administration.

LXXXVIII.—Cattle Theft.

88. The Inspector General of Police has been instructed, with the agency at his disposal, in the persons of extra Inspectors, to introduce experimentally a system for the prevention of cattle stealing, on the plan proposed by Mr. John Strachey, and printed in No. XXXIII of the Selections from the Records of the Government, North-Western Provinces. That system briefly is to appoint an Officer with a special detective establishment, with jurisdiction in all the Districts in which the offence of cattle lifting is prevalent. Isolated efforts must be unavailing to check a crime which is carried on in the widest association. In the course of his own experience the Lieutenant-Governor has known instances in which the Goojurs of the Paneeput and Soneput Khadir have driven herds of cattle across the shallows of the Jumna into Baghput of the Meerut District, and there, under the old system, all pursuit ceased, and all trace was lost.

LXXXIX.—Female Infanticide.

89. The following remarks have been recorded by Mr. Court on the subject of female infanticide in the Seharunpore District:—

" *Para.* 6.—The District Superintendent has taken up the subject of female infanticide with much energy. He finds that it does exist to a larger degree than I was aware of, and he is prepared to carry out any measures that may be ordered by Government. As a preliminary, I think it would be well to record the number of female children now alive in the village where infanticide is suspected. In a few years a new census might be taken, and a comparison and inference drawn as to whether the crime has been at all checked by the steps that had been intermediately taken."

" I enter in the margin Mr. Agnew's 6th paragraph of his Report relating to infanticide.

" In reply I have informed Mr. Agnew of the measures taken elsewhere, which have been successful in suppressing these atrocious murders.

" The measures recommended by me are as follows:—

" *First.*—To have an accurate census taken of each family of the suspected tribe showing the number of males and of females, and a detail of those under two years of age, and above two, under 12 years, and above 12 years.

" *Secondly.*—To require from the head of each family and from the Chowkeedar, and the Village Accoucheur, a report of each birth and of the sex of the babe born.

" *Thirdly.*—That the body of every child dying under six months of age shall be immediately forwarded to the Civil Surgeon for examination, a report being immediately made to the Police, and by the Police of the circumstances of its death.

" *Fourthly.*—That a new census of the suspected villages be taken every year for the first five years at all events. Future Returns being regulated by the data obtained during this period."

The prevalence of female infanticide in this District, in the degree now supposed, was not known to the Government. The measures, which Mr. Court has suggested to the Magistrate for suppressing this atrocious crime, are judicious as far as they go, and, having been attended with some success elsewhere, should not fail in Seharunpore. But it would seem that a Law is wanting to strengthen the hands of the Magistrate, for in its absence no penalty can be imposed, or at any rate legally enforced on " heads of families," " Chowkeedars," and " Accoucheurs" for neglecting to report to the Police births and deaths, and the circumstances of the latter in the case of female children. Before the mutinies correspondence took place on the subject of a proposed Law directed to the suppression of this crime; but in the pressure of more urgent business, and with reference to the revision of Penal Laws then in progress, the project was laid aside. It will now be revived.

XC.—Statistics of crime in the N. W. Provinces.

" 297. From the Statement submitted I obtain the following statistical data :—

" Total number of offences committed	54,812
" Total number of persons supposed to have been concerned in offence ...	... 73,589
" Total number of persons convicted of offence ...	30,571
" Total value of property stolen ... Rs.	8,33,424
" Total value of property recovered „	1,91,367
" Total net loss to public by criminals Rs.	6,42,057

" 298. The population of these five Divisions is, in round numbers, 27,000,000. On this computation we find an average of one criminal to 4,000 persons, and the average loss of property by the criminal to amount to something less than four pie per head per annum.

" 299. It is, however, probable that the number of persons concerned in crime is under-estimated, that the more probable number of offenders will be 100,000 of whom ¼ or 25,000 are offenders against property or life, which will give one criminal to about 1,000 persons.

" 300. I am quite alive to the fallacy of such computations on the Returns of a single year, but I have made them, in order that they may be tested by the statistics of the future, and in the belief that the average taken on a number of years will hereafter be found useful.

" 301. I believe these statistics of the North-Western Provinces will compare favorably with those of any country in the world ; and when the general poverty of the people, the great facilities of acquiring property by larceny, owing to the insecure way in which property is kept, and when the low state of the moral principle of the people are taken into consideration, it is surprising that the calendar of crime should be so small during a year of such distress as the one under review."

90. The Returns of a single year cannot afford a reliable foundation for conclusions as to the statistics of crime in these Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor will abstain from the expression of any definite opinion upon the proportion which the criminal bears to the whole population ; but accepting for the present the result of Mr. Court's computations, as shewn in the margin, and having regard to the considerations adverted to in his 301 paragraph, His Honor must admit that, even under ordinary circumstances, the calendar of crime would have appeared to him to be small.

XCI.—Statistics of crime in the N. W. Provinces as affected by Famine.

91. But when it is borne in mind that during this period, or at least for one-half of it, there was severe distress, amounting, in thousands of instances, to absolute destitution in 12 or 13 of the most populous Districts of the North-Western Provinces, and that this distress was reflected, in consequence of the general rise in the price of food, on other Districts to which the direct influence of the famine did not extend, the reported increase of crime is very much less than might have been anticipated. Judged by the known occurrences of the last famine period 1837-38, the effect upon crime of the calamity under notice has been surprizingly insignificant. The Ganges Canal was covered with boats and the Grand Trunk Roads with carts conveying grain to the distressed Districts, and yet crimes of violence have been few; the highway robberies brought to light having been the majority " petty robberies from travellers, not on the Imperial roads, but in village tracks on the occasion of returning from village markets ;" while in the cases of others there has been strong reason, from the identity of the circumstances attending them, to suspect collusion on the part of the carriers, if not of the neighboring villagers also. There has been an increase, likewise, of murders following on, or accompanying the attempt to thieve from corn stacks, and of petty burglaries, thefts, and cattle thefts ; in other words, of just such crimes as would have been stimulated by severe want. But there have been no grain riots ; no violent and open attacks on grain stores ; none of the great outrages which occurred in 1837-38, and which the employment of a strong extra police was required to suppress. It is a fact which deserves to be prominently noticed, that, though in anticipation of the possible necessity, the sanction of the Government

of India was obtained to entertain a special police, not a single extra constable was employed. To whatever cause attributable, whether to the improved disposition of the people, or to the disarming operations carried out in 1859-60, or to the greater efficiency of the Police, the comparatively small number of violent crimes during the famine period of 1860-61 may certainly be regarded with much satisfaction.

XCII.—Dacoits assisted by the people.

"*Para.* 318.—It is undoubtedly true that the dacoits are assisted either directly or indirectly by the people. They assemble and pass through villages without attempt at hindrance, and on police enquiry being made, absolute ignorance of the movements of a large band of men is professed by all classes, which ignorance is nothing more or less than impossible. The narratives of the Ghazeepore dacoities record attacks made by bands of 100 and 150 men armed with matchlocks and with lighted torches, of whose route of advent and departure no information can be obtained. It is absurd to suppose that gangs can so assemble and move without the knowledge of the village communities, or that difficulty would be found in tracing such gangs, not only from the scene of their crimes to their homes, but also from their homes to the scene of the robbery were the people willing to aid and support the police or the Magistrate. This, however, they are not, partly I believe from fear, partly from an unwillingness to incur odium where they have no immediate personal interest; they will swear to a hundred lies rather than give any indication of the robbers; and unless under Law, and the pressure of a Magistrate able to enforce the penalties of law, no information is obtainable. The police working alone, unaided by the voluntary will of the people, and unsupported by the influence of the Magistrate, will be found ineffective either for the prevention or detection of these offences, and the utmost they have succeeded in doing is to obtain proof against two or three out of the gang against whom they happened to obtain evidence, either through the plundered man, or by the finding of part of the plunder on them."

92. There is the strongest presumption, as shewn in the marginal extract from the Inspector General's Annual Report, that dacoits receive assistance, direct or indirect, from the people. It is quite certain that the efforts of the Police to trace them are thwarted rather than seconded by the very classes who are most interested in the seizure and punishment of the offenders. This fact was singularly illustrated but recently in the case of a highway robbery on the Grand Trunk Road, near the populous town of Khoorjah, in which it was shewn that the gang was traced unmistakeably through many villages [every resident of which professed entire ignorance of its passage] until at length the pursuit became so hot that a large proportion of the property acquired by the robbery was abandoned. No case could confirm more fully than this the truth of what is stated in the paragraphs under notice.

XCIII.—The remedy.

93. The only remedy for this discreditable state of things is the enforcement of the responsibility which the custom of the country and the Law attach to the landholders and village communities. The Lieutenant-Governor would be sorry to think that the Magistrates of districts have relaxed in their endeavours to exact from the landholders the information and the assistance which they are bound to give in the discovery and apprehension of dacoits and highway robbers, owing merely to the introduction of a new Police system. What is believed is that, in the great legislative changes which have lately taken place, the law in regard to the responsibility of landholders has become somewhat obscure, and that the Magistrates of districts have been uncertain as to the degree in which thy could legally bring their authority to bear upon the landholders.

The Lieutenant-Governor fully believes that, until the landholders can be compelled to use the influence and the power which they undoubtedly possess in support of good Government, no police that can be formed out of the material available in this country will be thoroughly effective for the prevention and detection of crime; and so far back

as 1860 the Legislature were moved to pass a Bill on the principle of Act X of 1858, in order to strengthen the hands of the Magistrates in dealing with violent outrages; but two years and more have passed away without intimation of any result, and it must be assumed that the proposal has been negatived.

XCIV.—Summary of the Law relative to responsibility of landholders.

94. In these circumstances it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that the next best thing would be to draw out a summary of the Law relating to the responsibility of landholders as it actually exists, and to circulate it for the information and guidance of Magistrates of districts and Police officers. The Inspector General was requested to undertake this task, and the memorandum which he has prepared, and which is believed by the Lieutenant-Governor to exhibit correctly the actual statement of the Law on this point, as it now stands, is entered in extenso in the Appendix No. III. It is hoped that, all doubts being removed as to the extent of their authority, the Magistrates of districts will in future compel landholders to do that for which they are held responsible by the Law, and in default will impose the full legal penalty.

XCV.—Theft by the administration of poisonous drugs.

95. The crime of "theft by the administration of poisonous or stupifying drugs" has been the subject of correspondence during the year, and the result of it was the deputation of Captain Watson, the District Superintendent of Benares, to make detailed enquiries as to the supposed existence of an organized system and of gangs of professional poisoners. Captain Watson's final Report has not been received; but the one important fact has been established beyond a doubt that "a system of robbery by administration of poisonous drugs is practised throughout the country" by gangs who follow it as a profession, and who have their connections and associations in all quarters.

No crime can be more hateful. It has not its origin in passion, jealousy, hatred, or revenge. It has for its object the unlawful acquisition of property by means which, though always endangering, and not infrequently destroying life, are used with a cold blooded deliberation and indifference as to consequences, which distinguishes its perpetrators as among the very worst and most dangerous of criminals.

XCVI.—Approver system recommended.

96. It was in this view of the heinousness of the crime, as well as of the fact, regarded as proved that it is practised, as a system like Thuggee, by bands widely connected and associated; that, in June last, an application formerly made to the Government of India, at the instance of the Superintendent General Thuggee and Dacoitee, for the extension of the *Approver* system to this class of crime, was revived, and reply is still awaited. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's conviction that by no other measure will this organized crime be suppressed. It was fully successful in the case of thuggee when all other means had failed, and there is no crime which so closely resembles thuggee as this in all its chief features. The object of both is the same. Both are characterized by the same shocking disregard of human life. Both have professional followers. Both have ramifications in nearly all quarters of the country. The only difference is that, whereas

in the one class the handkerchief was used, in the other a drug which certainly endangers and may destroy life, is employed. The punishment prescribed by Section 328 of the Penal Code for the offence under consideration is imprisonment for ten years, and is thought inadequate.

97. The Lieutenant-Governor need hardly repeat here what he has often emphatically stated, that in his judgment the new system of police rests on the soundest principles, and that, when prejudices have been removed, misapprehensions rectified, experience acquired, and instruction more fully given to the force, the Administration in this branch of the public service will be attended with a success which has been hitherto at no time achieved. It is gratifying, meanwhile to note that, whatever failures have occurred (and all these have been freely acknowledged by Mr. Court) the new police in the first year of their existence have, in several instances when brought into armed conflict with the transgressors of the law, successfully maintained the authority of the Government; that they have distinguished themselves in the apprehension of many notorious offenders; and that they have rendered excellent service in relieving the troops from the duty of protecting the Government treasuries, and from escorts of every kind. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General has recently reported that the treasure remittances in these Provinces amount annually to about 225 lakhs; and that this enormous sum should have been conveyed from district to district under the escort of the police without the loss of a Rupee, is in itself a very creditable fact. The Lieutenant-Governor is fully assured that the great work of reforming the Police Administration which has been commenced will be fully consummated before long.

XCVII.—The new police system.

The foregoing review relates to the operations of the constabulary police enrolled under Act V of 1861 in the five Regulation Divisions of these Provinces.

98. In the four Districts of the Jhansie Division, and in the Ajmere District the old police system and agency continued until the close of the year under report, when the Act referred to was extended to them also, and the constabulary force was organized. In the Province of Kumaon and Gurhwal, no change has been introduced, partly because the expense of the new police was found, on examination, to be much larger than the revenues of the Province justified, and partly because it was thought by the Lieutenant-Governor, after consulting local officers of the largest experience, to be inexpedient to disturb the ancient custom of the province, under which the landholders are held responsible for crime, and do, in point of fact, perform all police duty.

XCVIII to C.—Results in the Divisions of Jhansie, Kumaon and Ajmere.

The Returns of crime from the Jhansie Division are so incomplete and unreliable, that it is hardly worth while to enter them in this place.

The catalogue of crime reported to have occurred is infinitely below all reasonable calculations, regard being had to the area and the population of the districts composing the Division. For instance in the District of Jaloun, which has an area of 2,500 square miles, and a population of 300,000, the Government is asked to believe that no more than 63 simple burglaries, 67 simple thefts, and 35 cattle thefts were committed, and

that, altogether only 1,045 persons were concerned in the commission of crime. Again in Humeerpore, which has an area of about 2,000 square miles, and a population of 5,48,000, the Returns lead to the supposition that only 492 crimes of all kinds were committed, and that no more than 892 persons were concerned in them. But these are quite incredible, with reference not only to area and population merely, but also and more particularly to the number of considerable towns which these districts contain, as *e. g.* Kalkee, Koouch, Jaloun, Poonch, Mahoba, Mowdha, Punwaree, and Humeerpore itself. The same remarks apply, though in lesser degree, to the district of Lullutpore, while in the district of Jhansie itself crime, it is believed, has been more faithfully reported. In all 977 offences are said to have been committed, and 1,743 persons to have been concerned in the Jhansie District. This even is probably below the truth, but it is to be remembered that a large portion of this district has been transferred to Scindia, and this fact will account for some decrease of crime which has been noticed by the local officers, and in the disturbance of establishments which it has caused, for some defective reporting of its occurrence.

Prosecution in the most common classes of crime, burglary, theft, cattle theft, receiving stolen property, &c., has been very unsuccessful. But few cases of the kind have been brought to trial, even of those reported; and the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced not one-half of these which actually occurred have been reported.

In the Humeerpore District the Police were active in the apprehension of persons supposed to have been concerned in the commission of murder, culpable homicide, highway robbery, theft with murder of a child for its ornaments; but as many of the committals were pending in the Sessions Court at the close of the year, the proportion of convictions in these cases is not ascertainable from the Returns.

The following Statement of apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals within the year, in the four districts of this division, as well as of the value of property said to have been stolen and recovered, is taken from the Commissioner's Report. Its accuracy cannot be vouched for :—

	Jhansie.	Jaloun.	Humeerpore.	Chundeyree.	Total.
Apprehended, including those remaining in confinement at end of 1860	1,361	867	757	360	3,345
Convicted and committed	900	251	357	278	1,786
Transferred	10	4	17	...	31
Escaped	...	1	7	...	8
Died	1	...	1	1	3
Under trial at the close of 1861	6	53	29	9	97
Acquitted	444	242	340	78	1,104
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Amount of property stolen	10,843 11 0	4,016 15 3	6,904 11 0	4,318 13 11	26,084 3 2
Recovered ... By Police	1,448 5 8	171 5 0	2,834 7 0	87 3 0	4,541 4 8
Recovered ... By Sufferers	359 2 9	396 7 3	650 3 0	401 9 0	1,816 6 0

99. With the introduction of the Constabulary force from the beginning of 1862 the Military Police ceased to exist. The force was one admirably suited to the emergency which called it into existence, and the attention given by the European Officers to its organization and discipline has been amply rewarded by the beneficial effect which its vigorous action has produced on the country. In all parts of these Provinces this was more or less the result. In the Jhansie Division, which was overrun by rebel gangs, and continued to be disturbed long after tranquillity had been restored elsewhere, the demands on the Military Police were much more constant; the service on which they were engaged was much more hazardous; the labor, exposure and fatigue, which they had to undergo were much more trying. Now that with the cessation of disorder they have ceased to exist, it is but just to place on record the high sense which the Government entertains of their excellent service in the field, and their praiseworthy conduct in quarters, attributable, no doubt, in a great measure to the zealous and efficient control exercised by Major Davis, the Divisional Commandant, and the Commandants of District Battalions; but still highly honorable to the Native Officers and men who composed this, now defunct, body.

100. As stated above, the Police arrangements of Kumaon are exceptional; crime, especially of the graver descriptions, is almost unknown, and the statements which have been received call for no particular remark.

CI.—Final dissolution of the Military Police.

101. The Police Returns from Ajmere have found a place in a former Section (Criminal Justice) of this Report. No *separate* Report regarding *Police* administration has been usually submitted by the local Authorities of this District. The Police have ever been numerically insufficient, and the presence within the limits of the District of Istumrardars exercising more or less authority in their respective estates has so interfered with Police action, that it has been difficult to examine it apart from the subject of Criminal Justice. The Constabulary force has now been introduced, and Ajmere has been brought within the "General Police District;" and, in future, the operations of the Police will be fully and separately reported.

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

SECTION V.

REVENUE.

CII.—Introductory.

102. The following paragraphs exhibit the result of the Revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces for 1860-61, that is, [according to the practice lately introduced with the sanction of the Government of India,] for the Revenue year beginning 1st October 1860 and ending 30th September 1861, and thus corresponding with the Fusly year 1268.

CIII to CVII.—Season.

103. This period comprises the time during which the western portion of the Provinces were afflicted by famine. The whole of the results of that calamity are combined in the Returns now submitted; this will be found a real and great improvement over the former system of report under which those results would have appeared partly in the Returns for the official year 1860-61, and partly for that of 1861-62.

104. To the west of the limit of actual drought there was a margin of country in which the crops were very light; but even there wherever the produce, after supplying the personal wants of the cultivators and their cattle, afforded any material surplus, the extraordinary prices of all agricultural products quadrupled the value it would previously have borne. The same remark applies to all those villages in the distressed tracts in which, either from lying low on the banks of the river, or being irrigated from canals or otherwise, the harvest was saved. In these the profits were beyond all precedent.

105. In the Allahabad Division the crops were, if any thing, above the average; and those in Benares would have been so likewise had not there prevailed a strong westerly wind in January and February, which, in some measure, affected the weight and character of the corn. In the Jhansie Division, excepting the Pergunnahs of Kurrara and Puchore, which suffered more or less from drought, the harvest was not much below the average, and here, as elsewhere, deficiency was in general more than compensated by the great rise in prices.

106. The season was one of great prosperity for the Jubbulpore Division, where the harvest was very favorable, and the demand for grain quickened by the drought to the northward.

107. The following Table shows the aggregate fall of rain in each district from the 1st June 1860 to 30th May 1861. These Returns, however, exhibit such large variation in some instances that they cannot be wholly trusted. For instance, in Boolundshuhur the rain fall is said to have been little above one inch, while in the adjacent District of Allyghur it is recorded at 12. Again, the Returns from Bijnore contrasts remarkably with those from Moradabad and Budaon, in which two latter, it is known,

agricultural distress certainly did not prevail in the same degree as it did in Bijnore. Again, the Return from Mynpoory appears open to much doubt, as contrasted with those from Etah and Agra. Similarly the reported fall in Cawnpore [11 inches] is in remarkable contrast with that in the adjacent District of Futtehpore. The Sudder Board of Revenue have been requested to use every endeavour to secure accuracy in these Returns:—

	Inches.	
Dehra	48·6	
Seharunpore	18·9	
Moozuffernaggur	15·1	
Meerut	0·9	
Boolundshuhur	1·3	
Allyghur	12·4	
Average of Meerut Division		12·2
Kumaon	34·3	
Ghurwal	35·5	
Average of Kumaon Division		33·8
Bijnore	21·4	
Moradabad	15·3	
Budaon	15·1	
Bareilly	19·7	
Shajehanpore	20·8	
Average of Rohilkund Division		18·3
Muttra	11·3	
Furruckabad	15·1	
Mynpoory...	17·9	
Agra	11·9	
Etawah	21·9	
Etah	11·9	
Average of Agra Division		15·6
Jaloun	Return defective.	
Jhansie	21·1	
Lullutpore...	46·6	
Humeerpore	6·7	
Average of Jhansie Division		15·5

	Inches.	
Cawnpore	11·2	
Futtehpore	28·0	
Banda	31·3	
Allahabad	38·6	
Average of Allahabad Division		26·4
Goruckpore	49·1	
Average of Goruckpore Division		49·1
Azimghur	29·7	
Jounpore	No Return.	
Mirzapore	37·7	
Benares	21·6	
Ghazeepore	28·4	
Average of Benares Division		32·2
Saugor	33·8	
Dumoh	39·0	
Jubbulpore	31·2	
Seonee	24·6	
Mundla	45·3	
Hoshungabad	36·1	
Baitool	25·3	
Nursingpore	36·7	
Average of Jubbulpore Division		31·4
Total average		22·8

CVIII to CXX.—Land Revenue.

108. The aggregate demand under this head was Rupees 4,14,30,011 as against Rupees 4,17,88,814 in 1859-60. The main cause of decrease was the revision of assessment in Banda, where nearly three lakhs of Rupees were struck off the rent-roll, and similar revision, though of a less radical character, in some other districts.

109. The sum collected on account of current revenue was Rupees 3,93,60,999, or about 95 per cent. of the demand. The balance stands at Rupees 20,69,012, which

exceeds by little more than *eight* lakhs, the balance of the preceding year. The increase is, of course due exclusively to the drought.

110. The percentage of balance in each district and division is as follows :—

Division.	District.	Percentage of Balances on demand. Real.	Nominal.	Total.
Meerut	Dehra	3·47	·15	3·62
	Seharunpore	19·80	4·36	24·16
	Moozuffernuggur	12·27	·02	12·29
	Meerut	13·48	·03	13·51
	Boolundshuhur	12·76	·67	13·43
	Allyghur	6·58	0	6·58
	Total	12·27	·79	13·06
Kumaon	Kumaon	·31	0	·31
	Ghurwal	·15	0	·15
	Total	·26	0	·26
Rohilkund	Bijnore	18·17	0	18·17
	Moradabad	3·91	·09	4·00
	Budaon	3·66	·23	3·89
	Bareilly	·10	8·36	8·46
	Shajehanpore	·09	1·06	1·15
	Terrai Pergunnahs	0	0	0
	Total	4·84	2·54	7·38
Agra ...	Muttra	3·27	0	3·27
	Agra	10·73	·35	11·08
	Furruckabad	·13	·16	·29
	Mynpoory	12·63	·26	12·89
	Etawah	·49	·06	·55
	Etah	1·89	·19	2·08
	Total	5·25	·17	5·42
Jhansie	Jaloun	1·96	·40	2·36
	Jhansie	1·62	0	1·62
	Lullutpore	13·34	7·18	20·52
	Humeerpore	4·09	·10	4·19
	Total	3·45	·67	4·12
Allahabad	Cawnpore	·8	·11	·19
	Futtehpore	0	·04	·04
	Banda	·18	·04	·22
	Allahabad	0	·34	·34
	Total	·6	·15	·21

Division.	District.	Percentage of Balances on Demand.		
		Real.	Nominal.	Total.
Goruckpore ...	Goruckpore	·39	·10	·49
	Total ...	·39	·10	·49
Benares ...	Azimghur	0	·01	·01
	Jounpore	·32	0	·32
	Mirzapore	4·21	·23	4·44
	Benares	·34	0	·34
	Ghazeepore	·05	·33	1·33
	Total ...	·72	·37	1·09
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor	1·49	·27	1·76
	Dumoh	·65	16·23	16·88
	Jubbulpore	·01	·05	·06
	Seonee	·01	0	·01
	Mundla	2·24	0	2·24
	Hoshungabad	·05	0	·05
	Baitool	·43	0	·43
	Nursingpore	·10	0	·10
	Total ...	·53	2·30	2·83
	Grand Total ...	4·18	·81	4·99

The above figures prove that, excepting in the districts affected by drought, the Government demand has been realized with very great punctuality.

111. The demand, the sum collected, and the balance on account of the entire revenue for all the eleven districts chiefly affected by the famine is as follows:—

District.	Land Revenue for 1860-61.	Collected.	Balance.	Portion of Balance postponed.	
				Indefinitely.	For a period.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Seharunpore	10,93,066	8,73,766	2,19,300	1,39,442	400
Mozuffernuggur ...	11,36,769	10,02,674	1,34,095	1,03,116	31,531
Meerut	17,85,176	15,54,054	2,31,122	61,983	1,69,139
Boolundshuhur	11,35,602	10,21,867	1,13,735	84,094	......
Allyghur	18,32,750	17,54,455	78,295	2,815	17,672
Muttra	16,52,346	16,04,110	48,236	......	16,336
Agra	16,16,502	14,46,892	1,69,610	1,22,595	......
Mynpoory	11,30,853	10,24,432	1,06,421	64,458	3,097
Bijnour	11,93,302	10,41,105	1,52,197	......	1,30,336
Moradabad	13,14,059	12,71,877	42,182	2,155	6,253
Budaon	9,23,579	8,94,471	29,108	......	8,201
Total ...	1,48,14,004	1,34,89,703	13,24,301	5,80,658	3,82,965

112. Hence it appears that the entire demand for the year of distress in the eleven districts which suffered amounted to a little above Rupees 1,48,00,000, of which about Rupees 1,35,00,000 have been collected, leaving a gross balance of little above 13,00,000, that is less than nine per cent. on the demand. Of this amount Rupees 67,784 are nominal, being reductions of settlement, remissions for land occupied by Government, or other cause independent of the drought. The ordinary balance in these districts, in an average year, may be taken at about two lakhs of Rupees in train of liquidation or adjustment; deducting, therefore, that amount from the gross year above indicated, something under eleven lakhs of Rupees, or about six per cent., may be assigned as the net balance directly attributable to the failure of rain.

In 1858-59 it was Rupees 2,10,449
In 1859-60 it was „ 1,62,505

113. Of these eleven lakhs probably above one-half will be eventually recovered, and the remainder will be remitted. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that these results are a most convincing proof of the moderation of existing settlements; and that, in view of the distress that prevailed so extensively, they afford matter for much congratulation. This information enables the Government to estimate with some precision the expenditure which has been incurred in relieving the famine of 1860-61. In giving support to the starving poor, the Government was assisted by the munificent charity of the public; but it may be interesting to note the entire outlay on this account.

	Rupees.
Expended in the distribution of food	5,41,783
Ditto in advances for the purchase of seed and cattle ...	3,40,113
Ditto in minor relief works	29,918
Ditto by Government only on public relief works ...	9,14,294
Possible remission of revenue	11,00,000
Total ...	29,26,108

114. The moderation with which the Collectors of the distressed districts have acted in pursuance of the instructions addressed to them by the Board, at an early period of the scarcity, is exceedingly praiseworthy, and has, no doubt, had its share in producing the extraordinary recovery of those parts of the country even which suffered most severely. There is abundant testimony to prove that, owing to the moderation of the Government demand, the good discretion of the District Officers, the abundant rains mercifully vouchsafed in 1861, and possibly, in some measure, to the distribution in advances of about 3½ lakhs of Rupees for the purchase of seed grain and farm stock, the traces of the famine have been almost entirely obliterated, and the provinces have been restored to a state of prosperity which could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine.

Measures for realizing the Land Revenue.

115. Dustucks.—There has been a decrease on the aggregate number of dustucks issued of above 3,000. This result is satisfactory.

116. The following Abstract Statement exhibits the number of coercive processes resorted to during the year for the collection of the land revenue, as compared with the same in the previous year :—

Division.	1860-61.				1859-60.			
	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.
Meerut	3	4	4	1	...	1	2	...
Kumaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkund	...	15	2	1	...	10	1	54
Agra	1	4	19	5	2	11	10	3
Jhansie	5	7	5	1	23	11	20	4
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	...
Goruckpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	1	2	...	...	2	1	8	...
Jubbulpore	1	15	4	17	4	59	10	52
Total ...	11	47	34	25	32	97	52	113

117. The decrease in the number is very gratifying, and tends to show that measures of severity have been resorted to only on proof of extreme and unwarrantable default. There is no point in respect of which, so far as the Lieutenant-Governor can judge, the revenue administration in these provinces has more markedly improved under the direction of the able Officers who, from time to time, have constituted the Sudder Board of Revenue, than this diminished resort to sales, farms, and transfers.

CXVIII.—Suits for rents, &c., Act X of 1859.

118. These have increased from 12,431 in the official year 1859-60 [or 24,435 in the revenue year] to no less than 45,220 in the year under report. The great proportion of cases [29,227] were for arrears of rent. The increased number [which now exceeds considerably the average under the old Summary Law] is attributed to the popularity of the Collector's Court under the new Act, and partly also to the rule which, instead of permitting a number of defaulting tenants to be included under one plaint, requires a separate suit to be instituted againts each defaulter.

119. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the excess is due more to the necessity of instituting a separate suit against each defaulter than to the popularity of the Collector's Court under the new Act. The additional labor which would devolve upon Collectors whenever the operation of this Law should be developed, was foreseen by the Lieutenant-Governor at an early period, and the appointment of the Tehseeldars

to be Deputy Collectors for the trial of these suits was deferred only until the disability under which they labored, according to Section 164 of the Act, should be removed by the introduction of the new Police system. The measure has now been carried out to the extent permitted by the qualifications of the Tehseeldars, and there is no doubt that it will relieve the Collectors of much work, and the people from much expense and vexation. The Sudder Board of Revenue have, however, been informed that the Tesheeldars should be closely overlooked in the performance of the duty entrusted to them under Act X of 1859.

120. While the number of suits has thus increased, the appeals have decreased from 179 to 115. As regards these appeals the Lieutenant-Governor believes that their number depends in some measure on the character of the Putwarree's papers. In districts where these are trustworthy, the decisions can be passed in the Courts of first instance with a confidence unknown under other circumstances, and little opening is left for appeal in the majority of the cases for which the Act provides. The attention of the Sudder Board of Revenue has been drawn to the great importance of securing the same reliable data in all districts.

CXXI.—Abkaree Revenue.

121. The excise revenue fluctuates with the season. It rises with agricultural prosperity, and declines with the prospect of scarcity. There has, therefore, been a large falling off in the Divisions of Meerut, Rohilkund and Agra. This, however, has to a great extent been compensated by a rise in the income of the other divisions. Upon the whole the net loss on the collections of the year has little exceeded seventy thousand Rupees. In the following year the Board expect that the revenue will resume its buoyancy, and its tendency to a yearly increase. The following is an Abstract of the demand and collections for all Departments of Excise, contrasted with those of the preceding season :—

	Demand.		Collected.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	2,54,635	1,76,267	2,48,356	1,65,516
Kumaon	14,154	5,008	14,154	4,014
Rohilkund	3,60,400	3,26,968	3,11,444	2,62,147
Agra	3,61,733	3,00,409	3,54,050	2,48,478
Jhansie	82,055	87,992	81,454	76,119
Allahabad	5,39,330	5,68,838	5,38,777	5,62,271
Goruckpore	2,24,526	2,32,655	1,97,593	2,21,800
Benares	5,45,784	6,17,145	5,34,001	6,09,598
Jubbulpore	2,36,544	2,91,161	2,36,127	2,89,347
Total ...	26,19,161	26,06,448	25,10,956	24,39,290

From the 1st January next the Oude system of management will be introduced, whereby the largest possible tax will be levied on the smallest consumption of liquor. Whether the revenue will be increased may be doubtful. But this is a consideration quite secondary to improved administration of the Department, and the better check on consumption which must ensue.

CXXII.—Stamp Revenue.

122. The Stamp Revenue has advanced by a rapid rise from Rupees 13,68,637 to Rupees 24,34,071, showing an increase of Rupees 10,66,034, or about 80 per cent. The augmented receipts, as the Sudder Court have clearly shown in their Report on the administration of Civil Justice for 1861, is due much more to the exceptional operation of Act XIV of 1859, than to the additional imposts prescribed by Act XXXVI of 1860. Now that the Government of India has been pleased to sanction the appointment of a Commissioner of Stamps, the Lieutenant-Governor will look for a stricter enforcement of the Stamp Law, and larger realizations under schedule A of Act X of 1862.

A divisional Abstract is subjoined.

Division.	Stamp Revenue in		Percentage of Increase.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	2,11,928	3,81,670	80
Kumaon	14,203	20,822	46
Rohilkund	2,40,652	4,34,782	80
Agra	2,54,893	4,46,567	75
Jhansie	25,026	40,446	61
Allahabad	1,57,361	3,17,104	101
Goruckpore	90,558	1,66,465	83
Benares	2,88,054	5,04,280	75
Jubbulpore	85,962	1,22,535	42
Total ...	13,68,637	24,34,071	77

CXXIII.—Sayer Revenue.

123. The Sayer Revenue has considerably diminished, owing to the transfer of several tracts, which used to yield forest receipts in the Revenue Department to the Department of Public Works. The net revenue amounts to Rupees 83,303. The Mirzapore Stone Mehal continues to maintain its ground, notwithstanding the fears entertained by the Collector that the Allahabad and Banda quarries would supplant it. The receipts under this head in Jhansie are the proceeds of gardens and grass lands, the greater portion of which have since been transferred to Scindia.

CXXIV.—Sale of confiscated Estates.

124. During the year a sum of Rupees 2,52,071 has been realized by the sale of confiscated lands. The Statement is subjoined; and the prices realized, compared with the assessment, show how great is the competition for land in these Provinces.

Division.	District.	Number of estates and patches sold.	Jumma.			Sale Price.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Doon	...	......			......		
	Saharunpore	...	......			......		
	Mozuffernuggur ...	...	......			......		
	Meerut	5	......			1,800	0	0
	Boolundshuhur	69	8,214	13	11	48,450	0	0
	Allyghur	...	......			......		
	Total ...	74	8,214	13	11	50,250	0	0
ROHILKUND ...	Bijnore	9	1,622	7	3	15,546	0	0
	Moradabad	...	......			......		
	Budaon	47	5,635	4	2	22,633	0	0
	Bareilly	5	760	0	0	22,836	13	7
	Shajehanpore	...	......			......		
	Total ...	61	8,017	11	5	61,045	13	7
AGRA	Muttra	...	......			......		
	Agra	...	......			......		
	Furruckabad	4	2,485	9	6	93,922	0	0
	Mynpoory	2	513	0	0	2,451	0	0
	Etawah	7	804	10	2	2,730	7	8
	Etah	25	259	10	6	4,436	0	0
	Total ...	38	4,062	14	2	1,03,539	7	8
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	3	5,777	4	0	7,841	12	0
	Futtehpore	...	......			......		
	Banda	1	1,367	0	0	6,050	0	0
	Allahabad	...	......			......		
	Total ...	4	7,144	4	0	13,891	12	0
BENARES ...	Goruckpore	...	......			......		
	Azimghur	2	137	10	0	2,703	14	0
	Jounpore	...	......			......		
	Mirzapore	...	......			......		
	Benares	3	1,168	6	2	20,640	0	0
	Ghazeepore	...	......			......		
	Total ...	5	1,306	0	2	23,343	14	0
	Grand Total ...	182	28,745	11	8	2,52,070	15	3

There is still, in different divisions, a large extent of confiscated land undisposed of, and the Board have been informed that it is the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor

that in eventually dealing with this property the importance of encouraging European settlers of respectability and intelligence should not be lost sight of.

CXXV.—Total Revenue.

125. The entire revenues collected for the year that has elapsed are as follows :—

				Rupees.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	3,93,60,999
Do. on the Rent-roll	...	...	...	5,71,818
Outstanding Balances	...	...	...	10,76,788
Surplus Tulubanah	...	...	...	20,241
Abkaree ...	...	...	...	24,39,290
Stamp ...	...	...	...	24,34,671
Sayer Revenue	...	...	...	83,303
Sale of confiscated lands	...	...	...	2,52,071
		Total	...	4,62,39,181

To this may be added Rupees 47,85,972 in the Salt Department, and Rupees 16,27,446 in the Income Tax Department, making a grand total of Rupees 5,26,52,599 realized from 1st October 1860 to 30th September 1861.

CXXVI and CXXVII.—Divisional Statement of work.

126. The following Abstract by divisions will show the comparative pressure of work in each division :—

Division.	Area in square miles.	Mehals.	Population.	Land revenue on rent-roll.	Business Disposed of.	Cases Pending.	Letters From Collector to Commissioner.	Letters From Commissioner to Collector.	Expense of collecting revenue exclusive of Heads of Offices and Sudder Establishments.	Percentage of expense on column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9
				Rs.					Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Meerut	11,139	9,503	41,40,145	69,96,839	70,337	4,431	3,173	3,176	2,02,859	2 14 4
Kumaon	11,000	5,475	6,05,910	2,02,597	2,968	140	78	112	...	...
Rohilkund	12,544	17,430	49,11,038	62,88,781	64,633	5,455	2,408	1,610	1,98,736	3 2 6
Agra	9,779	8,529	44,77,799	74,54,122	69,874	5,205	2,403	2,542	2,65,743	3 9 0
Jhansie	5,737	3,580	11,48,158	31,02,500	30,670	4,579	1,008	1,440	1,[illegible]9,194	4 7 9
Allahabad	9,730	8,657	38,81,089	68,07,248	37,064	5,641	2,177	1,871	2,10,174	3 0 9
Goruckpore	7,343	9,237	30,54,086	21,50,300	16,484	2,807	472	828	51,444	2 6 3
Benares	12,398	16,539	63,49,396	60,02,005	50,165	7,594	2,577	2,123	1,18,788	1 15 7
Jubbulpore	32,887	9,562	21,17,614	23,35,619	29,684	2,544	2,055	2,229	1,14,393	4 14 3
Total ...	1,12,565	88,512	3,06,85,235	4,14,30,011	3,71,879	37,896	16,350	15,931	13,01,331	3 2 3

127. **It will be observed that the business has very largely increased during the year under review, while the cost of collection has decreased.**

	Cases disposed of.	Pending.	Letters.	Cost of collection.	Percentage.
				Rupees.	Rs. As. P.
1859-60	306,546	44,176	28,687	13,42,189	3 6 5
1860-61	371,879	37,896	32,281	13,01,331	3 2 3

It should be noted that a heavy increase of correspondence has been occasioned in all the District Offices, and in the Board's Office for the Income Tax and License Tax Departments, which is, of course, not entered in these Returns.

TEHSEELEE DIVISIONS.—During the last two or three years the Board have turned their attention to the subject of reducing the number of Tehseelees where these appeared to be in excess of what was required. The following Table accordingly shows that eleven Tehseelees have been abolished at an annual saving of Rupees 61,155 for establishments, besides the cost of maintaining the buildings. The opportunity was taken for improving the boundaries and rendering the Tehseelee jurisdiction more compact, and also for placing the establishment on an efficient footing. In the revision an additional Tehseeldaree was found necessary in Mynpoory, and some increased expense in the constitution of the new District of Etah. This was effected at an annual cost of Rupees 4,287, so that the net saving on the whole operations has been Rupees 56,868.

DISTRICT.	TEHSEELEES. Former.	TEHSEELEES. Present.	Annual Saving.
			Rs.
Mozuffernuggur	5	4	9,804
Allyghur	8	6	13,815
Muttra	9	8	6,732
Furruckabad	7	6	4,596
Etawah	6	5	4,428
Cawnpore	10	9	3,708
Banda	9	8	6,888
Azimghur	9	6	11,184
Total ...	63	52	64,155

128. During the year under report, preliminary measures for the revision of the settlement of the Dehra Doon have been in progress. Out of 445 villages in the Eastern and Western Doon, 206 have been surveyed, and their Shujras and Khusrahs prepared, 144 Khutteonees, Terijes and Jinswars are ready, and 23 more sets of these latter papers in a state of preparation, leaving the Khutteonees, Terijes and Jinswars of 39 surveyed villages still unprepared.

CXXVIII.—Survey and Settlement. Dehra Doon.

The total area mapped during the last season was 99,303 acres, at a cost of 3,994 Rupees, giving an average of Rupees 40-3-0 per 1,000 acres.

129. In the Jhansie District the settlement of Pergunnah Pundwaho has been made by Mr. Daniell, and provisionally sanctioned. In the Lullutpore District the summary settlements of the confiscated Banpore State, of Pergunnah Murrowra, a portion of the confiscated Shahghur State, and of the Pergunnah of Balabehut have been made by Captain Corbett and sanctioned. In the Jaloun District, the Jaloun Pergunnah is ready for settlement, and the putwaree survey is in a very forward state in the Lullutpore District. The completion of the new settlement may be expected to do much towards imparting confidence to the people, stimulating their industry, and reclaiming them from the habits of lawlessness in which they have been wont to indulge.

CXXIX.—Jhansie Division.

130. The measurements for the re-settlements in the Goruckpore District have progressed very satisfactorily; the result is shewn in the margin*. The cost per 1,000 acres in 1859-60 is Rupees 75·16; in 1860-61 Rupees 20·26; the reduced rate of this year is attributable to the experience gained by the Ameens, and to the employment of many putwarees who have been instructed in surveying. The revised jummas of the Pergunnahs shewn in the margin† have been proclaimed, and durkhasts signed by the Zemindars previous to November 1860.

CXXX.—District of Goruckpore.

* Officers.		1859-60.		1860-61.	
		Number of acres measured.	Cost.	Number of acres measured.	Cost.
			Rs.		Rs.
Mr. White ...	...	191,707	13,966	305,159	4,846
Mr. Lumsden ...	...	183,097	11,142	247,534	5,425
Mr. Wilson ...	...	210,926	17,073	368,321	7,139
Baboo P. M. Banerjee	...	226,295	18,850	311,841	5,914
Mr. Wynne ...	...	...	...	219,109	6,069
Total	...	812,025	61,031	1,451,964	29,393

† Pergunnahs.

Amorha.	Bhowapore.
Shajehanpore.	Chilloopore.
Muhoolee.	

131. The cultivation of opium has increased, and it is expected that, owing to the advanced prices, a much larger area will be this year under poppy cultivation than in the two previous years 1859-60 and 1860-61, as will be seen from the annexed Table.

CXXXI.—Opium cultivation in the District of Goruckpore.

Statement of Opium produced in Zillah Goruckpore, Western Division.

Seasons.	Standard Opium grown.	Actual cultivation.	Value paid to the cultivators.	Remarks.
	Maunds.	Beegahs.	Rupees.	
1859-60	2,735	37,326	3,87,305	Actual results.
1860-61	5,344	44,843	8,62,609	
1861-62	7,000	58,000	14,00,000	Expected at the enhanced rate at Rs. 5 per seer on Opium only.

There can be little doubt that 14 lakhs of Rupees cannot circulate in the District of Goruckpore without adding immensely to its material wealth, and to the prosperity of the classes who undertake the cultivation.

CXXXII.—Cotton cultivation in the District of Goruckpore.

132. There is very little Cotton grown in this district, and of inferior description. There are many thousand acres of land well adapted for it; but the expense of conveyance to Calcutta reduces the profits so much that the Natives have little inducement to increase the cultivation. Carding machines, on improved principles, are much required, and several European gentlemen are making experiments to ascertain whether the American Cotton seed will thrive there.

CXXXIII.—Sugar in the District of Goruckpore.

133. The trade in Sugar has decreased in consequence of the reduction of prices, arising from losses last year from our speculation of Native merchants in Calcutta. The plant is chiefly grown in the eastern part of the district, but it is very inferior to that produced in Rohilkund. Indigo cultivation has considerably increased and has succeeded very well. The price of all grain has risen very much, and though the last year's spring harvest was not very good, the high rate has been very remunerative to the traders, who export it in large quantities by water to Dinapore and Calcutta.

CXXXIV & CXXXV.—Trade in the District of Goruckpore.

134. A Tabular Statement is subjoined showing the amount of exports and imports. The trade with Nepaul has not increased much lately.

No. I.

Exports by land carriage from Goruckpore, chiefly to the westward, to Mirzapore, &c.

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.
Coarse Rice	20,000	50,000
Fine Rice	5,000	20,000
Wheat	5,000	11,000
Honey	500	5,000
Lac, Peepul	1,000	4,000
Karait or Dammar	10,000	50,000

No. II.

Exports by water from Goruckpore, chiefly to the eastward, to Patna, &c.

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.
Kutha, Catechu	10,000	1,50,000
Poppy seeds	20,000	60,000
Sugar	30,000	2,50,000
Linseed	60,000	1,80,000
Rape seed	25,000	75,000
Urhur Doll	10,000	20,000
Gram	10,000	22,000
Fine Rice	500	2,000
Barley	30,000	45,000
Timber (Saul Chauputtas)	10,000	1,00,000
Firewoood	......	10,000
Charcoal	......	5,000
Hides	100,000	1,00,000
Horns	......	10,000
Fat	......	10,000
Kainda (Muhooa seed)	5,000	1,000
Castor seed	2,000	4,000

No. III.

Exports through the Goruckpore District from the Nepal Hills.

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.
Peepra Moor	5,000	50,000
Tajepaut	5,000	10,000
Cardamoms (large elachee)	1,000	25,000
Kootkee	4,000	4,000
Lall Murich	2,000	20,000
Sonth sufed (white ginger)	15,000	1,20,000
Ditto Puharee (Hill ditto)	4,000	32,000
Rawund Cheenee (Rhubarb)	200	1,000
Atees	200	2,500
Cheyryta	5,000	40,000
Wax	1,000	20,000
Ghee	1,000	25,000
Jethee Mudh (wild liquorice root) ...	200	4,000
Soogund Bala (fragrant wood)	2,000	10,000
Bamboo Paper	1,000	20,000
Sohaga (Borax)	1,000	16,000
Bhungra (pieces)	10,000	5,000
Toosa (woollen fabric pieces)	200	2,000
Chowrs (cow's tails) No.	1,000	1,000
Nafey moosh (Musk) No.	100	1,000
Kukra (Singhee)	100	1,000
Dhoop wood	5,000	2,000
Puddoom wood	1,000	2,000
Iron	10,000	40,000
Copper Vessels	200	2,000
Pice	2,000	90,000

No. IV.

Table of Imports into the District of Goruckpore.

Articles.	Weight or Number.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.
Gurrie (dried cocoanut)	25	1,000
Almonds	50	1,000
Dates	200	1,200
Elachee, Goojratee (small cardamoms) ...	2	700
Raisins	25	500
Betel-nut	1,500	15,000
Black Pepper	1,000	20,000
Cloves	150	4,000
Sonth, Dakhinee	50	3,000
Cotton	4,000	80,000
English thread	100	10,000
Kharooa cloth	100	5,000
Lac choorees	......	1,000
Poorhee iron in pigs, red nails	10,000	80,000
Brass and composition vessels	2,000	1,00,000
Lead	200	2,000
Ranga, Tin	500	20,000
Justa, Zinc	1,000	15,000
Bukkum, log-wood	500	2,000
Salt	10,000	8,000
Cotton goods	1,500	1,50,000
Umbrellas	4,000	3,000
Nariel Hookkas	......	200
Tea	......	1,000
Quicksilver	4	600
Grapes	20	3,000
Ruskupoor	2	700
Zungal	2	400
Camphor	10	400
Moordasunk	4	125
Black Salt	50	800
Sondha ditto	200	2,400
Lahowree ditto	50	750
Mooluhtee	20	320
Nousadar	25	1,000
Chundun, white	25	1,000
Ditto, red	10	80
Cocoanut Oil	100	1,800
Candles	20	1,200
Zeera, seeah	10	250
Ditto, sufed	200	3,200
Verdigris	20	800
White lead	20	400
Golabee (an earth)	40	800
Toteea	20	1,000
Uhruk	40	400
Kharee Salt	5,000	12,500
Ditto, 2nd quality	2,000	2,000

135. The extent of the trade in Goruckpore is surprising. It amounts, exports and imports taken together, to Rupees 23,60,000. The exports exceed in value the imports by nearly eleven lakhs of Rupees, and it would be interesting to know whether the difference is represented by silver, or how. It is very greatly to be regretted that this Government does not possess adequate means of extending and facilitating the communications with this flourishing District. The importation of one and a half lakhs of Rupees worth of cotton goods may perhaps be viewed as evidence that the people are in pretty fair circumstances; but, on the other hand, it is difficult to understand why Rupees 80,000 worth of "cotton" should have been imported, (for local consumption, it is presumed) if, as the Commissioner says, "there are many thousand acres of land well adapted for its growth." Enquiry has been made on this point.

CXXXVI.—Transfers to Maharajah Scindia.

136. During the past year Kutchwaghur and Pergunnah Duboh, west of the Poohooj, in Zillah Jaloun, Northern Bhanderee, west of Poohooj, Pergunnah Jhansie, west of Poohooj, and Pergunnahs Kurrara and Pechore, in Zillah Jhansie, and Pergunnah Chundeyree in Zillah Lullutpore, have been transferred to Scindia. The details are as follows:—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
NAMES OF		Number of villages.	REVENUE PAID TO GOVERNMENT.			Nikassee of rent-free villages and patches.	REMARKS.
Districts.	Pergunnahs.		Malgoozaree and Sewace.	Resumed rent-free lands.	Total.		
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Jhansie ...	Kurrara ...	259	86,102 8 0	600 0 0	86,702 8 0	30,435 14 3	The value of the land entered in Column 6 has not been taken into account in the exchanges.
	Puchore ...	195	59,540 0 0	167 2 3	59,707 2 3	10,109 11 3	
	Jhansie ...	61	24,032 0 0	237 7 11	25,169 7 11	6,715 1 9	
	Bhanderee ...	33	38,512 0 0	635 11 3	30,147 11 3	8,233 10 8	
Jaloun ...	Madhoghur ...	28	21,029 0 0	332 15 8	21,061 15 8	7,300 0 9	
	Indoorkee ...	125	84,829 0 0	8,803 1 2	93,632 1 2	35,211 5 10	
	Duboh ...	101	68,885 10 0	58 0 0	68,943 10 0	13,036 8 10	
Lullutpore ...	Chundeyree ...	80	15,539 15 10	431 9 4	15,971 9 2	Not kno[illegible]	
	Total ...	882	3,99,970 1 10	11,265 15 7	4,11,236 1 5	......	

CXXXVII.—District of Ajmere.

137. A considerable reduction in the Revenue Establishment has been made in consequence. The demand for the Ajmere Districts during the year was Rupees 3,51,477; of this a balance amounting to Rupees 23,214 remained on 31st September, the greater portion of which has since been realized.

CXXXVIII to CXLIII.—Separate Revenue Customs.

138. The following are the aggregate results of the Customs administration for the *official* year ending the 30th April 1862:—

Department.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Salt	59,49,844	34,87,091	94,36,935
Sugar	5,69,784	7,05,279	12,75,063
Miscellaneous	31,582	10,194	41,776
Total ..	65,51,210	42,02,564	1,07,53,774
Add for Saltpetre Department ...	......	......	32,784
Grand Total ...	......	......	1,07,86,558

139. It is shown that the Departmental Revenue realized on the Frontier Line has amounted to the unprecedented sum of Rupees 1,07,53,774, of which Rupees 65,51,210 appertain to the North-Western Provinces, and Rupees 42,02,564 to the Punjab. Of the whole amount Rupees 94,36,935 have been derived from the duty on Salt; Rupees 12,75,063 from the duty on Sugar; and Rupees 41,776 from miscellaneous sources.

140. The advance upon the income of the preceding year 1860-61 is represented by the sum of 18 lakhs, of these eight lakhs are due to increased trade in Sugar, and ten lakhs to increased duty on Salt.

141. No results could be much more satisfactory. A revenue of more than a million sterling has been collected at a cost of Rupees 9-7-6 per cent. [being less by annas 12-3 per cent. than in 1860-61,] and without any pressure upon the people. At the present rate of duty, and the accepted annual average consumption of six seers per head, the ordinary day laborer does not exceed more than 1¼ per cent. of his earnings in the purchase of Salt; and in regard to Sugar, the increase of 7¼ lakhs of maunds in the export, [being 58¾ per cent.] as compared with the quantity exported in 1860-61, proves sufficiently that the doubling of the duty at the beginning of 1861 has not had the effect of checking the trade.

142. The Allahabad special line having been abolished in February 1861, the increased duty of Rupees 3 per maund, to be levied on the Frontier Line, was operative throughout the year, and, the importations having fallen off by 46,728 maunds, it is obvious that the large increase of 10 lakhs of Rupees in the revenue derived from Salt, as compared with that realized in 1860-61, is due entirely to the higher rate of duty.

But it is satisfactory to note that there is in this no proof of repressed consumption. On the contrary, the comparison, as shewn in the margin, of the importations in the two years of 1858-59 and 1859-60, with those of 1860-61 and 1861-62, proves clearly that in the latter period the quantity of Salt which crossed the Frontier Line increased by nearly 4½ lakhs of maunds, and that the apparent falling off in the year 1861-62 is attributable to the abnormal activity of the trade in the preceding year, and the consequent overstocked condition of the markets to the East.

Division.	Quantity of Salt crossing the Frontier in			
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
N. W. Provinces ...	15,92,248	16,62,998	19,58,848	19,83,347
Punjab	12,01,707	10,12,472	12,36,904	11,65,677
Total ...	27,93,955	26,75,470	31,95,752	31,49,024

143. There is no apparent reason for questioning the representations of the traders that these increased importations during the past two years have been caused by the demand in Oude arising from the suppression of home manufacture, and by the wants of Goruckpore and the Eastern Districts, generally, due to the cessation of the supply from Oude. It is more than probable that Act XIX of 1862, for extending to this Province the provisions of Act XIV of 1843, Act XXXVI of 1855, will have the effect of still further increasing the imports of Western Salts during the current year, and enlarging the revenue.

CXLIV and CXLV.—Customs collections in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

144. The Customs collections for the year in Ajmere and Mhairwarra aggregated Rupees 1,10,704-5-3 against Rupees 96,953-12-9 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rupees 13,750-8-6, which is the more satisfactory as export duties have beeen entirely abolished, and also all duty on the following important articles of trade :—

Names of Articles.

Bamboos.	Soap.
Cotton Seeds.	Gond.
Ban Moonj.	Pepper.
Taut Puttee.	Chillies.
Cloth of Europe.	Wax.
Ivory.	Mathee Dânâ.
Jafran and Mooshk.	Indigo.
Thread, coarse.	Keerana, coarse.
Betel-nut.	Ditto, fine.
Hemp and Twine.	Miscellaneous.

145. The duty on Cotton cleaned and uncleaned amounted to Rupees 6,930. The levy of duty on the staple has now been abolished.

146. The orders of the Government of India, sanctioning the Establishments entertained for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Act XXXI of 1861, reached the Deputy Commissioner only on the 20th of December last; and some time necessarily elapsed before these could be organized and distributed over the large area which they were intended to occupy, and before they could be furnished with instructions for their guidance. Again the Native mind, hostile to sudden change, was disposed to suspect the motives which led to it, and obviously from this cause an impediment to the action of the Department arose; while the inexperience of the Establishment and want of local knowledge added to its difficulties.

CXLVI to CXLVII.—Working of Act XXXI of 1861.

147. Regard being had to these considerations, and especially to the depressed condition of the Saltpetre trade, it could not have been expected that the revenue, realized by the Department, would be other than inconsiderable in amount; and there is no reason to be disappointed with the actual result, which is represented by the collection.

	Rupees.
As license fees	20,628
As duty on Salt	12,155
Total ...	32,783

The number of Refineries licensed being 415, and of Crude Works 8,636.

148. This at first sight appears to be a very inadequate compensation to the Government for the heavy cost of the Establishment, viz., Rupees 16,479 per mensem; but, as already noted, the period of the Law's operation has been very short. There has been, in some quarters, a passive resistance to the new system, which will only work its way gradually; and the advantages to the Customs revenue, generally, which are derived from the action of this Department in checking the illicit manufacture of salt, whether at Saltpetre works or elsewhere within the frontier line, are not demonstrable; although in the paucity of seizures there *may* be some ground for believing that such illicit manufacture has actually diminished in some degree. Before, however, any confident judgment can be pronounced on this, as well as most other points connected with the operation of the Act, further experience must be obtained.

SEPARATE REVENUE [ASSESSED TAXES].

149. The following is a Table of the results of Income Tax assessments for 1861-62, compared with those of 1860-61, exclusive of those assessments made under Schedules III and IV by periodical deductions from salaries, &c:—

CXLIX to CLII.—Working of the Income Tax.

Division.	District.	Assessment of 1860-61.		Assessment of 1861-62.		Difference in the present year.		Rate at which assessment of 1861-62 falls.	
		Number of parties	Amount.	Number of parties.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per 1,000 Rupees' jumma.	Per 1,000 inhabitants.
1	2	3		4		5		6	
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Meerut ...	Dehra Doon ...	1,209	22,622	1,219	22,915	2 93	...	500	408
	Seharunpore ...	6,156	78,045	6,730	77,025	...	1,020	70	111
	Moozuffernuggur.	4,615	57,118	6,840	69,436	12,318	...	61	110
	Meerut	7,163	1,23,186	7,288	1,22,798	...	338	68	112
	Boolundshuhur ...	3,985	65,577	3,952	59,443	...	6,134	58	73
	Allyghur ...	5,102	96,988	5,341	95,823	...	1,165	52	111
		28,230	4,43,536	31,370	4,47,440	12,611	8,707	63	108
Kumaon ...	Kumaon	588	10,454	688	11,711	1,257	...	87	31
	Ghurwul	315	2,548	355	2,733	185	...	37	11
		903	13,002	1,043	14,444	1,442	...	69	23
Rohilkund	Bijnore	1,734	29,458	2,166	33,418	3,960	...	28	49
	Moradabad ...	4,134	73,640	4,374	73,005	...	635	55	77
	Budaon	4.434	75,814	4,959	70,769	...	5,045	76	89
	Bareilly	3,780	66,165	4,800	72,838	6,673	...	45	65
	Shajehanpore ...	3,402	67,856	3,637	64,916	...	2,940	62	99
	Terai Pergunnahs	40	414	72	494	80	...	7	7
		17,523	3,13,347	20,008	3,15,440	10,713	8,620	51	74
Agra ...	Muttra	8,007	1,27,781	10.372	1,62.102	34,321	...	97	208
	Agra	7,311	1,05,957	6,239	1,03,866	...	2,091	61	106
	Furruckabad ...	4,113	1,00,357	4,514	90,295	...	10,062	80	101
	Mynpoory ...	2,824	42,144	3,724	48,113	5.969	...	42	80
	Etawah	1,965	36,697	2,824	41,436	4,739	...	34	72
	Etah	3,592	44,022	3,554	41,522	...	2,500	57	73
		27,812	4,30,958	31,227	4,87,334	45,029	14 058	64	111
Jhansie ...	Jaloun	1,779	29,632	2,311	40,295	10,663	...	37	163
	Jhansie	1,528	28,987	1,354	28,243	...	744	53	80
	Lullutpore ...	1,113	10,735	1,422	12,463	1 ,728	...	53	Population not known
	Humeerpore ...	981	10,735	4,221	35,697	25,162	...	53	85
		5,401	79,889	9,308	1,16,098	37,553	744	40	115
Allahabad...	Cawnpore ...	11,457	1,63,190	13,375	1,64,978	1,788	...	76	149
	Futtehpore ...	6,170	95,751	7,137	1,03,696	7,945	...	72	152
	Banda	3,704	55,076	4,589	53,912	...	1,164	41	76
	Allahabad ...	10,991	1,89,565	10,509	1,71,389	...	18,176	83	162
		32,322	5,03,582	35,010	4,93,975	9,733	19,340	71	139
Goruckpore ...	Goruckpore ...	14,613	2,45,574	16,764	1,93,905	...	51,669	85	95
Benares ...	Azimghur ...	3,582	52,940	6,107	1,00,928	47,988	...	67	68
	Jounpore ...	5,276	93,240	6,145	95,660	2,420	...	76	96
	Mirzapore ...	13,564	2,91,429	14,094	2,74,261	...	17,168	326	248
	Benares	3.215	1.85,913	9,920	1,76,099	...	9,814	194	203
	Ghazeepore ...	11,314	1,51,942	11,104	1,42,375	...	9,567	93	89
		36,951	7,35,464	48,270	7,89,323	50,408	36,540	131	131
Ajmere ...	Ajmere	4,730	75,840	4,935	73,577	...	2,263	164	202
	Grand Total ...	1,68,485	29,07,192	1,98,535	29,32,136	1,67,489	1,42,545	74	111
		Deduct decrease ...	...	...	...	1,42,545			
		Net increase ..	...	...	...	24,944			

Upon the whole it will be seen that there is a net increase of Rupees 24,944.

150. The Sudder Board of Revenue consider the results satisfactory. The proceedings of the year, they observe, have tended to equalize the incidence of the tax, while there has been no loss, but a small gain upon the whole.

151. The effect of Act XXI of 1861 has been of course to check justifiable increase of assessment, while it allowed decrease on proof of inadequate assets, and the result has thus been to make the gross income smaller than it would otherwise have been. But this result cannot be regretted, as it has secured in the greater part of the Provinces immunity from further imposition. Under these circumstances it cannot but be regarded as satisfactory that there is this year an Income Tax revenue of Rupees 29,32,136 as against Rupees 29,07,192 of the past year, showing a net gain of Rupees 24,944.

152. The Board have been informed that the assessments seem generally to be fair and moderate, even in those districts where there has been considerable increase in the demand, as compared with that of 1860-61, as *e. g.* in Moozuffernuggur, Azimghur, Jaloun and Humeerpore. Judging, however, by the general average, the District of Muttra seems to be an exception, and some relaxation of the demand may possibly be found necessary. It appears that the districts of the Rohilkund Division do not bear a full share of the burthen. The districts of Mynpoorie, Etah and Etawah are in the same category, and Agra seems to be inadequately assessed. On the other hand, there is reason to doubt the justice of the large increase in Futtehpore.

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

SECTION VI.

EDUCATION.

CLIII.—Improvement in the working of all Schools.

153. A general improvement in the working of schools of all kinds has taken place during the year.

CLIV to CLVI.—The Upper Educational Institutions.

154. The state of the upper Educational Institutions at Agra, Ajmere, Bareilly and Benares is satisfactory. In the cases of Agra and Ajmere the number of students has somewhat fallen off, but improvement in management has taken place.

155. The Benares College has suffered from the interruption of regular work, consequent on the progress of repairs necessary to the College buildings, and on the unprecedented floods which debarred access to the College for some time. In the Sanskrit Department of that College a re-organization is being effected, by which it is hoped that a further utilization of the studies in vogue may be brought about without injury to the popularity of the Institution.

156. The College at Bareilly has taken the lead in most of those particulars which characterize the healthy working of an Institution of this kind. Of 24 students from the above named upper Institutions, who passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination of 1861, the first is a student of the Bareilly College, and 3 out of the next 4 are his fellow students.

CLVII.—The Calcutta University Examinations.

157. The proportion of students from the Government Colleges in the North-Western Provinces, who passed, to those who failed, is larger than the proportion, similarly calculated, for the Government Institutions of Bengal. In the first examination in Arts of the Calcutta University a student of the Agra College obtained the fifth place in a general list of 70 candidates.

CLVIII.—The Boarding House at Bareilly.

158. The boarding house attached to the Bareilly College has realized the Lieutenant-Governor's expectations. It is now full. The Municipal Committee of the city have come forward to support the scheme. Not only have they voted the erection of the buildings required, but they have allowed a monthly sum for the maintenance of poor scholars who may come in from the districts surrounding. The usefulness of the College at Bareilly has been largely increased in consequence.

CLIX.—Lower Educational Schools.

159. Allowing for the disjunction of the Saugor Territory from the North-Western Provinces, which involved the transfer of 745 inspected schools, with an attendance of 12,466 scholars, an increase in the average attendance at schools of all kinds, amounting to 14,536 boys, has taken place during the year.

CLX.—Increased attendance.

160. The annexed Table expresses this increase in a more detailed form :—

Character of Institutions.	Average attendance.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.
3 Colleges and 1 High School	1,049	1,038
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	272	313
Tehseeli Schools	12,779	13,515
Hulkabundi Schools	60,254	73,036
Indigenous Schools	55,692	56,680
Total ...	130,046	144,582
	Increase	14,536

It is worthy of notice that, while the average attendance at the Government Vernacular Institutions, viz. the Tehseeli and Hulkabundi Schools, is 60 and 30 respectively, the average attendance at an indigenous or private School is 9 only.

CLXI.—Cost of Education.

161. The subjoined Table presents a comparative estimate of the average annual cost per boy to the Government at each of the several class of Schools :—

Character of Institutions.	Average cost per boy.					
	1860-61.			1861-62.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
3 Colleges and 1 High School	121	0	0	111	0	0
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	16	0	0	14	0	0
Tehseeli Schools	2	0	0	3	0	0
Hulkabundi Schools	0	3	0	0	2	0

Consequently the average annual cost of any one boy, who may be said to be educated by the State, is Rupees 32 or Rupees 3 less than for the year preceding.

CLXII.—Inspection.

162. Considering the area over which the duties of Inspecting Officers extend, and the dependence which, during the hot weather months, is of necessity placed on Deputy Inspectors, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the system is not unsuccessful. Recent investigations into the home system have shewn the existence of the same difficulties, the chief of which is one which must always exist where the population is agricultural, viz., the difficulty of securing regular attendance.

CLXIII.—School accommodation.

163. Instructions relative to the provision of School accommodation, a matter which has much to do with the advancement of Education, have been issued. The principle of these is that the people should be encouraged to supply their own wants with the assurance of receiving support from the State proportionate to their contributions.

CLXIV.—The Normal Schools.

164. The Normal Schools of Agra, Benares, and Meerut have worked well. More than 700 teachers have received training during the year. The Normal School at Agra is the only one provided with suitable accommodation. The character of the instruction given is becoming more systematized. A plan is under consideration to render the temporary residence of the students less monotonous by the introduction of methodical out-door occupation, such as horticultural, &c. When this scheme has been elaborated, the usefulness of these Schools will be largely increased. A Normal School for the Hill Circle of Kumaon and Ghurwal has been set on foot at Almorah.

CLXV.—Female Schools.

165. Schools for females are progressing. Those in the neighbourhood of Agra are 17 in number and are well attended. Other girl Schools are to be found in the Etah, Mynpoory, and Shajehanpore Districts; added to this is the fact that many of the Government Village Schools are now attended by girls as well as boys. Local encouragement is the great requisite for the furtherance of female education.

CLXVI.—Grants-in-aid.

166. Grants-in-aid to the amount of Rupees 14,372 were paid to eight Missionary and one Roman Catholic Seminaries. The total number of children on the rolls of these Institutions was 1,918. Increased allowances under this head have been entered in the Budget Estimates for 1862-63 to the amount of Rupees 25,000.

CLXVII.—Sale of books in the Department of Public Instruction.

167. One lakh and thirty-four thousand copies of books, chiefly in the Vernacular, have been sold during the year through the agency of the Department of Public Instruction, at a cost of Rupees 26,570.

CLXVIII.—Aspersion of the Christian Vernacular Education Society on these books.

168. This seems to be an appropriate place for the insertion of the following Extract from Mr. Kempson's Report:—"In a Report "of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for "India, as read at a large Meeting held at the "Freemason's Hall, London, and attended by Church and other dignitaries, I read with "surprise the disparaging remark made in allusion to the publications just described of "this Government: 'Several useful books have been published by Government, but, "'being on the neutrality principle, most of them are *unfit* for Christian Schools.' Yet "these are books by the aid of which an enlightened Government is hoping gradually "to civilize the mind of the people, that it may in time become suited to receive im- "pressions to which it is now dead. These 'unfit' books are books every one of which, "if rendered into English, would form excellent simple reading for a School of Chris- "tian boys and girls." The Lieutenant-Governor feels convinced that the Government

of India will share his surprise and that of the Director of Public Instruction that the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India should have taken it on themselves to stigmatise the useful and harmless works published by this Government for the use of Schools as "*unfit* for Christian Schools."

CLXIX.—General results.

169. Generally speaking, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the progress of Education during the year has been marked by satisfactory results. While on the one hand the Upper Institutions have competed with marked success in the Calcutta University Examinations, than which no mere general test of attainments is available, so on the other hand the working of the country Schools has been pronounced more successful than hitherto; and there seems every reason to believe that popular Education is beginning to gain a firm and appropriate footing. In proof of this statement the accompanying passage of Mr. Kempson's Report is subjoined.* The Lieutenant-Governor regards this anecdote as very significant. There could perhaps be no more satisfactory and convincing proof of the sure, if slow, progress of Education among the masses.

"* This Officer (Mr. Cann) relates a circumstance which proves that the "country people are opening their eyes to the value of Education; and "that though the numbers we have now succeeded in bringing under in-"struction may seem small, as compared to the population, yet, considered "by way of contrast with the previous Educational destitution of these "Provinces, the result is by no means discouraging. He says that in the "progress of his tour, having occasion, at a certain place, to admonish some "of the chief men, on the neglect they showed for their children's interests, and on the small number of children collected for instruction, he was thus "answered :—'Ah, Sahib, it appears small to you, but I can look upon it as "'this *out of nothing.* I remember the time when we had to take a letter "'ten miles to get it read; now there is hardly a village in this Pergunnah "'in which you will not find some one who is able to read.'"

CLXX.—Thomason College, Roorkee.

170. There were during the year 108 students on the Rolls of the College, viz :—

Christians	46
Mahomedans	24
Hindoos	38

The Senior Department out of four Officers sent out three as qualified for employment on Public Works.

Of Probationary Assistant Engineers (Civil) nominated in England, seven attended the College during the year from periods varying from 12 days to 6 months. It has been determined that in future Officers of this class shall enter the Department Public Works at once on their arrival in this country.

The 1st Department (English) contained fifteen students, no less than eight other candidates having failed to pass the preliminary examination at the commencement of the year. This Department is supplied chiefly by the Schools at the Hill Stations. The standard of the College examinations is considered by the Principal to be above the qualifications of all but a few of the best pupils turned out by these Schools; but he deprecates any attempt to lower it, considering, as the Lieutenant-Governor believes quite correctly, that the Schools should rather work up to that standard. The qualifications of the students in this Department during the past year appear indeed to have

been below the average of former years. Of the fifteen, seven are students of the second session, and of these it is not expected that more than four will be reported as fit for the public service.

In the 1st Department (Native) there were but three students during the year: one has withdrawn, and the remaining two will pass out as Probationary Assistant Engineers at the close of the session. This result is not encouraging; it is due no doubt to the fact that Native lads, who have acquired sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them to pass the College course, can obtain employment which satisfies their ambition, with far less exertion than that required to gain an appointment in the Public Works Department. For this the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the only remedy is to be found in the spread of English Education, and an increasing desire to earn higher salaries than Rupees 20 or 30 per mensem. His Honor has meanwhile sanctioned the proposal of the Principal to reduce the stipends in this Department, and increase their amount. These stipends have hitherto been ten in number, of Rupees 30 each; they will in future be six of Rupees 50 each.

The 2nd Department (Military) comprises 22 students, a very small number in proportion to the strength of the British Army in this Presidency: the greater portion of these will pass out at the close of the session.

In the 2nd Department (Native) there have been during the year only six students.

The 3rd Department (Vernacular) constitutes numerically the great strength of the College. The number of students during the year has been 53, which is, however, below the average, and of these 16 or 17 only will be reported qualified as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors.

It will then be seen that the supply of students competent to enter on public duties is likely to be less this year than that of past years. It happens fortunately that the demand also is less in consequence of reductions about to be effected in the Public Works Establishments. Indeed it will be a matter of difficulty for some time to provide for all who will pass out of College at the close of the session.

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

SECTION VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

171. There have been some changes during the year. The 3rd Circle, with the exception of one Division, (the Jhansie Division) has been transferred to the Central Provinces; the Futtehghur Division has been abolished; and the Rohilkund Imperial Roads are no longer under a special or extra Superintending Engineer.

CLXXI.—Re-organization of Circles of Superintendence.

The 1st Circle of Superintendence is now composed of the following Divisions :—

Agra Division Public Works.
Meerut Division Public Works.
Gwalior Division Public Works.
Agra and Bombay Road.
Roorkee and Dehra Road.
5th Division Grand Trunk Road.
6th Division Grand Trunk Road.

Within the 2nd Circle of Superintendence are the following Divisions, viz :—

Allahabad Division Public Works.
Benares Division Public Works.
Cawnpore Division Public Works.
Jhansie Division Public Works,
Goruckpore Division Public Works.
Bareilly Division Public Works.
1st Division Rohilkund Imperial Roads.
2nd Division Rohilkund Imperial Roads.
3rd Division Grand Trunk Road.
4th Division Grand Trunk Road.

In addition to the above there was during the year 1861-62 a separate and special road charge, viz., the Cawnpore and Malthone Road, under the late Major General A. H. E. Boileau, who held the position of a Superintending Engineer.

172. There are a few works which may be mentioned as standing out somewhat prominently from the list of works in progress, or completed during the year.

CLXXII.—Special works of progress under construction or completed.

Two Half-Company Barracks were completed at Morar, and two Iron-framed Barracks were put at Jhansie. The Memorial Church at Futtehghur has been well advanced, and it is expected that the building will be ready for use by Christmas 1862. The Church at Bareilly is being roofed in, and will be opened for service about the same

period. A new Telegraph Office has been completed at Cawnpore, and the extensive additions to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Meerut will, it is believed, be finished in September 1862.

CLXXIII.—Monuments at Cawnpore and Jhansie.

173. The monuments at Cawnpore and Jhansie are progressing satisfactorily, the former under the superintendence of Mr. C. B. Thornhill, the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division. The monument for Jhansie has been completed at Agra under the supervision of Lieutenant Watts, of Engineers, and its several parts have been conveyed to its destination.

CLXXIV.—Accidents by flood and fire.

174. The year has been marked by accidents from floods and fire. The most serious accident occurred in the Mohun Pass on the Dehra and Roorkee Road; tremendous floods came down during the rain (in June), and carred away not only the causeway under construction, but many of the workmen employed on it.

By fire three Barracks were destroyed at Allahabad, the same number at Agra, one at Muttra and one at Gwalior; a Stud stable at Ghazeepore, and a Bungalow (used as a Mess House) at Cawnpore.

CLXXV.—Bridges of Boats.

175. The Bridges of boats under charge of Officers of the Public Works Department have been maintained at a cost of Rupees 1,82,471. The Toll collections on the bridges have amounted to Rupees 1,21,488. This sum represents the *boná fide* cash receipts during the year. Nominal dues from the Post Office and other Departments have not been taken into account.

CLXXVI.—Abstract expenditure as compared with Budget allotments.

176. The following Table shews in abstract the expenditure during the year as compared with the Budget allotments of the year:—

Class.	Sanctioned in Budget.			Expended.			Remarks.
	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military	7,64,428	3,88,653	11,53,081	6,17,247	4,68,455	10,85,702	
Civil Administration ...	6,20,211	1,42,008	7,62,219	5,61,444	1,34,216	6,95,660	
Public improvement ...	23,37,053	9,15,086	32,52,139	19,12,514	7,96,193	27,08,707	Includes the Irrigation Department.
Establishment ...	...	...	12,07,446	...	...	12,07,193	
Total ...	...	...	63,74,885	...	...	56,97,262	

Irrigation.

CLXXVII.—Divisions of the Irrigation Department.

177. The Irrigation Department, as at present constituted, comprises fourteen Executive charges or Divisions, viz:—

In the North-Western Provinces.

Ganges Canal ... {
Northern Division.
Upper Central Division and the Futtehghur Branch (in progress).
Lower Central Division.
Cawnpore Terminal Division.
Etawah Terminal Division.
Boolundshuhur Branch (in progress).

Eastern Jumna Canal.
Doon Canals.
Rohilkund Canals.
Agra Irrigation Works.
Bundlekund Irrigation Works.
Roorkee Workshops.

In the Punjab.

Western Jumna Canals.
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works.

On the 1st May 1862 the Ganges Canal Divisions were, with the sanction of Government, remodelled, and from the same date the charge of the Bundlekund Irrigation Works was transferred to the District Authorities.

CLXXVIII.—Expenditure on the Ganges Canal.

178. The subjoined abstract will show at a glance the total expenditure on the Ganges Canal during the Official year 1861-62:—

	Original Works.	Rajbuhas.	Repairs and plantations.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Northern Division ...	18,359 12 10	89,348 11 7	1,01,853 12 7	68,662 7 7	2,78,224 12 7
Upper Central Division including Futtehghur Branch ...	51,405 1 7	83,948 2 8	43,334 0 5	33,597 3 0	2,12,284 7 8
Lower Central Division	6,758 5 1	1,86,842 8 5	26,971 11 5	52,453 10 11	2,74,648 7 0
New Allyghur Division...	......	......	......	617 3 2	
Cawnpore Terminal do.	6,150 4 7	1,14,492 13 3	24,033 7 2	47,509 13 11	1,92,186 6 11
Etawah ditto do.	5,311 10 10	91,168 15 11	25,296 8 5	56,336 11 0	1,78,113 14 2
Boolundshuhur Branch...	34,246 0 6	1,03,411 7 9	......	2,494 9 1	1,40,152 1 4
Total ...	1,22,231 3 5	6,69,212 11 7	2,21,489 8 0	2,57,071 10 8	12,70,605 1 8

In addition to the above, the following expenditure has been incurred during the year and charged against the Famine Relief Grant :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Futtehghur Branch	1,29,776	1	8
Boolundshuhur Branch	2,00,000	0	0

CLXXIX.—Expenditure on the other Canals in these Provinces.

179. The following Table will show the outlay from Imperial Funds on the other Canals in these Provinces :—

	Original Works.			Repairs and Plantations.			Establishment and Contingencies.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Eastern Jumna Canal	7,217	2	10	46,294	15	9	57,094	6	10	1,10,606	9	5
Doon Canals	23,626	10	8	14,747	12	5	10,833	2	11	49,207	10	0
Rohilkund Canals	13,368	3	2	9,538	13	2	19,543	7	4	42,450	7	8
Agra Irrigation Works	36,069	15	5	4,400	12	5	7,188	7	7	47,659	3	5
Bundlekund do.	10,938	2	9	1,377	9	10	12,733	13	9	25,049	10	4
Total ...	91,220	2	10	76,359	15	7	1,07,393	6	5	2,74,973	8	10

In excess of the above Rupees 18,119-1-4 have been spent on the Irrigation lines of the East Bygool in Rohilkund and charged against the Famine Relief Fund.

CLXXX.—Amount of revenue derived from the Canals during the year.

180. The following Statement exhibits the revenue derived from the Canals and Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces during 1861-62 :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ganges Canal	7,05,800	9	3
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,50,531	11	1
Doon Canals	16,011	4	8
Rohilkund Canals	35,533	6	9
Agra Irrigation Works	12,698	9	0
Bundlekund Irrigation Works	2,228	2	4
Total ...	10,22,803	11	1

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

SECTION VIII.

FINANCIAL.

181. The General Financial Statement, prepared in the form laid down in the orders of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 3039, dated 19th June, is subjoined :—

CLXXXI.—General Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS.

	Heads of Service.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
1	Land Revenue ... 1.—Land Revenue	4,35,63,520	Includes anticipatory collections on account of 1862-63.
	2.—Sayer ...	1,97,750	Better than previous year.
	3.—Abkaree ...	24,71,794	
II	Assessed Taxes, Income Tax ...	31,79,964	Previous year's collections were for 6 months only, this for 12 months, better in comparison.
III	Customs	5,70,083	About 5 lakhs increase.
IV	Salt Customs duty, &c. ...	53,20,780	
VI	Stamps	24,81,777	Better than previous year by more than 5 lakhs.
X	Law and Justice	4,81,920	
XI	Police	5,25,800	Large savings owing to reduction of Police force.
XIII	Public Works	15,17,323	Contains Canal collections and tolls from Ferries connecting imperial lines of road.
XV	Miscellaneous, Civil	11,85,216	Increase of about 8 lakhs owing chiefly to transfers from deposits
	Total ...	6,14,95,427	
XVI	Interest on local Loans ...	6,885	
	Grand total ...	6,15,02,312	

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Heads of Service.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
A	ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, AND DRAWBACKS	3,24,795	Large refunds of land revenue and stamp duty in Razeenamah cases.
B	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.		
	I—Revenue Departments:—		
	1—Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree ...	38,06,133	No variations of any consequence.
	2—Assessed Taxes ...	1,96,694	
	3—Customs ...	5,74,016	
	4—Salt ...		
	6—Stamps ...	61,263	Large increase in commission owing to increased sales.
	Total ...	46,38,106	
	II—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	12,17,600	
	III—Allowances to District and Village Officers ...		
	IV—Miscellaneous ...	20,606	
	V—Contingencies special and temporary ...	7,087	
	Total ...	12,45,293	Decrease of about 2½ lakhs.
E	WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ...	6,00,000	One per cent. Income Tax.
F	I—PUBLIC WORKS ...	48,60,547	This is the amount of letters of credit.
	II—Salaries and expenses of Public Departments ...	15,51,575	Increase of about 2½ lakhs owing chiefly to Government Press charges.
	III—Law and Justice ...	34,01,122	Decrease of about 1½ lakhs.
	IV—Police ...	38,68,499	Decrease of about 9 lakhs.
	V—Education, Science and Art	5,15,249	Decrease of about ½ lakh.
	VI—Political Agencies and other foreign Services ...	7,218	
	VII—Superannuation and Retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes ...	3,82,957	Includes gratuities to disharged Police about 1½ lakhs, and superannuation of Revenue Department about 1 lakh.
	IX—Miscellaneous ...	1,66,405	Decrease of about 3 lakhs.
	X—Civil contingencies special and temporary ...	15,11,619	Decrease of about 45 lakhs, the previous year's charge having included compensaton for losses sustained during the mutiny.
	Total ...	1,68,60,191	
G	II—INTEREST ON LOCAL LOANS	6,670	
	Grand Total ...	2,30,75,055	

182. From paragraph 27 of this Report it will have been seen that reductions were effected in the Judiciary Establishments during the year to the amount of Rupees 22,464 per annum. Besides this there has been a net saving of Rupees 1,11,348 per annum consequent on the reduction of Tehsilees, and on the reduction of Revenue Establishments consequent on the transfer of territory to Scindiah referred to in the 136th paragraph of this Report.

CLXXXII.—Reductions in the Judiciary and Revenue Establishments.

CLXXXIII.—Reductions in the Secretariat.

183. A reduction in the Secretariat Establishment was effected during the year amounting to Rupees 1,546 per annum.

CLXXXIV.—Reductions in the Punkah and Tattie Establishments.

	Rupees.
Judiciary	22,464
Tehsilees	1,11,348
Secretariat	1,546
Punkahs & Tatties	7,866
	1,43,224

184. A further reduction of Rupees 7,866 per annum was effected in the cost of Punkah and Tattie Establishments. So that the total amount of reductions effected in establishments during the year is Rupees 88,744 as shewn in the margin.

185. A Standing Committee has been formed at Allahabad for the purpose of revising contingent expenditure to whom, year by year, the returns of contingent expenditure will be submitted.

CLXXXV.—Formation of a Standing Committee for the revision of contingent expenditure.

CLXXXVI.—Treasury business at Benares and Mirzapore transferred to the Bank of Bengal.

186. The business of the Treasuries at Benares and Mirzapore have been transferred to the Agents of the Bank of Bengal.

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

SECTION IX.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

CLXXXVII.—Line from Meerut to Mussoorie sanctioned by the Government of India.

187. A line of Electric Telegraph along the Ganges Canal from Meerut *viá* Roorkee to Hurdwar was sanctioned by the Government of India which ordered the transfer of the execution of the work to the Telegraph Department. The line is being prolonged from Hurdwar through the Eastern Doon to Mussoorie *viá* Dehra.

CLXXXVIII.—Construction of an Office at Cawnpore.

188. An Electric Telegraph Office has been completed at Cawnpore.

CLXXXIX.—Piers for carrying the wire across the Ganges at Gurmooktesur.

189. Telegraph piers for carrying the wire across the Ganges at Gurmooktesur were also built during the year; and certain wells which had been sunk experimentally in the bed of the Ramgunga, opposite Moradabad, by Mr. Hardy Wells, late Chief Engineer of the Rohilkund Railway, were transferred to the Electric Telegraph Department for the purpose of carrying the wires across that river.

SECTION X.

POST OFFICE.

190.

SECTION XI.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

CXCI.—No operations of importance in either Department.

191. Nothing worthy of record in connection with the above two Sections has occurred during the year.

SECTION XII.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CXCII.—A Roman Catholic Chapel built at Cawnpore, and another in progress at Meerut.

192. A Roman Catholic Chapel at Cawnpore has been completed, and another is in course of construction at Meerut.

CXCIII.—Churches at Bareilly and Futtehghur nearly finished,—enlargement of that at Mussoorie.

193. The Church at Bareilly, which was commenced in 1860, is nearly finished, as is that at Futtehghur. The Mussoorie Church has been enlarged at a cost of Rupees 3,627.

SECTION XIII.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

CXCIV.—Volunteer Rifles.

194. The Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps continues in existence; and a new corps has been formed at Etawah under the designation of the Etawah Volunteer Rifles, the strength of which consists at present of 53 members.

CXCV.—Honorary Magistrates.

195. The system of associating European and Native Gentlemen of consideration and influence with the Officers of Government in the administration of Justice, by investing them with Magisterial powers, is working well; but it has been in operation for so short a time that all the Officers who have been consulted state that they can do no more at present than testify to the promising auspices under which the experiment has been started.

CXCVI.—Native Presses.

196. There are no less than 75 Native Presses at work in the several Districts under the Government of these Provinces. Government aid is not afforded to newspapers unless they have proved self-supporting for the period of one year. It has been represented to the Government of India that the supervision of the Native Press and the examination of publications issuing from it can be of very little practical utility, whether in the interest of Government policy or public morals, unless a legal power reside in the Local Government, or its Officers, to inflict penalties in the withdrawal of license, or in the way of prosecution before a Magistrate, for the publication of matter which, though not within the reach of the Law as obscene or seditious, is still open to strong objection on other grounds.

197. The Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor laying down Rules for the administration in all Departments of the Terai District, which was formed under Act XIV. of 1861, will be found in Appendix No. I. The District is composed of the Pergunnahs of Bazpore, Roodurpore, Kilpooree, Guddurpore, Nanukmultha and Bilharee.

CXCVII.—Rules for the administration of the Terai District.

CXCVIII.—Important lines of communication.

198. In a Political and Military point of view, the following important lines of road were carried on during 1861-62 :—

CXCIX.—Roorkee and Debra Road.

199. This line was commenced in December 1860, as a famine work, on a grant of Rupees 1,50,000. Further assignments, aggregating Rupees 1,25,000, were made, the total amount allotted from the Famine Relief grants being Rupees 2,75,000. In the Budget of 1861-62 a further provision was made to the extent of Rupees 50,000 for the construction of bridges and culverts requiring skilled labor.

During the year the first 28 miles of the road [from Roorkee] were embanked, and one bridge of three arches and two culverts were completed, while six bridges and seven culverts were in an advanced state. From the 28th to the 35th mile through the Mohun Pass a causeway was nearly finished; but destroyed by the heavy floods of 1861. On the cessation of the rains the alignment of the road through the Pass was altered, the road being kept, chiefly on the sides of the hills, out of reach of the torrent.

The estimated expenditure on this line, 42 miles in length, is Rupees 5,56,785.

In spite of the predictions of those supposed to be acquainted with the difficulties of the line through the Mohun Pass, and who yet assert that the line chosen is an impracticable one, the project seems to be now placed beyond risk of failure, and it may be anticipated that, by the hot season of 1864, Carriage Dâks will run from Meerut through Roorkee all the way to Rajpore.

CC—Cawnpore and Malthone Road.

200. The Cawnpore and Malthone road was originally entered in the Budget of 1861-62 as the Calpee and Saugor road. Its southern terminus was afterwards prolonged to Jubbulpore, and its northern terminus to Cawnpore. This line, besides being a most important one for Military purposes, was intended to form a second outlet [the great Dekhen road being the first] for the produce, chiefly cotton, of the Central Provinces towards the Doab.

On these Provinces being placed under a Chief Commissioner, the portion of the road between Malthone and Jubbulpore was removed from the control of the North-Western Provinces.

The road now under this Government is designated the "Cawnpore and Malthone Road." Little work beyond surveying the line and drawing up estimates was executed

during 1861-62; but the line is open to traffic as a fair weather road throughout its length, and at all times of the year, on the portions between Cawnpore and Calpee, already metalled, and between Jhansie and Malthone where the surface is composed chiefly of broken rock. The Jumna is crossed by a boat bridge: a similar bridge is maintained during the rains over the Betwa. The latter will ultimately be spanned by a permanent bridge, estimated to cost Rupees 4,77,000. With this exception and a few other minor ones, the road is bridged between Calpee and Malthone. On the Calpee and Cawnpore section a bridge is in course of construction on the Pandoo River; and two others will be required on the Seyngur and Urrind Rivers

The total estimate for this line from Cawnpore to Jubbulpore is Rupees 17,87,117, for a length of 371 miles; and Rupees 10,71,179 from Cawnpore to Malthone, 223½ miles; in both cases inclusive of the Betwa bridge.

CCI.—Rohilkund Imperial Road.

201. This is intended as the main artery communication through Rohilkund, from Futtehghur *viâ* Bareilly to Moradabad, with a branch to Shajehanpore. Its eastern terminus is Furruckabad, from which communication is open by branches of the Grand Trunk Road with that, the great line of these Provinces. The western terminus is intended to be on the Ganges in the neighbourhood of Nugeena or Nujeebabad, whence there will be a junction with Roorkee, Moradabad, which this Imperial line will pass, is connected with Meerut by a metalled road *viâ* Gurmooktesur, the whole of which has been taken over as an Imperial line. The portion between Furruckabad and Kutra, 43½ miles, runs over very low ground, requiring heavy embankments; of these 33½ miles have been under construction during the year, and 5 miles completed; the earthwork of the remainder was finished. Of the remaining 10 miles, 5 miles were being surveyed. Between Kutra and a point 7 miles west of Bareilly, [about 66 miles] 36 miles were in course of construction, and 30 miles were being surveyed. Of the 36 miles, 16 miles were completely embanked, and 16 miles more well advanced. At present it is intended to complete the road to Moradabad only. Detailed estimates for the whole line in progress have not yet been received, but a grant of two lakhs was made in the Budget, and Rupees 40,000 more from the 1 per cent. Income Tax. Expenditure Rupees 2,38,437-4-0. In connection with this line, another from Hattras on the Grand Trunk Road *viâ* Secundra Rao, Kuchla Ghât on the Ganges, and Budaon to Bareilly, has been taken over as an Imperial line. Grants to the amount of Rupees 59,000 have been made. From Bareilly to Budaon the line has been metalled; at the other extremity, from Hattras to the border of the Etah District, the earthwork was well advanced and metalling in progress. This road will form the centre outlet for the traffic of Rohilkund: the eastern one being the line from Shajehanpore *viâ* Futtehghur to the Doab, and the western that from Moradabad *viâ* Gurmooktesur to Meerut.

CCII.—Road from Gurmooktesur Ghât to Ghazeeooddeennugger.

202. As part of the same system of communication as that to which the preceding two roads belong may be mentioned, the Road from Gurmooktesur Ghât, *viâ* Haupper to Ghazeeooddeennugger, near Delhi, 38 miles. This was commenced as a famine relief work on a

grant of Rupees 62,000,—a further grant of Rupees 50,000 has been made from the 1 per cent. duty. The total allotment, therefore, has been Rupees 1,12,000, and for this sum the road will be completed; it was very nearly so by the close of 1861-62.

CCIII.—Agra and Bombay Road.

203. Lastly, it may be mentioned that greater exertions have been made during the year than at any previous period, to push on the Agra and Bombay road. A grant of Rupees 40,000 was assigned in addition to the annual allotment of 2½ lakhs. With the exception of the masonry bridges over the Kharee and Aotunghun Rivers, it is expected that the whole line will be completed with a boat or pontoon bridge over the Chumbhul by the rains of 1863.

CCIV.—Construction of a Cotton Press.

204. A Cotton Press is in course of construction at the Roorkee work-shops, which, when complete, will be placed on the falls of the Ganges Canal above Nanow, which is in the Allyghur District, and as centrical a point as could be selected for the use of the large traders in cotton.

CCV.—Area under Cotton cultivation during the year.

205. The entire area under cotton cultivation during the year in these Provinces was 1,177,000 acres as against 965,000 in the previous year, or an increase of 22 per cent.

CCVI.—Estimated out-turn of clean Cotton.

206. The estimated out-turn of clean cotton is in maunds about one million and a half [or 1,100,000 cwt.] as against one million and a quarter [or 800,000 cwt.] in the previous year, or an increase of 26¾ per cent.

SECTION XIV.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

CCVII.—Working of the Government Tea Plantations.

207. The following paragraphs are taken from the Report of Doctor Jameson, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore, on the working of the Government Tea Plantations during the year.

CCVIII.—Out-turn of Tea.

208. "The out-turn of Tea during the last season shows a decrease on that of "the former year caused by the great drought during "the cold weather, and the months of April and May. "The grain crops throughout the upper part of the Doab were a failure. It ought not, "therefore, to be a matter of surprise that the yield of Tea shews a decrease, particu- "larly as the chief or first crop of leaf almost entirely failed. Considering this the

"decrease may be considered small, and shewing how admirably the plant is fitted for "the Kohistan of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab.

"The quantity of Tea prepared in the factories was as follows—

"*Kowlagir Factory—Dehra Dhoon.*

GREEN TEAS.

	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
"Gunpowder	199 0	
"Imperial Gunpowder	182 0	
"Hyson	150 0	
"Young Hyson	386 0	
"Hyson Skin	817 0	
		1,734 0
"Samples sent to exhibition		21 0
BLACK TEAS.		
"Souchong	4,846 0	
"Fine Souchong	1,853 0	
		6,699 0
"Pouchong		3,244 0
"Bohea		3,284 0
Total ...		14,982 0

"*Paoree Factory in Ghurwal.*

BLACK TEAS.

	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
"Souchong	2,697 0	
"Pouchong	2,850 0	
"Bohea	4,700 0	
		10,247 0

"*Bhimtal Factory in Kumaon.*

	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
"Souchong	1,129 12	
"Pouchong	64 12	
"Bohea	75 0	
		1,269 8
Total ...		26,498 8

"*Hawal Baugh Factory in Kumaon.*

GREEN TEAS.

	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
"Fine Green Tea	521 0	
"Hyson Skin	880 7	
		1,401 7
BLACK TEAS.		
"Souchong	2,707 8	
"Bohea	2,952 8	
		5,660 0

	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
"*Ayar Toli Factory in Kumaon.*				
"Souchong	7,103	8		
"Bohea	856	8		
			7,960	0
Total ...			41,519	15
"Shewing a Grand Total of ...			41,519	15

"But if there has been a small decrease in the quantity of Tea, it has been met by "an increase in the produce of seeds, the yield being 2,220 maunds or 79 tons.

"Thus—Kowlagir Plantation	Maunds	860	0
Paoree "	"	260	0
Ayar Toli "	"	370	0
Hawal Baugh "	"	480	0
Bhimtal "	"	250	0
	Maunds	2,220	0
"Add to this the produce of the Khangra Plantation ...	"	1,416	0
	Maunds	3,636	0

"and we have an out-turn of 3,636 maunds, or 130 tons.

CCIX.—Financial Results.

209. "Financially the Tea Plantations may be thus considered :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
"To lbs. 41,519-15, at Rupees 1-8-0 per lb ...	62,279	14	6
2,200 Maunds of seed, at Rupees 20 per maund ...	44,000	0	0
Total ...	1,06,279	14	6
"To expense of working the Plantations	48,000	0	0
Balance ...	58,279	14	6

"To this must be added the value of Tea Seedlings distributed, viz., Rupees 8,00,000.

"Seedlings at 3 per 100 = ...	24,000	0	0
"Total Balance ...	82,279	14	6"

210. The management of the Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore is in a high state of efficiency. From Calcutta to Peshawur there is scarcely a Horticultural or Agricultural Institution which has not more or less been benefited by the receipt of plants or seeds—1,15,437 fruit trees, 58,058 timber trees and flowering shrubs, and 1,616 parcels of seeds were distributed to applicants during the season. Doctor Jameson's Report on this subject has already found place in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CCX.—The Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore in a high state of efficiency.

SECTION XV.

FORESTS.

CCXI.—Period over which operations extended.

211. The reports herein noticed relate to the Forest year commencing 1st October 1860, and ending 30th September 1861.

CCXII.—Forests within the jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces.

212. The forests within the jurisdiction of the Government North-Western Provinces at the commencement of the year were those under the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division in the Saugur and Nerbudda Territories, and those under the Commissioner of Kumaon, in Kumaon, Ghurwal and the Dehra Dhoon.

CCXIII.—Saugor and Nerbudda Forests.

213. Saugor and Nerbudda Forests. The approximate extent and position of the forests in the Jubbulpore Division, together with the principal trees produced in each, are shewn in the following Table :—

Table of the Forests in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, compiled from the Superintendent's Report of 1860-61.

District.	Forests with elevation of places in feet above sea level.	Situation.	Extent in square miles. Minimum given in rough figures.	Principal Trees.	Remarks.
Jubbulpore.	Mahanuddee, one of the chief sources of the Soane River. Beejoragoghur ... 1,400 ft. Nadonne ... 1,3[illegible]0 „	Scattered in patches, from Kuttunee 35 miles E. N. E. of Jubbulpore, along the Mahanuddee River, to the foot of the Kymore range. This forest forms a portion of the great belt of Saul which stretches across Sohagpore, and here in places extends west of the Mahanuddee. The great block lies between Bandooghur and Beejoragoghur, along the Rivers Omrar, Buddhye and Poplye, all affluents of the Mahanuddee. This forest is within 50 miles of the Jubbulpore extension Railway, and will be invaluable for sleepers.	W. to E. 20 miles in length. 2[illegible]0 square miles in British Territory. Area in Native States unknown.	A little young Teak between the Mahanuddee and Koombee. There are 20,000 Saul trees within the British Territory. Numerous Saj are mixed up with the Saul, and are by themselves in the Burgaon ilaqua. Fine old Kowah along the banks of streams. Some Beejasal in a few places on the Hills A great deal of Mowah, the older and less productive trees, may be obtained.	At Captain Pearson's suggestion, Mr. Nolan, of the Jubbulpore Extension Railway, was sent to look at this forest. He reports fine Saul along the Omrar at Sootree, Burragaon, Tala and Leleya, along the Doodur, a feeder of the Omrar at Kutowlee, between Chendia and Bandooghur. Along the Poplye near Muchmocha, Permaun and Kereylee. Great injury has been done by the Bygurs in their Dhya cultivation, and by the Raal extractors, who kill hundreds of trees unnecessarily in tapping them. Mr. Coles, the Political Agent at Rewah, has been informed of the state of the forest, and says he will endeavour to check the damage and to have the forests preserved in the Native States.
	Burellah, in the pergunnah of that name, city of Jubbulpore ... 1,250 ft.	S. E. of Jubbulpore, in the bend which the Nerbudda forms between Mehindwaun in Mundlah and Jubbulpore.	100	All the large Teak has been felled, but young trees still may be seen. Much fine Saj and Kowah are scattered over the ilaqua, with a little good Ebony in places. The largest Kowah trees are on the affluents of the Nerbudda.	In Jubbulpore Teak is procurable in small pieces at 6 to 8 annas per cubic foot. Good beams are scarce, and fetch above one Rupee per cubic foot.
	Narainpore ... 1,900 „	East of Jubbulpore there are traces of jungle for many miles around the iron-producing District of Narainpore.	200	All timber has been cut by the charcoal-burners, and the hills are now only covered with a dense scrub.	......

District.	Forests with elevation of places in feet above sea level.	Situation.	Extent in square miles. Minimum given in rough figures.	Principal Trees	Remarks.
Mundlah.	Nuktah Pahar, and Duldulla Pahar, along the Nerbudda River. Mundlah ... 1,550 ft. Ramghur ... 2,400 „	Near Gogra, in North Mundlah near Singpore in ditto, between Mundlah and Ramghur.	200	First class Teak may still be obtained. About 1,000 good trees remain, of 4 to 5 feet in girth, but in inaccessible localities. There is plenty of large and well grown Saj, Hurdoo, Tendoo, Dhya, Sissoo or Tinsa in these hills.	Have suffered greatly of late years from the depredations of timber dealers.
	South Mundlah. On the Ghats ... 2,800 ft. Below do. Bhemlat ... 1,900 „ Chubutta ... 1,600 „	Along the valleys of the Bunjur and Halon Rivers, and stretching from Bhemlat to Mowye along the Ghat range, which separates this upland from the plains of Raipore.	W. to E. 40 miles in length, and an average of 10 miles in depth. 400 square miles.	Estimated to contain 10 lakhs of Saul trees. The finest trees are about Toplah head of the Halon River, and between Toplah and the Chilpee Ghat.	It will not pay to work these forests until the roads are opened out, and until the demand for timber becomes greater.
	Ummerkuntuk. Source of the Nerbudda ... 3,400 ft. Karinjiya, in the plains below ... 2,760 „	East of the Bormeyr to Ummerkuntuk: the hills were formerly covered with jungle.	1,000	Large tracts are covered with Mowah, the country consists chiefly of broad grass plains, and the hills which formerly had Saul trees growing on them have had them all destroyed by the untiring axes of the Bhoomahs in the Dhya cultivation, and are now covered by a dense scrub.	......
	Gondwarra Hills. Doomah ... 1,900 ft. Nursingpore ... 1,160 „	From Doomah in Seonee, stretching westwards to Srinuggur in Nursingpore, nearly 25 miles. Also on the hills called the Gonda Koel, east of Doomah.	500 square miles in Seonee, Nursingpore and Chindwarra.	These hills are literally covered with Teak trees, but of stunted growth, from which, however, wood in short pieces may be had, and is fit to cut. Large tracts of country along foot of hills in Seonee and Nursingpore are covered with Mowah.	The trees do not grow straight here, and branch out within 5 or 6 feet of the ground, whether the jungle be very thick or open. This Mowah is too valuable to the Natives to be available for timber. A good tree is worth Rupees 2-3-0 to 4 per annum.
	Wyngunga. Source of this river ... 2,200 ft.	Down the banks of this river in South Seonee.	100	There is a considerable amount of Teak timber young, but exceedingly fine, and will be cared for; Saj also is found towards the south.	Price of Teak in the Nagpore market is not under Rupees 1-8-0 per cubic foot for round logs.

SEONEE.	DURASSEE DOONGURTAL. Seonee ... 2,070 ft. Below Ghats ... 1,200 „	Above and below the Ghat range in South Seonee, east of the Pench River.	300	These two forests contain many thousand fine young Teak trees, especially near Tooria and Daboda. In the higher and more inaccessible ravines along the range of Ghats, there are still many noble trees of Saj, Beejasal and Sheshum, especially in the S. E. corner near Sonamanee and Koonjaiee above Salburra. Gurraree is tolerably abundant in the southern portion of the District.	These have been preserved from felling for 5 or 6 years, and give promise of yielding a valuable supply of wood. The soil along foot of hills is sandy, and trees thrive there remarkably well.
BAITOOL AND HOSHUNGABAD.	SATPOORA HILLS. Hoshungabad ... 1,040 ft. Pissona on the lower Deinwah 1,090 „ Mohur, junction of Towah and Deinwah ... 1,090 „ Shahpore ... 1,270 „ Bowerghur Peak 2,750 „ Soalighur Peak 2,300 „ Asseer ditto ... 2,450 „	A north line drawn from Patroda near Hoshungabad, through Lokurtully to Mukrye, with a south line drawn parallel from Boree at the foot of the Puchmurries passing south of Shahpore through Chichoiee to the Taptee River and joined at both ends, will form a parallelogram enclosing with the valleys of the Machna, the Towah, the Sonebudra and the Deinwah, all the great teak-producing tract of the Nerbudda valley.	1,500	Within these limits are few hills which do not contain more or less Teak, but few trees are left now exceeding 4 feet in girth, or what in Burmah and Madras are counted as 3rd class trees, and never are allowed to be felled. There are, however, a few very large trees still to be found in the Sonebudra valley, west of the Puchmurries, between Borah and Malnee, which have escaped owing to the extreme difficulty of getting them out. Saj grows to an immense size along the southern face of the Ghat range, and there are some good trees along the Deinwah. There is an abundance of Saj, Hurdoo, Beejasal, Kowah and Tendoo, almost in every portion of these hills. In Nimawur is found the Unjun, and Siris may be met beneath the Puchmurries.	This great Teak forest has been systematically worked for more than 30 years by the Borahs from Indore and Oojein, through whom the wants of Western India in timber have been supplied. At Seonee the Indore Borahs sell Teak at one Rupee per cubic foot in rough squared logs; the closing of these forests is expected to raise the price as soon as the timber stored has been consumed. The Unjun is an extremely hard and heavy wood, of deep claret colour, which may prove valuable. There are very large Kowah trees, 18 to 20 feet in girth, along the Towah and Machna Rivers in Baitool.
	GURAKOTTAH, in the valley of the Sonar River.	There is a Rumna or small preserve two miles N. W. of Gurakottah. A few outlying knolls in the Sonar Valley, and the foot and sides of the bounding ranges of hills are clothed with jungle.	Four square miles at Gurakottah, 6 square miles at Menaee, Jumunia and Baleho.	There is some young Teak growing at Gurakottah; also Renjah, Saj, Tendoo, Kurdai, with some fine Kowah along the Sonar River. The hills are chiefly covered with scrub, but some Mowah may be found along the base.	About 50,000 trees of sorts are said to have been cut out of this Rumna. Nearly all the timber on these hills has been cut by the charcoal-burners.

District.	Forests with elevation of places in feet above sea level.	Situation.	Extent in square miles. Minimum given in rough figures.	Principal Trees.	Remarks.
Baitool and Hoshungabad.	Tejghur, in the pergunnah of that name.	South-east of Dumoh, along the Valley of the Burran River and on the adjoining hills.	100 square miles in British Territory, and about 100 square miles in Native States.	Teak is reported at Alloni, near Futtehpore, in the Punnah State. Kowah Saj, and the common timbers are plentiful along the Burran between Kotah and Mangbur.	About 50,000 good trees are said to be procurable from this forest.
	Bundair Hills ...	South of Nagode on the range of hills between it and Jokohi, west of Myhere.	200 square miles in the Native States of Jusso, Adjyghur, and Punnah.	Teak is to be found at Kutureea; Jumrassee, Saul, Saj and Beeja are very scarce, and nearly all timber has disappeared. Mowah abounds, and it is believed might here be purchased.	All the large trees have been felled in this accessible jungle. The iron works near Uchara consume much charcoal. The timber at Nagode comes from Muckunpore, a town eight miles south of Rewah.
Saugor, Dumoh and Bundela States—in vicinity.	Meriahdo,—in the pergunnah of that name. Under transfer from the Rajah of Chirkaree.	Along the Ghat range, between Kanoura and Kissenghur, both above and below the heights and along the Valley of the Burran River, also on the hills adjoining.	60 square miles in British Territory and about the same in Native States.	Some young Teak is growing in a Rumna or small preserve at Meriahdo, also below the Ghats between Gogra and Kalkoa. Timber is scarce upon the heights, but below them Salei, Hurroa, Beeja, and Tendoo are plentiful, but of small size. There is some fine Kowah along the banks of streams.	In the Native States nearly all the timber is said to have been cut by the charcoal-burners for the iron-smelting works at Keopee and Somaghur. In British Territory the trees are young and need preserving.
	Bijawur & Bussour.	Along the range of heights between Maharajgunge, Bijawur and the Pundoah hills. Also in continuation along the Semree River beneath the Pundoah hill and down the Valley of the Keyn River, between Geree and Rajghur.	100 square miles chiefly in Bijawur, Chutterpore and Punnah.	This is said to be the best jungle left in the Bundela States Large Teak is reported at Bussour, Selone, and Gungour, with Saj, Beeja, Jamun and Jumrassie over the whole.	These forests are not preserved, and consequently all the accessible parts have but little timber left. What is described as forest is probably difficult to get at. The course of the Keyn River from its confluence with the source upwards to this forest should be explained.
	Punnah.	Along the Ghat range between the Keyn River and the meridian of Punnah. Also along the heights between Adjyghur and Punchumpore, and the Runj and Baghun Rivers.	40 square miles in Punnah. 30 square miles in ditto.	Salia, Hurroa, Gunja, Beeja and Tendoo are found thinly scattered over this tract. All timber is said to have been cut and only scrub is to be met.	

District	Locality	Area	Description	Remarks
CHINDWARRA.	DELAKURI. Chowraghur Peak, which overlooks the valley .. 4,270 ft. Bawun at the foot ... 2,010 „ Omreah in valley 1,700 „	East end of the Puchmurri hills, in the valley of the Upper Deinwah.	50 square miles belong to independent jagheerdars.	There is some fine Saul with young Teak over this forest, and some Unjun about Mohuljir.	Will be very valuable for sleepers from its proximity to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The road from Delakuri, *viâ* Mohuljir, Futtehpore to Benkeri (on the Hoshungabad and Jubbulpore road) should be opened out.
	BUTKAGUR HILLS. Mohuljir „ 1,520 ft. Simreah ... 2,420 „	Between Mohuljir and Seonee at the head of the Doobhye, Sitariwa and Sakur Rivers.	150 square miles belong to independent jagheedars.	These hills are covered with Teak and Sheshum, which, though difficult of access, might be got out if energy was used. There is also Saj along the Doobhye.	Mr. Williams, Contractor for sleepers, is supposed to have commenced working in these forests.
	CHINDWARRA. Chindwarra ... 2,150 ft. Motour head of the Pench River 3,300 „ Ourait below ... 2,500 „	South of Chindwarra, between Deoghur and Pandoorna, and west of the Pench River.	400 square miles.	Saj abounds on the southern face of the Ghat range, where it grows to an immense size.	......

214. A Superintendent of Forests was appointed to this Division in October 1860, and immediately entered on his duties by making an inspection tour of the forests. The results of his examination may be briefly stated as follows :—

CCXIV.—Appointment of a Superintendent of Forests.

215. The present condition of the forests generally is as bad as it practically can be. They have suffered greatly from indiscriminate felling and from general neglect for a long time, but the greatest damage has been inflicted within the last two or three years; most exaggerated reports as to the enormous gains that would be reaped seem to have got abroad in 1857, when contracts to supply Timber to the Railway Company was first made, and in consequence Native capitalists advanced large sums of money to the Gonds to fell every Teak tree they could lay their hands upon.

CCXV to CCXVIII.—Results of his inspection.

216. In Mundlah a single Native Merchant is said to have felled 40,000 Teak trees, while in the same District a European Contractor had a contract for 1,00,000 Teak sleepers, most of which were certainly cut, though he has not got them out of the forests. In Baitool the Native capitalists have felled every Teak tree of any size or value that they could get at. These two cases are brought forward to give some idea of the devastation that has been committed. The felling of Teak has now been entirely stopped, and the Superintendent does not propose in future letting it out of his own hands.

217. Another serious evil is the system of Dhya cultivation, or the cutting and burning of the jungle to form fields, as practised by the Gonds and other barbarous tribes in these Districts. This practice is especially injurious, as they are fond of selecting sites where the best Timber grows. This is a difficult subject to deal with, as the practice could not be summarily stopped without entailing great hardships on a class of men whom it is our duty to civilize and improve. As yet orders have only been issued that in pre-firing their fields they should restrict their operations to spots where fields have been before, as in such places the jungle is merely a dense scrub. If cutting and burning the jungle to form fields had the effect of opening out the more dense forests tracts, nothing would have a better effect on the well-being and healthiness of the country, but in practice the same spot is never tilled for more than two years, and the underwood springs up more densely than ever in the abandoned clearings.

218. The cutting of Teak being stopped for the present, eight other kinds of wood fit for sleepers are mentioned as being procurable from the forests. These are Saul, Kowah, Saj, Mowah, Hurdoo, Beejasal, Siries and Semur. Salee, a white wood, which works up like Deal, but is generally considered worthless, is brought forward by the Superintendent, as he expects that if preserved by Dr. Boucherie's method of injecting sulphate of copper in the sap tubes, it would be most valuable.

219. The Superintendent was informed that his intentions of conciliating the Gonds, and abstaining from summary measures in preventing Dhya cultivation were judicious; but that

CCXIX and CCXX.—Instructions given to the Superintendent.

the necessity for ultimately suppressing the practice must not be overlooked or neglected. He was urged to persevere in the course which he had adopted of giving advice to the Gonds on the subject of the preservation of the forests, and to endeavour to enlist the chief men among them as Forest Rangers by the continuance of some of their customary privileges or the prospect of a small reward. He was told to place himself in communication with the independent proprietors of the Chindwarra forests in which much valuable Timber exists; to explain to them the evil consequences of indiscriminate felling in, and neglect of, the forests; and to give them good advice generally on the subject of forest preservation. The culture of the Teak by natural reproduction was approved of, but orders were given that care should be taken to prevent the crowding of trees; from 30 to 50 trees per acre being the maximum. The Superintendent was directed in the case of Saul trees to try, as an experiment, the system adopted in the Scinde forests, by planting five Saul saplings for every full grown tree cut down, and the system advocated by the Commissioner of Kumaon of merely leaving a few seed-bearing trees on each acre, and allowing the reproduction to take place in this manner.

220. Captain Pearson was requested to try Dr. Boucherie's method, as well as any other chemical process with which he might be acquainted for preserving timber and to report the result. He was directed to commence working the Mundlah forests so as to bring the fine Saul Timber of that district into the Jubbulpore market as soon as possible, and was invited at his leisure to examine and report on the Puchmurri hills with a view to fixing a site for a Sanatarium on them for the convenience of the residents of Jubbulpore, Seonee, Baitool, Hoshungabad and Saugor.

CCXXI.—Receipts from the Forests.

221. The receipts from the forests for the six months ending 31st April 1861 were Rupees 45,812-4-8, while the expenditure for the eight months ending on the same date amounted to Rupees 17,284-4-10, a result which was considered on the whole to be satisfactory.

CCXXII.—Sums sanctioned for roads in the Forest Districts.

222. The following sums were sanctioned for making and improving roads in the Forest Districts :—

Rupees 1,500 for the improvement of the road between Saugor and Shahghur *viâ* Heerapore.

Rupees 1,500 for the improvement of the road from Saugor to Gurrakottah.

Rupees 500 for the road from Chicholee to Kheree on the Ellichpore and Baitool road.

Rupees 2,000 for the road from Chicholee through Lukurtullye to Seonee in Hoshungabad.

Rupees 2,000 for the road from Boorlah to Seonee.

Rupees 2,000 for the improvement of the road from Katinjee to Deolahpore.

Rupees 600 for the Pukuree Ghat between Seonee and Kattinjee.

	Rs.	As.	P.
* Superintendent	678	4	0
2 Assistants	400	0	0
	1,078	4	0

Consolidated salary of Superintendent is Rupees 800 per mensem, and each of the two Assistants would draw besides, if Lieutenants, Rupees 195-12-0 Military allowances.

For Office of Superintendent.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1 English Writer	50	0	0
1 Assistant Writer	30	0	0
1 Native Doctor and Moonshee ...	40	0	0
1 Assistant Moonshee	20	0	0
2 Moonshees for Assistants ...	40	0	0
1 Medical Compounder	6	0	0
4 Peons	20	0	0
	206	0	0

For Forests.

	Rs.	As.	P.
6 Overseers	480	0	0
2 Jemadars	50	0	0
1 Mistry	25	0	0
3 Road Darogahs	75	0	0
5 Duffadars at 15 each	75	0	0
10 Ditto at 10 „	100	0	0
30 Peons	450	0	0
Total per mensem ...	1,255	0	0

223. Bungalows for the use of the Forest Department were ordered to be built in each District, and Rupees 1,000 was sanctioned for this purpose in each of the Districts of Mundlah, Seonee and Puchmurri; Rupees 500 was also sanctioned for the repair of the Bungalow at Gurrakotta.

CCXXIV.—Establishment for the conservation of the forests.

224. An Establishment as per margin* was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1861, for the conservation of the Saugor and Nerbudda forests, amounting to Rupees 2,539-4-0.

CCXXV.—Notification to the inhabitants.

225. It was notified to the people of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories that the British Government intended for the future to manage the forests in the Jubbulpore Division itself by means of a Forest Agency. The reasons for this resolve were clearly set forth, and the inhabitants were called on to assist and co-operate with the Superintendent.

CCXXVI and CCXXVII.—Provisional set of Rules.

226. A provisional set of Forest Rules were framed and ordered to be published. These Rules laid down the conditions under which the public would be allowed to cut certain species of woods in the forests, and stated what duties would be levied.

227. The principle on which the duty on the timber should be assessed was, that the sum obtainable from each tree should include the net proceeds, which the land occupied by it might on the average have yielded under cultivation during the period of its growth, together with its due proportion of all expenses of management, with interest during the same period.

It was ordered that the forests were to be worked chiefly by the Forest Establishment, Contractors of respectability only being admitted, under the Rules, as an aid to the Forest Agency, who must in any case first undertake the girdling and marking the trees to be cut.

These forests were towards the close of the year made over to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, and copies of all documents connected with them were sent to that Administration.

CCXXVIII.—Tabular Statement showing the extent, &c., of the Ghurwal and Kumaon Forests.

228. Ghurwal and Kumaon Forests. The number, position, and a rough approximation to the extent of the various forest tracts in these Districts, together with a brief statement of their present condition, are shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement, compiled from the general Report submitted by the Commissioner of Kumaon :—

DISTRICT.	Forest.	Extent (approximate).	Situation.
GHURWAL ...	Forest above Chandee ..	500 square miles ...	Between the eastern bank of Ganges above Badasua in Kaidwara.
Ditto ...	Kotree ...	50 square miles ...	....
Ditto ...	Patlee ...	200 square miles ...	From Kotree Dhoon on west to Kumaon on east, and north and south, from the range south of the Mundla Valley to the plains.
BIJNORE ...	Bijnore, Bhabur ...	320 square miles ...	Between Kaidwara and the Pheka-nuddee, south of Kotree and Patlee Dhoons in the Burraporra and Rehur Pergunnahs.
GHURWAL ...	Mundla Forests ...	......	North of Kotree and Patlee Dhoons. They cover the hills through which the Mundla River passes, and extend up westward towards Seela.
KUMAON ...	Forests west of Duhka River	160 square miles ...	The low hills from the eastern limits of Ghurwal to the Duhka River.
Ditto ...	Forest transferred from Moradabad to Kumaon	This belt extends some miles into the plains with an average breadth of six miles.	Supposed to be the Chilkea tract on the banks of the Kosilla.
Ditto ...	Duhka to Bakra River ...	150	Slope of hills between Bakra and Bakra Rivers.
Ditto ...	Bakra to Gola ...	60	Slope of hills between Bakra and Gola Rivers.
Ditto ...	Gola to Deoba ...	120	Slope of hills between the Gola and Deoba Rivers.
Ditto ...	Deoba to Sarda ...	400	Slope of hills between the Deoba and Sarda Rivers.
Ditto ...	Eastern Bhabur ...	400	A belt of forest in the plains south of the last named forest.

229. The Commissioner of Kumaon remarks that, although it would appear that except in the Muudla Valley and in the north part of Patlee Dhoon there are no forests, it is reasonable to suppose that in such extensive tracts there must be nooks and corners filled with timber. These from their inaccessibility have hitherto escaped, and from their increasing value must now be brought into use. As a rule, it may be assumed, that the Ghurwal forests are nearly exhausted, and, though they may be worked to such an extent as to give a considerable profit annually, the chief object must be to restore the forest tracts to a prosperous state, and to economise them by supplying timber from those tracts considered hitherto inaccessible.

CCXXIX.—Ghurwal Forests.

The Commissioner recommends a road down the Valley of the Ramgunga, at an easy and almost uniform gradient from the Patlee Dhoon to the plains. The difficulties of the present road over the Kalooshaheed Pass are so great that carts are with difficulty procurable to carry timber. He estimates the cost of the former road at Rupees 10,000.

230. Kumaon Forests. The Commissioner is of opinion that the easily accessible forests have been too extensively cut, and that it is necessary to bring timber from more difficult ground so as to give rest to the exhausted parts. This will entail expense in making roads, and will necessitate an increase of Establishment to superintend operations at different places and to protect a long line of forests. Still he thinks that the forest may be worked so as to give a yearly return without any danger of bringing into use all the good timber before the young trees are fit to take its place.

CCXXX.—Kumaon Forests.

231. He considers that from 100,000 to 150,000 Railway Saul sleepers could be supplied annually at about Rupees 3 each at the depôts in the plains, and states his conviction that Saul is the only wood in these forests fit for sleepers.

CCXXXI.—100,000 to 150,000 Saul sleepers available annually. Saul the only wood fit for sleepers.

232. He does not consider it necessary to plant Saul, as the old trees shed seed so abundantly that in all parts where Saul thrives, young saplings are as thick as possible. Many of these are destroyed by the annual fires in the forest; but it is probable that, if they were not so thinned, they would impede each other's growth. As fires cannot be prevented, the grass is ignited as soon as it will burn, so that the least possible injury may be done.

CCXXXII.—Saul so abundant that it is unnecessary to plant it.

233. The system of cutting in the Kumaon Forests is as follows: Trees to be felled are marked by the Forest Department, and all the work is done by contract. A Head Sawyer takes an advance on good security to bring workmen. He is sent into the forest where the trees have been marked, and is fined Rupees 10 for every unmarked tree cut by his party. A list of rates is given him, and this is so prepared that it pays him best to cut well the scantlings required of him. If he gives a description of timber not sufficiently good to be classed as second rate, it is taken by Government without any payment. During the season advances are given from time to time, care being taken

CCXXXIII.—System of cutting.

that these never exceed the value of the work done. During the time that sawing is going on, buffaloes and coolies, [all by contract] collect the sawn timber at safe spots beyond the risk of fire. Once a month the Forest Darogah examines the sawn timber and classifies it at 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, stacking each class separately. It is afterwards examined by the Assistant, who stamps it and gives a receipt to the Head Sawyer. The work of coolies and buffaloes is ascertained in the same way and generally at the same time. At the end of the season the receipts are compared with the advances made, and the balance is paid or the excess recovered from the security of the first advance. The total of the exports at the end of the work should correspond with the receipts, and the auction sales check the whole.

CCXXXIV.—Financial results.

234. The accounts from 1st May 1860 to the 30th of September 1861 exhibit the following results. The balance brought forward from 1859-60 was Rupees 74,495-3-2, and the receipts for the 17 months under review amount to Rupees 18,131-3-0. The disbursements for the same time amount to Rupees 1,37,966, showing a deficit of Rupees 45,339-9-10 against the Forest Department. But there was a large stock of timber at the different Forest Depôts at the date of closing the accounts as shown in the following Statement the value of which was far greater than the amount of the deficit:—

Statement of Wood in store in Kumaon and Ghurwal.

Names of Timber.	New.				Old.				Grand Total.
	Kasheepore.	Ramnuggur.	Moura Keaur.	Other Depôts.	Kasheepore.	Ramnuggur.	Moura Keaur.	Other Depôts.	
Sleepers	235	2,473	6,766	46,895	10,716	...	151	3,203	70,439
Planks	712	1,039	177	10,420	8,061	...	20	158	20,587
Kurrees	223	9,216	3,411	18,865	44,802	...	32	715	77,264
Logs	24	...	...	1,170	2,763	...	...	224	4,181
Tora	1,604	...	2	124	...	...	...	...	1,730
Miscellaneous	1,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,523
Total ...	4,321	12,728	10,356	77,474	66,342	...	203	4,300	1,75,724

CCXXXV.—Establishment sanctioned for conservation.

235. The following Establishment was sanctioned by the Government of India for the conservation of these forests:—

FOR GHURWAL.

	Rupees.
1 Assistant Superintendent	... 400
1 Overseer ...	... 200
1 Native Accountant...	... 40
2 Hindee Writers ...	... 30
1 Oordoo ditto ...	... 15
1 Treasurer ...	... 15
2 Native Overseers ...	... 50
1 Native Doctor ...	... 15
1 Carpenter ...	... 12
1 Store-keeper ...	... 10
2 Classees ...	... 10
1 Jemadar ...	... 8
1 Duffadar ...	... 6
12 Burkundazes ...	... 48
4 Chuprassees ...	... 20
2 Depôt Mohurrirs ...	... 30
Total	... 909

FOR KUMAON.

	Rupees.
1 Assistant Superintendent	... 250
4 Darogahs ...	... 100
8 Chuprassees ...	... 40
1 Native Accountant	... 15
2 Depôt Mohurrirs ...	... 30
Total	... 435

COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rupees.
Accountant	... 150
Moonshee	... 40
2 Chuprassees	... 10
Total	... 200

making a total charge against the Forests of Rupees 1,544 per mensem, and being a reduction of Rupees 1,181 per mensem on the cost of Establishment employed previously. A travelling allowance of Rupees 250 per mensem for the Commissioner was afterwards sanctioned.

CCXXXVI.—Trees which produce timber.

236. A detailed list of the trees yielding timber in the Kumaon and Ghurwal Forests was given by the Commissioner. The best and most common trees are as follows:—Bale, Barree, Chelara, Gousum, Getu, Huldoo, Jamim, Khyra, Khyrmal, Khuneer, Oulah, Phuldoo, Phursa, Saj, Saul, Seesum, and Toon.

237. These were closed during the year. The management of all the forests in the Dhoon, whether belonging to Government or leased by Government from the Rajah of Terai, was transferred from the Commissioner of Kumaon, and placed under the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Meerut. The latter was requested to make a tour of the forest tracts and to submit a detailed Report on the subject with suggestions in regard to their future management. He was also directed to dispose of the old stock of timber at the Dhoon Depôts in the most advantageous manner.

CCXXXVII.—Debra Dhoon Forests.

SECTION XVI.

MINING.

238. The terms of the license to be granted to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company to mine and work the minerals found in the Mopani and Tendu Khera tracts of the Jubbulpore Division continued to be discussed with much care and attention, with a view to protect the interests of the Native Miners in the existing mines; to secure the common usages of the people as regards the minerals of the tract from interference by the Company, and to render it obligatory on the latter to report to the nearest Police Authorities of the District all accidents involving loss of limb or life; to provide medical aid on the spot to the workmen employed on the mines or works; to keep the mines well ventilated and to adopt all proper precautions for the public safety.

CCXXXVIII.—Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.

The Officer in charge of the Revenue Survey, now under progress in the Jubbulpore Division, was instructed to have an accurate and detailed topographical survey made of the tract of country granted to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company within the limits originally defined by Mr. Oldham (*vide* Report of 1860-61).

The outline was to be clearly determined and entered on the map in order that the boundaries might be laid out in a permanent manner.

Mr. Blackwell the Manager of the Company had commenced working the coal at Mopain, and was driving shafts in the vicinity of the out crop to ascertain the extent of that field.

It was expected that a branch Railway would be made to connect the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with the coal mines at Mopain. Towards the close of the year the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories were transferred to the Central Provinces.

239. The iron mines of Shahghur and Heerapore in Bundelkund are the property of Government, and are at present farmed out to the workers of the ore for a sum of Rupees 1,346 yearly. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, to whom the District was recently transferred, had never seen the mines, but reports the ore to be excellent and the field to be large. Only one side of the Hill is said to be worked; there is a scarcity of wood or fuel, and there are but five common Native furnaces. He recommended the improvement of the roads from Shahghur to Heerapore, and of the Ghats on the roads from Heerapore towards Saugor and also towards Cawnpore.

CCXXXIX.—Iron Mines of Shahghur and Heerapore.

An outlay of Rupees 1,500 had been previously sanctioned for the repair of these roads on the application of the Superintendent of Forests.

240. In the beginning of 1860, the late Mr. C. B. Taylor was employed by the East Indian Railway Company to search for coal in the southern part of the Rewah Territory. This gentleman unfortunately died on his return to Mirzapore from illness contracted by exposure during his explorations. His son Mr. W. B. Taylor, who accompanied the party, reported the discovery of thick seams of coal at Keryle in Eastern Rewah and at Emilia in Western Singrowlee, besides thin seams in other places, and he sent up samples of the two former to Allahabad, where they were tried on a Locomotive Engine, with a train of 190 tons weight, in the presence of the Chief Officers of the Railway Company; and the result showed that either specimen was suited for Locomotive purposes. The Emilia coal gave the most favorable results, though in appearance the Keryle coal looked the most valuable.

CCXL to CCLIII.—Results of enquiries regarding Coal fields in Rewah.

241. Difficulties being anticipated in the way of obtaining a mining license from the Rewah Durbar, and it being also a question whether the Railway Company should undertake the working of these coal beds situated in Native Territory, if coal of good quality could be obtained from the proprietors of the neighbouring mines situated in British or Eastern Singrowlee, the latter were asked at what price they could deliver coal at Mirzapore if a cart road were made along the direct track, the southern portion of which passes through the Rewah State.

242. The Political Agent at Rewah was also asked whether the Maha Rajah would have any objection to the formation of this road, and whether he would contribute a moderate sum towards its construction.

243. Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Company, the proprietors, replied that if the road were made they would supply coal at ½ per maund at Mirzapore.

244. The price of wood fuel at Allahabad was then under 12 annas for three maunds dried wood, the equivalent in effect to one maund of coal and wood was supposed to be procurable in the vicinity of Mirzapore at about the same rate.

245. The Political Agent at Rewah also wrote that he thought the Maha Rajah would not make the road to the British mines, as he had coal in his own Territory, and would prefer making the road to his own coal fields, if ascertained to be worth working after examination by the Geological Survey.

246. As Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Company's demand appeared exorbitant, and the Political Agent's reply about the road was unfavorable, there seemed no prospect at that time of securing a regular supply of coal from the British mines for the Railways in the North-Western Provinces.

247. The report and the facts ascertained by the Messrs. Taylor were then communicated to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, with a request that the coal beds recently discovered might receive early notice from the Geologists engaged in the approaching survey of the Rewah country. His opinion on the quality and value of the coal was asked, and his advice sought in regard to the best means for procuring a constant supply of good coal at reasonable cost for the use of the Railways in the North-Western Provinces.

248. In June 1861 Mr. Oldham submitted a Report to the following effect from Mr. Medlicott, who had inspected the Rewah coal field :—

249. There is a considerable area stretching all across the southern part of the Rewah Territory occupied by rocks of coal-bearing formation. This area has for its northern boundary a straight line, speaking in a general way, nearly parallel to the Kymore range, and about 15 to 20 miles south of it, along which occurs a geological fault, to the north of this fault there is no chance of finding coal, and as the dip of the coal strata is towards the north, the nearest beds will be found nearest to this line of fault, and the older and better beds as it is receded from, that is, the further south we go from the places to which we want to carry the coal. Coal has been found in some places in the south-west and south-east portions of this territory.

250. In the former six localities, where it had been found, were visited by Mr. Medlicott. Three of these on the Mahanuddee, two on the Johilla, one at Sohagpore. At the four first mentioned there were mere streaks of coal among shale and lignite, the whole very pyritous, and the rocks in which it occurs are not those in which useful coal has ever been found. At one of the places on the Johilla the true coal measures are found, but the seam discovered is 18 inches thick only and very poor. At Sohagpore is a more promising seam which it may at some future day be worth paying more attention to.

251. In the south-east portion of Rewah 16 places, where coal has been found, were visited. Of these seven are not worthy of notice, five are somewhat better; at two, Emilia and Dudemia, there is good coal; but the best seam of all is at Keryle, where the coal is excellent, and should unquestionably be the first to be worked. Mr. Medlicott stated to Captain Hodgson that he had never seen coal so good in the Raneegunge field.

252. With regard to bringing the coal to market, Mr. Oldham stated that it might more easily be carried to the great Deccan Road south-west of Myhere, but that the market for it was no doubt Mirzapore, between which and Keryle lie the difficult passes of the Kymore range, the crossing of the Soane River, and the hilly and intricate country south.

253. The Political Agent at Rewah was then asked whether the Maha Rajah would be willing, after Mr. Medlicott's favorable report upon his coal field, to make the road through his Territory to Keryle, provided the Railway Company made the necessary examination of the country, and furnished the agency for making the road and showed that it could be made at reasonable cost. He was also asked at what rate it would be proposed to levy a seignorage upon coal mined in that territory.

CCLIV.—North of Indian Kumaon Iron Works Company Limited.

254. The Iron Works of Messrs. Drummond and Company, and Rees, Davies and Company, were incorporated into one Company to be in future styled the "North of Indian Kumaon Iron Works Company Limited." Steps are being taken to make a survey of the several tracts of land assigned to this new Company, and the deed of license is now under preparation, and will be executed shortly.

SECTION XVII.

SURVEYS.

CCLV.—Completion of survey of Jhansie Division, and organization of a party to survey certain forest tracts in Rohilkund.

255. The Survey and Settlement operations which have been in progress in the Dehra Dhoon and in the Jhansie Division have already been detailed in paragraphs 128 and 129 of this Report. The Surveyor General of India has reported the completion of the Revenue Survey of the whole of the Jhansie Division; and an application has been made to the Supreme Government for sanction to the cost of a small detached Survey party to be employed, under the direction of Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, in surveying certain parts of the country in Rohilkund, which, either themselves bear forests, or border on the sub-montanic tracts, and were omitted from the survey conducted by that Officer in the years 1852, 1853 and 1854.

SECTION XVIII.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

CCLVI to CCLXVI.—Results of the administration of the Medical School at Agra.

256. The following paragraphs are taken from the Report of the Superintendent of the Agra Medical School for the year ending 31st March 1862 :—

257. "The winter session closed on 31st March, and on the 1st April the Annual "Examination commenced.

258. "Of the sixteen senior students, candidates for the Diploma of 1st Class "Native Doctor, ten passed a very good examination, one who had been very ill during "the winter was remanded for three months, and five were wholly rejected.

259. "Of the junior students, numbering sixty-eight, ten whose replies did not "reach the required standard were dismissed.

260. "Several of these intend to continue their studies without receiving pay.

261. "Of candidates for admission as students there were forty-five.

262. "This seems a great falling off from the seventy who came forward in "November 1861, but more in appearance than in fact.

263. "Of the seventy in November, thirty belonged to Agra, and the Superin-"tendent is always suspicious that residents of Agra only present themselves for the "sake of the monthly stipend; of the forty-five applications this year only nine "belonged to Agra, *i. e.*, there were thirty-six candidates from a distance against forty "in November last.

264. "The test for admission is a competent knowledge of reading and writing "Oordoo, and the first four Rules of Arithmetic.

265. "In former years the boys were taught Materia Medica chiefly from written "descriptions, and scarcely at all from seeing things done,—now each boy at least once "a week, with his own hands, assists in preparing the various compounds in use in our "Hospitals and from the raw materials procurable in the Agra Bazar. They are also "made to practise daily the art of prescribing and the various signs and figures in use.

266. "In the examinations, besides questions on the regular course of Lectures, "there were two sets of practical questions:—

"*1st.*—Practical Surgery.

"*2nd.*—Practical Pharmacy.

"Ten questions on each, value of each question Rupees 20, purposely made double "the value of questions on other branches to shew the importance placed on practical "knowledge. The results in the examination of the ten boys who have gained their "Diplomas are shewn below:—

"*Total Value of each set of Questions.*

Practical Surgery.	Rs.	Practical Pharmacy.	Rs.
4 Gained	200	3 Gained	200
4 Ditto	180	3 Ditto	180
1 Ditto	190	2 Ditto	160
1 Ditto	130	2 Ditto	140

"The results among the junior students were still more satisfactory."

CCLXVII.—Dispensaries opened during the year.

267. Dispensaries were opened during the year at the following places:—

Ghatumpore in Zillah Cawnpore.	Koonch in Zillah Jaloun.
Barrah in Zillah Allahabad.	Calpee in ditto.

SECTION XIX.

VACCINATION.

268. The vaccine operations in the Agra Division for 1861-62 were commenced in the beginning of November 1861, and closed at the end of March 1862.

CCLXVIII.—Results of the Vaccine operations in the Agra Division.

Total Result in the Agra Division.

MONTHS.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
November 1861	286	390	37	60	773
December „	4,535	2,418	601	1,380	8,943
January 1862	4,406	1,917	553	3,691	10,567
February „	4,422	1,833	428	2,681	9,364
March „	3,506	1,301	245	1,938	6,990
Total ...	17,155	7,859	1,864	9,760	36,637

Sex of those vaccinated.

MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
17,172	...	19,465	...	36,637

Ages of those vaccinated.

6 Months.	6 Months to 1 year.	1 Year to 2 years.	2 Years to 3 years.	3 Years to 4 years.	4 Years to 5 years.	5 Years to 10 years.	TOTAL.
3,223	7,259	8,528	5,212	4,728	2,725	4,962	36,637

Castes or occupations of those vaccinated.

Caste		Caste		Caste	
Chamar	9,383	Nayee	546	Durzee	162
Thakoor	5,300	Tailee	480	Kayet	148
Brahmin	3,680	Goojur	394	Jogee	142
Jât	3,072	Dhobee	378	Chirimar	110
Mahomedan	2,138	Nudaff	324	Dhanook	94
Bukkal	1,719	Khutick	288	Cheepee	91
Kolee	1,390	Rajpoot	280	Bairagee	91
Kuhar	934	Lohar	259	Bhât	77
Kachee	871	Mullah	252	Munhar	66
Guddurya	842	Soonar	245	Mohtur	61
Koombar	728	Christian	179	Meena	51
Lotha	663	Mallee	176	Various castes in small number...	196
Nujjar	652	Bhurjee	175		

The number of successful cases is below the average, which is due to the inexperience of certain of the Vaccinators.

CCLXIX.—Results of the operations in Rohilkund.

269. The numbers vaccinated in the Zillahs of Bijnore and Moradabad during the past season are given in the Return below :—

Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	TOTAL.
17,761	7,274	2,969	3,859	31,863

The large percentage of unsuccessful cases [nearly one-third] is a source of much regret to the energetic Superintendent; but one he fears not likely to be ever materially diminished, for the unpreventible [under present circumstances] exposure of the bare arms of the young naked urchins operated upon to the glare of the sun, dust, flies, and every other possible conceivable source of injury, contributes to this unfortunate result.

CCLXX.—Results in Kumaon and Ghurwal.

270. The numbers vaccinated in Kurmaon and Ghurwal are given in the Return below :—

Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	TOTAL.
12,907	1,447	692	331	15,377

CCLXXI.—Results contrasted with those in Rohilkund.

271. Comparing this Return with that of Rohilkund, the Superintendent points out how great is the difference in the percentage of successful cases, showing the favorable effect of the colder climate, not only upon the operation of the *virus* itself, but also in its necessitating the wearing of clothes, and so protecting the vesicle on the arm from the various injuries it is exposed to on subjects in the plains.

CCLXXII.—Increase in the demand and supply of Hill virus.

272. There has been a very material increase in the supplies of vaccine *virus* distributed from the Hill Depôt during the past season, upwards of 12,000 crusts, besides points and glasses, having been sent to the North-Western Provinces, Oude and Bengal. At no previous period have such constant demands been made upon it; every call has been abundantly responded to, and with a few exceptions, the *virus* sent has been acknowledged as of excellent quality and vigor.

SECTION XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CCLXXIII and CCLXXIV.—Operations of the Government Press at Allahabad, and the Financial results.

273. From 1st September 1861 to 30th April 1862, work to the amount of Rupees 2,62,255-13-9 has been turned out from the Government Press at Allahabad. Without entering into minute details, the amounts debited against the several Departments, for which work has been executed, is noted below :—

	Amount. Rs.	As.	P.
Government of Bengal	3,089	2	9
,, of North-Western Provinces ...	1,29,191	7	8
,, of Oude	2,964	4	9
,, of Punjab	268	14	1
Financial Department, North-Western Provinces ...	9,529	2	6
Judicial ,, ,, ...	44,237	15	2
Revenue ,, ,, ...	53,397	9	8
Educational ,, ...	15,242	9	2
Public Works ,, ...	491	3	10
Police ,, ...	2,108	7	5
Political Agencies	1	0	0
Miscellaneous sales	1,734	0	9
Grand Total ...	2,62,255	13	9

274. This out-turn has been effected at a cost of Rupees 2,38,561-9-5, exclusive of the sums debited as wear and tear of dead stock and house-rent of Superintendent. The former is calculated at 10 per cent. on furniture and 25 per cent. on types. This amount of depreciation is considered by the Superintendent much above what actually does take place; but as the error, if any, is on the safe side, he has retained it, and debited against the out-turn of the Press a sum of Rupees 18,888-4-6, which, together with house-rent at Rupees 800 for the eight months, deducted from the gross profit, gives a net profit of Rupees 4,005-15-10. The result admits of improvement.

CCLXXV to CCLXXVII.—Introduction of a system of Meteorological operations in the North-Western Provinces.

275. It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that many most interesting and valuable facts relative to the climate, &c., of these provinces might be collected by a regular series of Meteorological observations to be taken at certain selected places.

276. Accordingly the Stations noted in the margin were selected after consultation with the Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the duty of making the observations entrusted to the Officers whose names are placed opposite each Station, who, in each instance, consented to give their services to Government in aid of the above object.

Roorkee.—Principal, Thomason College.
Benares.—Dr. Dunbar, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
Beawur.—Dr. Small, in Medical charge of Police Corps.
Jhansee.—Dr. Annesley, Civil Assistant Surgeon.
Nynee Tal.—Dr. Moir, ditto.
Agra.—Dr. Plank, Superintendent Central Prison.

277. A list of the instruments and a copy of the instructions furnished to each Officer will be found in the Appendix No. II, and the several sets of observations taken at each of the above Stations will be collected, compiled and printed annually, together with a brief Memoir under the direction of the Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, who has kindly undertaken the duty.

SECTION XXI.

RAILWAYS.

278. The following Statement relates to the year extending from 1st July 1861 to 30th June 1862, and, not having been received in time for incorporation in the Public Works Section of this Report, is introduced in this place supplementarily.

CCLXXVIII.—Railways under construction.

There were two lines of Railway under construction in the North-Western Provinces.

(I).—The main line of the East Indian Railway, which, when completed, will extend from the Kurrumnassa River near Buxar to the City of Delhi, a distance of 534½ miles. There will be three branches on this line,—one from Mogul Serai to the bank of the Ganges opposite to the City of Benares, a distance of six miles; one from Cawnpore to the Ganges, a distance of 2½ miles; and the other from Toondla to the bank of the Jumna opposite to the City of Agra, a distance of 13¼ miles.

(II).—The Jubbulpore Extension, extending from Neinee, a point on the main line three miles east of Allahabad, Jumna Bridge, to Jubbulpore, a distance of about 220 miles.

279. *Main Line, East Indian Railway.*—At the commencement of the year the line was open from Allahabad to Cawnpore, a distance of 123¼ miles. On the 1st of July 1861, the line was opened from Cawnpore to Etawah, a distance of 86¼ miles; on the 13th November 1861

CCLXXIX and CCLXXX.—Operations on the Main Line, E. I. Railway.

it was opened from Etawah to Shekoabad, a distance of 34½ miles; and on the 1st of April 1862 it was opened from Shekoabad to the Agra Terminus, a distance of 36 miles. Allahabad and Agra, the present and the former Capitals of the North-Western Provinces, are thus connected by a continuous line of Railway 280 miles long.

280. On the remaining portion of the line, which is yet unopened, the state of the works at the end of the year may be briefly described as follows :—

Benares District.—From Karamnassa to Benares, 56½ miles—Plate-laying has commenced, 28 miles are linked in, 26 miles completely laid, and 19 miles packed up—all the permanent way materials, except spikes, have been delivered. Stations are nearly complete with the exception of the Benares Terminal Station, for which complete Designs had not been submitted to Government.

Mirzapore District.—Mogul Serai junction to Allahabad 92 miles—Permanent way materials are being delivered, but plate-laying has not been commenced for want of sleepers. Stations are in progress, and girder bridges being erected.

Agra District.—Toondla junction to Allyghur, 44½ miles—Plate-laying was commenced in April last, and 16 miles have been laid. The Stations on this length are well advanced.

Delhi District.—Allyghur to Delhi, 82 miles—The whole of the brickwork in culverts, &c., is completed, and the road ready to receive the permanent way as far as Ghazeeooddeen Nuggur, a distance of 70 miles. In the Hindun Bridge the whole of the piers and abutments are founded and carried up to the springing of the arches.

CCLXXXI.—Present state of the three great Bridges.

281. The present state of the three great iron bridges is as follows :—

Tonse Bridge.—Seven spans of 150 feet. Of the two abutments and six piers, one abutment and four piers have been built up to full height; one pier is built to half height, one abutment has the foundation wells sunk, and one pier is not completely founded.

One iron span has been erected and the staging removed, the deflection being only ⅝th of an inch.

Jumna Bridge.—Allahabad, 14 spans of 205 feet. Of the two abutments one is completely founded and partly built up, and the other is half founded. Of the thirteen piers three piers are built up to full height, three piers are partly built, four are completely founded, one has to be sunk six feet, one has to be sunk 14 feet, and of the remaining pier half the wells have to be rectified. One iron span has been erected and the staging removed; the iron work for about eight spans has been received at the bridge site. The north approach to this bridge is a viaduct consisting of twenty-four spans of 30 feet. The arches of thirteen of these are turned, and the remainder are in progress.

Jumna Bridge.—Delhi, 12 spans of 205 feet. One abutment and three piers are built up to full height; two more piers are being built up, two more and part of east abutment are founded on rock, and the remaining four piers are not yet completely founded.

282. The Electric Telegraph is now in working order from the Karamnassa to Hatras Station, a distance of 450 miles; on this distance 29 telegraphic Stations are at work. The Telegraph has worked satisfactorily.

CCLXXXII.—The Electric Telegraph.

283. The amount of capital expended on construction during the year amounted to Rupees 44,33,162, and the cost per mile of the entire line from Howrah to Delhi, according to the last Estimate, may be assumed at Rupees 1,67,500.

CCLXXXIII to CCLXXXIX.—Financial results.

284. The gross earnings on the open line during the year were Rs. 17,48,289-2-5, of which Rupees 8,07,758-6-6 were expended on the maintenance and working of the line, and Rupees 9,40,530-11-11 were profits. The expenses and profits were thus 46·2 and 53·8 per cent. of the earnings.

285. The average length of the line open during the year was 240 miles, the cost of which according to Estimate as above would be Rupees 4,02,00,000, the opened portion of the line may thus be said to be paying at the rate of 2·34 per cent.

286. The receipts averaged Rupees 7,284 per mile open. The cost of maintenance of the open line amounted to Rupees 94,246-3-2, or Rupees 772 per mile open, and the other working charges to Rupees 6,86,513-1-10, or Rupees 2,860 per mile open.

287. Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four first class, 7,079 second class, and 331,982 third class passengers travelled during the year; the receipts from this traffic amounted to Rupees 6,71,705.

288. Fifteen lakhs eighty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine maunds of Goods were carried for the public during the year, and 14,98,412 maunds were carried for Railway purposes; the receipts from this source amounted to Rupees 10,20,595.

289. The cost of working the Telegraph was Rupees 26,999-1-6 during the year, while its earnings were Rupees 4,756-7-0.

CCXC.—Collisions.

290. The accidents which have occurred during the year are as follows:—

Collisions.—A collision took place at Serathoo between the up and down goods-train caused by the driver of the up goods-train disregarding the Station signal light which indicated danger. The guard of the down train was injured slightly.

A passenger-train ran into a truck at Burtua Station owing to the carelessness of the pointsman who turned the train into a siding.

A collision between a goods-train and a pilot-engine took place at Cawnpore Station owing to the carelessness of the pointsman. Some of the passengers were slightly injured.

A train came in contact with the gate of a level-crossing owing to the carelessness of the gate-keepers.

A train came in contact with a trolly on the line.

Trains running off the line.—Three cases occurred, caused by the carelessness of the pointsmen, and one case caused by the high speed at which an up passenger-train was driven into the Etawah Station.

CCXCI.—Fires.

291. *Fires.*—Four fires took place in goods-train caused by sparks from the ash-pan of the Engine being blown up upon the train. Another fire was caused by a spark from the engine chimney, the guaze wire of which was defective, and one fire was caused by spontaneous combustion of a bale of blankets. The worst fire occurred on the 5th of April, when the goods in three trucks were more or less damaged; compensation was claimed to the extent of Rupees 28,420-11-3, and the spoilt goods were sold by public auction and realized Rupees 12,337-4-0. During the whole year Rupees 21,541 was paid for compensation for losses sustained by the public on this Railway.

CCXCII.—Total Accidents.

292. *Total accidents.*—Six Natives were run over and five of them died from the effects; one Native greaser was crushed to death between the step of an engine on which he was riding and a truck on a siding at Agra; one Cooly was crushed to death at Allahabad Station between the buffers of two trucks.

CCXCIII to CCXCVII.—Operations on the Jubbulpore Extension Line.

293. *Jubbulpore Extension.*—The remarks on this line must necessarily be brief.

All the land Plans for the line have been completed, with the exception of about 13 miles in the Sleemanabad District, and 20 miles in the Eutowah and Myhere Districts. These surveys are now being made during the rains as a matter of urgency.

294. The extreme side widths have been set out, and the land officially taken over are all land under cultivation for the first 67 miles out of Allahabad, and from the 128th to the 154th miles (Myhere to Jokohai).

295. Orders have been given through the Civil Authorities to the cultivators to leave unsown a uniform width of 100 feet on each side of the centre line wherever the setting out has not yet been done. This will reduce to a minimum the damage likely to be done to the crops by the Engineers employed on this during the next two months.

296. The final Longitudinal Section, with all requisite information as to water-ways, rock, soil, bridge, foundation, &c., was sent to England in April last. Nine permanent Bungalows have been constructed on the line, and the whole of the present staff of Engineers and Inspectors have been under shelter since May last.

297. The amount of expenditure on capital account during the year was Rupees 2,54,032.

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

APPENDIX I.

Rules for the Administration of Civil Justice in the Terai District of the Rohilcund Division, passed by Government, North-Western Provinces, under Sections 2 and 3, Act XIV. of 1861.

Jurisdiction of the Courts.

RULE I.—The Superintendent of the Terai District shall have authority to try original suits, without limit of value; and regular appeals from the decision of the Assistant Superintendent in original suits.

RULE II.—The Assistant Superintendent shall have authority to try original suits not exceeding Rupees 1,000 in value.

Rule of Limitation.

RULE III.—No action shall be entertained, unless it be instituted within the periods hereinafter mentioned from the time that the cause of action arose, or accrued in each description of cases.

Action respecting the succession or right to real and personal property; and respecting partnership.—Twelve years.

Action for debts on bond or accounts not being partnership accounts, or accounts of retail purchases settled at short periods.—Three years.

Action for other debts and other accounts than the above, injuries to person or character, disputes regarding marriage, caste, or non-fulfilment of contract.—One year.

Provided that the time shall be excluded, during which the plaintiff shall be under the disability of infancy, lunacy, idiotcy, or during which the plaintiff shall be precluded by law from suing the defendant, by reason of any disability whatever, either of the plaintiff or of the defendant.

Trial of Original Suits.

RULE IV., *Clause* 1.—Every suit shall be commenced by a plaint which shall be presented to the Court by the plaintiff in person, or by his recognized Agent.

Clause 2.—Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the Superintendent, who will either try such suit himself, or refer it for trial to the Court of the Assistant Superintendent, provided that he be competent, in respect of the value of the suit, to try the same.

Clause 3.—The term "recognized Agent" is defined to mean a personal servant, partner, relation, or friend, whom the Court may admit as a *fit* person to represent a party; persons carrying on business on behalf of Bankers and

traders, such as Gomashtahs; managing Agents of land-holders, such as Karindahs; nearest male relations of women, and persons ex-officio authorized to act for Government.

Clause 4.—No Vakeels or Mooktears are to be admitted in the Civil Courts of the Terai District.

Rule V.—The plaint shall be distinctly written, either in Hindee or in Oordoo, and shall contain the following particulars :—

1*st*.—The name, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff.

2*nd*.—The name, description, and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained.

3*rd*.—The relief sought for, the subject of the action, the cause of action, and when it accrued.

Rule VI.—Every plaint shall be engrossed on Stamp Paper of the value prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified in its application to Non-Regulation Provinces by the Notifications of the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1860.

Rule VII.—If the plaintiff sue on any written document, or rely upon any such document as evidence in support of his claim, he shall produce the same in Court when the plaint is presented, and at the same time deliver a copy of the document to be filed with the plaint: if the document be an entry in a book, the plaintiff shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry, on which he relies, to be filed with the plaint. And unless such document be so delivered in, or its non-production at the time be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court may see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not be admitted to proof in support of the claim.

Rule VIII.—The Court, on receiving a plaint, shall proceed to make enquiry by examination of the plaintiff or his recognized Agent upon oath, or affirmation as to the merits of the claim, and shall record the examination in full. If it should appear to the Court that the plaintiff has no *primâ facie* cause of action; or that the defendant or matter of the suit is not within the jurisdiction of the Court; or that the action is barred by lapse of time, the Court shall reject the plaint.

Rule IX.—The Court, upon rejecting a plaint, shall record its decision, which shall be reduced to writing in the Vernacular language of the Judge, together with the reasons upon which it is founded.

Rule X.—If the plaint be admitted, it shall be entered, with all the particulars described in Rule V. in a book to be kept for the purpose, and to be called the Register of Civil Suits; and the entries shall be numbered, in every year, according to the order in which the plaint is presented. The Register shall be prepared in the Form A. appended to these Rules.

RULE XI.—When the plaint has been registered, a Summons under the seal and signature of the Court shall be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim, on a day to be therein specified, in person, or by a recognized Agent. The Summons shall specify the name and residence of the plaintiff, and the amount, as well as the description of the claim.

RULE XII.—The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the Summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, and the Summons shall contain a direction accordingly.

RULE XIII.—The day to be specified in the Summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file, and the distance that the defendant may be, or supposed to be, at the time, from the place where the Court is held; and the Summons shall order the defendant to produce, on his appearance in Court, any document in his possession, of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his defence.

RULE XIV.—The Officer in charge of the Summons shall endeavour to obtain the signature of the defendant in acknowledgment of service. In the event of the defendant's absence, the Officer shall proceed to his residence, and acquaint his family or neighbours with the object of his mission, and shall obtain the signature of two credible witnesses to the Summons in proof of service. On his return the Nazir shall ascertain from him, and report in writing, the mode in which the Summons has been served.

RULE XV., *Clause* 1.—On the expiration of the period specified in the Summons, if the defendant fail to attend the Court, Proclamation shall be issued for his attendance within a further period to be fixed according to local circumstances in the different parts of the Terai District.

Clause 2.—If, within the period fixed by the Summon or Proclamation, an application should be made to the Court to permit the answer to the plaint to be filed through "a recognized Agent," or in writing, the Court may, on special ground shown to its satisfaction, grant the application, provided that the prohibition contained in Clause 4, Rule IV. shall in every case be strictly observed.

Clause 3.—If the defendant shall fail to attend, or shall not have been excused personal appearance under the preceding Clause, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, who shall thereupon be taken into custody and brought before the Court; but no defendant shall be so arrested, who shall give to the party charged with the warrant, a declaration in writing, that he is willing that the case should be tried *ex parte*.

RULE XVI.—On the appearance of the defendant in answer to the Summons, or in arrest, or on the appearance of the defendant's "recognized Agent," if personal attendance has been excused, the parties to the suit shall be confronted, and shall be

interrogated on oath, or solemn affirmation; and a written answer may also be received for the defendant at the discretion of the Court. The precise points at issue between them, which are material to the decision of the suit, shall be determined, or the suit shall be finally disposed of, according as may have been directed in the same Summons. Either party may cross-examine the other, and any witnesses then present, or documentary proof adduced may be examined. If an answer be allowed to be furnished in writing, it should be on stamped paper of the required value.

Rule XVII.—If, after such interrogation and examination of evidence, a decree can be properly made without further enquiry, the Court shall pronounce its judgment, and make its decree accordingly. The judgment shall be reduced to writing, before it is delivered, in the Vernacular language of the Officer presiding in the Court, and shall state the points to be decided, the decision thereon, and the reasons for the decision. It shall be signed by the said presiding Officer, and dated on the day in which it is pronounced. The decree shall also state whether the amount of any sum adjudged is to be paid by instalments, and shall specify the dates and amounts for payment of instalments, together with the amount of costs; and, in case of divided costs, the portions chargeable to parties, as well as the amount of any damages awarded on the ground of a suit being found to have been groundless and vexatious.

Rule XVIII.—But if it should be impracticable to pass a decree without further enquiry, that is to say, if any issue result from the interrogatories on which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall call upon both parties to adjust the dispute amicably within a fixed period; or to consent to arbitration; and to furnish a list of such documentary and oral evidence as each is able to tender, or desires to be called.

Rule XIX., *Clause* 1.—If the parties to the suit will not adjust it privately, or agree to arbitration, the Court shall procure the attendance of the witnesses, and require the production of the documentary evidence on a day fixed.

Clause 2.—The Court shall ascertain and record the names of the witnesses whom the parties intend to bring forward, and whether they will bring their own witnesses, or whether they, or either of them, require the assistance of the Court to procure the attendance of a witness, either to give evidence or to produce a document. The Court shall then fix a convenient day, not more than ten days distant, for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit, and shall, if required to do so subpœna the witness, or witnesses of either party, or of both parties to attend on the fixed day, and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Court.

Rule XX., *Clause* 1.—If either party should fail to produce his proof within the time allowed him, or to take out a subpœna for the attendance of any witness whose attendance he may require to be enforced, the suit shall be proceeded with, and determined as if such party had declined to produce any proof.

Clause 2.—If, on the day fixed for the trial under Clause 2 of Rule XIX, the witnesses should appear, they shall be examined, and the evidence of each witness shall be recorded in writing, in a narrative form, in the presence and under the personal superintendence of the presiding Officer, and in the presence of the parties or their "recognized Agents;" and each party may cross-examine any witness produced by the opposite party.

Clause 3.—Exhibits produced in support either of the plaint or the defence must be engrossed on stamp paper prescribed by Act XXXVI of 1860, as modified by the Notifications from the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1860. Exhibits shall not be admissible as valid evidence unless they be engrossed upon stamp paper as above directed.

RULE XXI.—The Court, after considering the arguments and evidence, shall pronounce its judgment in open Court, and record its decree in the manner prescribed by Rule XVII.

RULE XXII., *Clause* 1.—Whenever a suit may be referred to arbitrators, as provided for in Rule XVIII, a term shall be fixed for the award to be presented; and an Officer of the Court shall be required to attend for the purpose of calling the parties and their witnesses before the arbitrators. The arbitrators shall not be permitted to leave the precincts of the Court until they shall have delivered their award.

Clause 2.—When the arbitrators have arrived at a decision, their written award, together with any depositions of witnesses which they have taken in the case, shall be presented and acknowledged in open Court, and in the presence of both parties to the suit.

Clause 3.—Although every consideration should be given to the award of arbitrators, especially when they are unanimous, yet in no case shall the Court be bound to accept such award, unless satisfied that it is a reasonable and just decision. If the Court shall have clear and strong reasons to doubt the justice of the decision, it shall be competent to interrogate the arbitrators as to the grounds upon which they have formed their opinion, and the same shall be recorded on the back of the document itself; and thereafter the Court may either return the proceedings to the arbitrators, and desire them to reconsider their award, and to record it with more clearness and precision; or it may direct a fresh arbitration, or it may proceed to try and dispose of the case itself.

Clause 4.—The case having been completed by award of arbitrators accepted by the Court, or by the Court having determined on the merits, the Court shall declare its judgment, and record its decree in the manner prescribed by Rule XVII.

RULE XXIII.—Certified copies of the decree and judgment shall be furnished to the parties or their "recognized Agents," on application to the Court and on the production of the necessary stamp paper, where stamps are required for that purpose by any law

for the time being in force. The application may be made either orally or by writing on unstamped paper. The date on which application for copy may be made; the date on which the necessary stamp paper for a copy may be presented; the date of the copy being completed, and of its actual delivery or tender shall be endorsed on the original decision, and on the copy or copies also. If the applicant shall fail to attend, or shall refuse to receive the copies, the Court shall certify the same on the back of the copies which shall then be filed with the record of the case.

Execution of decrees.

RULE XXIV.—Execution of decree may be applied for by petition presented to the Court which pronounced the decree.

RULE XXV., *Clause* 1.—The petition shall set forth in tabular form the following particulars: viz., the number of the suit, the names of the parties, and the date of the decree; the subject of the decree; whether an appeal has been preferred or admitted from the decision, whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has taken place since the date of the decree; the specific amount due to the petitioner under the decree, whether on account of costs of suit or otherwise; and the name of the individual against whom the enforcement of the decree is solicited.

Clause 2.—An attested copy of the decree shall be presented with the application.

RULE XXVI.—If the Court shall have awarded payment of any sum of money by instalments, and default should be made in the payment of any instalment, as it falls due, execution shall issue upon the application of the decree-holder for the full amount of all the instalments remaining unpaid.

RULE XXVII.—Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party without notice to such heir or other representative to appear and be heard.

RULE XXVIII.—No process of execution shall issue to enforce any judgment or decree passed by the Civil Courts of the Terai District, unless some proceeding shall have been taken to enforce such judgment or decree, and to keep the same in force within one year next preceding the application for such execution.

RULE XXIX.—Execution of decree, if applied for within the period prescribed by the preceding rule, may be enforced at once, provided that if an appeal shall have been preferred and adequate security be tendered, or if, within the period of appeal, such security shall have been tendered, execution may be stayed until the appeal shall have been decided, or until the period of appeal shall have expired without institution of appeal.

RULE XXX.—In pending cases, if the Court shall be satisfied that the defendant is preparing to alienate his property, or to remove himself from the Court's jurisdiction, security may be demanded, and, if not tendered, the Court can arrest the person or attach the property of the defendant to an amount sufficient to satisfy the claim.

RULE XXXI.—Execution may be enforced by delivery of possession of contested property, or by arrest of person, or by attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of the decree, and of costs of suit and of execution.

RULE XXXII.—If the decree-holder should apply for execution by arrest of the defendant's person, he shall deposit in the Court, at the time of the issue of the warrant, diet money for one month of thirty days after the rate of one anna per diem, unless the Court for any special reason direct the deposit of diet money at a higher rate, which shall in no case exceed four annas per diem.

RULE XXXIII.—Diet money at the same rate shall be made previous to the commencement of every succeeding month of the imprisonment, on failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

RULE XXXIV.—All diet money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner may be added to the costs in the suit, and any diet money not so spent shall be returned to the party who deposited the same.

RULE XXXV, *Clause* 1.—In executing a writ of execution against the property of any defendant, the Court shall direct such portion of his movable property to be attached as may appear sufficient to cover the amount due; and it will be only when the amount realized from such property shall fail to satisfy the decree, that the Court will be competent to order the attachment of any immovable property.

Clause 2.—In no case shall the tools and implements of the trade or occupation of the defendant be sold in execution of decree, nor shall land in which a proprietary right has been acquired, by whatever means, be sold in execution of a decree without the sanction of the Commissioner first obtained.

Clause 3.—The attaching Officer shall prepare an inventory of the article distrained, and shall give them in charge of some respectable person from whom a receipt must be taken to be filed with the proceeding of the case.

Clause 4.—As soon as the attachment has been effected, a proclamation in the current language of the country describing the property attached, and specifying the time and place of the proposed sale, shall be issued at least thirty days before the appointed day of sale, and a copy thereof shall be affixed to the defendant's dwelling-house, and another to the building in which the Court is held.

Clause 5.—If within the period of the proclamation any claim shall be preferred to the property thus advertised for sale, or if any objection shall be raised against the proposed sale, it shall be competent to the Court to enquire into such claim or objection summarily; and if satisfied as to its validity, to release the said property from attachment, or to postpone the sale; or, if the claim should appear to be frivolous, to dismiss it with all the costs incurred in the investigation, provided always that any decision

passed on such claim shall be held conclusive only as between the parties who have been before the Court.

Clause 6.—If, pending the investigation of such a claim or objection, the sale be postponed, and the claim be disallowed, a second proclamation of a term of not less than ten days shall be issued for the purpose solely of giving notice to intending purchasers. No other objectors will be heard.

Clause 7.—On the day fixed for sale the attached property shall be divided into convenient lots, and each lot shall be put up in succession until the amount of the decree be realised. When the decree is satisfied, the sale shall cease, and the property remaining unsold shall be released from attachment.

Clause 8.—The entire sum bid for movable property must be paid up within twenty-four hours, and delivery of the property withheld until the money is paid. A deposit of ten per cent. on the price will be required at the time of sale, and this deposit, unless redeemed within the period above prescribed, will be forfeited, and the property will be re-sold at the risk of the original purchaser.

Clause 9.—In sales of immovable property the full amount of the purchase money shall be paid within fifteen days, in default of which the deposit of ten per cent. required at the time of auction will be forfeited, and the property will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Rule XXXVI.—No compromise on a decree, or payment in satisfaction, shall be admitted unless notified to the Court *vivâ voce* or by a writing, which may also be sent through the local Tehseeldar; and no execution of decree, which has been relinquished by the decree-holder, shall revive, unless on good reason shown to the satisfaction of the Court.

Rule XXXVII.—The record of execution of decrees shall always be an annexure of the file of the original suit.

Penalties.

Rule XXXVIII.—If any witness, on whom a subpœna shall have been duly served under Clause 2, Rule XIX., shall neglect to attend the Court, or, being present in Court, shall refuse to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, the Court shall be authorized to issue an order in writing to the Nazir either to apprehend and bring the witness before the Court, or if he be present, to take him into custody; and the Court may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding Rupees five hundred, for his default or refusal, realizable by the attachment and sale of his property, and may commit him to close custody until he shall consent to give his evidence, or to sign his deposition; provided that no fine imposed under this rule shall exceed the amount of the property under litigation in the suit.

Rule XXXIX.—If a witness, for whose attendance a subpœna shall have been issued, as aforesaid, shall fail to attend, the Court, upon proof that the evidence of

such witness is material, and that the said witness is absconding or keeping out of the way to avoid attendance, may cause a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such person to give evidence at a time and place to be therein named, to be affixed, in the presence and with attestation of two householders, to his house; and if, nevertheless, such person should not attend at the time and place to be named, his property, real and personal, to such amount as the Court shall deem reasonable, shall be liable under an order of the Court to attachment and sale.

Rule XL., *Clause* 1.—Insolent or disrespectful behaviour to the Court while sitting, or any conduct tending to interrupt the due course of business, shall be deemed a contempt of the authority of the Court, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, commutable to imprisonment at the public expense in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Clause 2.—The order of the Court shall in such case state the facts constituting the contempt, and such order shall be open to a summary appeal within thirty days.

Rule XLI., *Clause* 1.—The Civil Courts of the Terai District are hereby empowered to hear and determine cases of resistance of their own processes, occurring within their own jurisdiction, provided they be unattended with personal violence; and on proof of the offence may adjudge the offender to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and in default of payment to be imprisoned, for any period not exceeding thirty days, in the Civil Jail at the public expense.

Clause 2.—If the resistance of process be attended with personal violences, or other aggravation, the case shall be referred by the Civil Court to the Superintendent of the Terai District in his capacity of Magistrate, and, upon such reference, the Superintendent shall proceed under the "Rules for the administration of Criminal Justice in the Terai District."

Clause 3.—The Court, on the statement on oath or solemn affirmation of any peon or other Officer resisted in the execution of any process, may summon the person accused to answer the charge, and, on failure of such person to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

Appeals.

Rule XLII., *Clause* 1.—Every decision passed by the Superintendent of the Terai District in original suit shall be open to a regular appeal to the Commissioner of Rohilcund, whose decision shall be final; provided that, whenever the decision of the Superintendent and the Commissioner shall differ, it shall be in the option of the Government, on petition being presented, to refer the proceedings to the Sudder Court for their report and opinion, and thereafter to pass such orders as may appear proper.

Clause 2.—From the decision of the Assistant Superintendent in original suits a regular appeal shall lie to the Superintendent.

Clause 3.—From the decision of the Superintendent in regular appeal a special appeal may be admitted by the Commissioner of Rohilcund, for good and sufficient reasons to be set forth at length in the order for admission.

RULE XLIII.—The petition of appeal shall be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed in Act XXXVI of 1860, as modified by the Notifications from the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1861, according to the value of the property to which the appeal relates. The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by an authenticated copy of the decision or order appealed against.

RULE XLIV.—An appeal from the decision of the Assistant Superintendent must be preferred within thirty days; and an appeal from the decision of the Superintendent, whether in original suits or in regular appeals, must be preferred within sixty days from the date of the order or decision appealed against; provided that the period, which may intervene between the presentation of stamped paper for a copy, and the completion of the copy, shall not be included in the said terms of thirty and sixty days.

RULE XLV.—The petition of appeal shall set forth concisely, and under distinct heads, the ground of objection to the decision appealed against without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

RULE XLVI., *Clause* 1.—The petition of appeal shall be preferred by the appellant in person or by his recognized Agent, and the Appellate Court shall give immediate notice to the respondent, and, if it think necessary, may summon the respondent.

Clause 2.—The Appellate Court may take additional evidence in a case of appeal, or remand it for further investigation.

Clause 3.—The Appellate Court may suspend the execution of a decree pending the decision of an appeal.

RULE XLVII.—No order or decision shall be reversed, or modified, and no case shall be remanded on account of any error, defect or irregularity, not productive of injury to either party.

RULE XLVIII.—A register of regular appeals, and a register of special appeals, shall be kept in each Appellate Court in the forms B and C appended to this Resolution.

RULE XLIX.—A Register of applications for execution of decree shall be kept in the Court of the Superintendent, and of the Assistant Superintendent, according to the form given in Appendix D.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces,

(Signed) G. COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. North-Western Provinces.

DATED NYNEE TAL;
The 10*th October* 1861.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Applications for execution of decree instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of the Division, for the month of 186 .

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.					8.	9.	10.
						Disposed of.							
District.	Designation of Court.	Description of case.	Pending on last day of preceding month.	Instituted during the month.	Total	Completely executed.	Partly executed.	Adjusted, compromised, or withdrawn.	On default to proceed.	Total.	Pending at the end of month.	Date of oldest application pending.	Remarks explaining Delay.

APPENDIX II.

Rules for the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Terai District of the Rohilkund Division, passed by Government, North-Western Provinces, under Sections 2 and 3, Act XIV. of 1861.

ON JURISDICTION.—*Section* 1.

Number and description of functionaries to be employed in the administration of Criminal justice.

Clause 1.—There are to be four grades of functionaries employed in the administration of Criminal justice in the Terai District, viz:—

The Commissioner of Rohilkund.
The Superintendent of the Terai District.
The Assistant Superintendent of the Terai District.
The Tehseeldars.

Tehseeldars may be empowered to try cases referred to them, and to sentence to a fine of 50 Rupees, or imprisonment for six months with or without labor.

Clause 2.—The Tehseeldars may be invested by the Government with powers to try Criminal cases. When so invested their power will be restricted to the trial of cases referred to them by the Superintendent, and to passing sentence of fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, commutable to imprisonment with or without labor for six months, or of imprisonment only for that period. In all cases calling for a severer sentence they shall send up their proceedings to the Superintendent.

Assistant Superintendents empowered to try cases referred to them by their superior; and to pass sentence of fine of 100 Rupees, or imprisonment for 12 months, or imprisonment alone for that period.

Clause 3.—The ordinary powers of the Assistant Superintendent will be restricted to the trial of cases referred to him by his immediate superior, in which he is competent to pass sentence of fine not exceeding Rupees 100, commutable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months, or of imprisonment only not exceeding twelve months, (in both instances with or without labor at his discretion) in cases of misdemeanor, assault, or other petty offences for which such punishment may appear adequate. The Assistant Superintendent may also be authorized by the Commissioner to receive petitions and complaints as provided for in Act X. of 1854, and to proceed thereupon according to these Rules.

Appeal from order of Assistant Superintendent to the Superintendent.

Clause 4.—An appeal from all orders passed by the Assistant Superintendent or Tehseeldars shall lie to the Superintendent, if presented within one month from the date thereof.

The Superintendent vested with the charge of the Police and the trial in the first instance of all persons charged with offences.

Clause 5.—The Superintendent shall have the full powers of a Magistrate of a District. He will have the general charge of the Police, and will be entrusted with the trial in the first instance, or committal, of all persons charged with offences.

Clause 6.—In cases of burglary or theft, unattended with aggravated personal violence, in which the property stolen may not exceed in value the sum of 300 Rupees, and also in cases of burkundazes, or others employed in guarding prisoners, who may be convicted of having wilfully permitted any prisoner under their custody to escape, the Superintendent may pass sentence of imprisonment with labor for two years, or fine to the extent of 1,000 Rupees, or both imprisonment and fine. In cases of bribery and extortion on the part of any Native Officer in the pay of Government, he may pass sentence of fine not exceeding 200 Rupees, or of imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without labor, whenever such sentence may appear to be adequate to the demands of justice. In cases of gross misconduct on the part of Officers of Police, as also in cases of burkundazes and others employed in guarding prisoners, who may be convicted of having by gross neglect permitted any prisoner under their custody to escape, the Superintendent may pass sentence of imprisonment with or without labor for a period not exceeding twelve months.

The Superintendent empowered in certain cases to pass sentence of imprisonment with labor for two years, or fine to the extent of 1,000 Rupees, or both imprisonment and fine.

Clause 7.—In all cases of affray or assaults unattended with serious wounding and loss of life, as also of unaggravated misdemeanors, including all miscellaneous offences detailed in the list published with the Circular Order of the Nizamut Adawlut, No. 398, dated 11th April 1850, the Superintendent may pass sentence of fine not exceeding 200 Rupees, commutable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or of imprisonment only for that period; in both instances with or without labor at his discretion.

In cases of affrays, unaggravated misdemeanors and miscellaneous offences, the Superintendent may pass sentence of fine not exceeding 200 Rupees, or imprisonment for one year.

Clause 8.—In all cases of a more aggravated nature, as also in cases of perjury and forgery, the Superintendent shall refer his proceedings to the Commissioner in the manner hereinafter provided.

Cases of a more aggravated nature to be referred by Superintendent to the Commissioner.

Clause 9.—An appeal from all orginal orders passed by the Superintendent shall lie to the Commissioner if presented within two months.

Appeal from Superintendent lies to Commissioner.

Clause 10.—The powers of the Commissioner shall extend to the trial of all cases referred to him by the Superintendent, and to the revision of all proceedings which he may think fit to call for from any subordinate authority within the term of six months from the date on which a final order thereon may have been passed by such subordinate authority. It is not intended by this provision to limit the power of the Commissioner to call for any proceedings that he may require for inspection. Provided, however, that if, after the expiration of the term above indicated, he shall see cause for setting aside the decision of a subordinate authority, he shall report the particulars of the case in an English letter to the Government, and obtain its sanction for proceeding to the revision of the case.

Commissioner empowered to try all cases referred by Superintendent and to revise all proceedings of lower authorities within 6 months after sentence.

Clause 11.—In all cases of theft, burglary and dacoitee, unattended with murder, and of wounding with intent to commit murder, the Commissioner shall be competent to pass sentence of imprisonment with labor, in banishment or not at his discretion, for a term not exceeding fourteen years. Trials for Rape, in which the Commissioner may consider a period of imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years to be sufficient punishment for the offence, are also placed within his competency.

In heinous offences Commissioner may pass sentence of imprisonment for 14 years, with labor in irons in banishment.

Clause 12.—In all cases of affrays, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and other offences, which the Sessions Judges in the Regulation Provinces are competent to dispose of without reference to the Nizamut Adawlut, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to pass a sentence of fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or of imprisonment, with or without labor, for a term not exceeding seven years. Provided, however, that in cases of perjury, forgery, knowingly uttering forged documents, forging counterfeit coin, or counterfeit stamps, or counterfeit public Securities or Bank Notes, as also in cases of clipping, filing, drilling or otherwise debasing the coin, it shall be competent to the Commissioner to pass sentence of imprisonment, or of imprisonment and fine, or of fine only to an unlimited amount. Accessories to murder before and after the fact shall be similarly punishable by the Commissioner by imprisonment, or imprisonment and fine, or fine only, to an unlimited amount, whenever the case, as it regards the principals, may not be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation of a capital sentence under Section 4, Act XIV. of 1861.

In cases of affrays, and other offences, Commissioner may pass a sentence of fine of 500 Rupees, or of imprisonment with or without labor for seven years.

Clause 13.—In cases of murder, and in all cases demanding a more severe sentence than imprisonment for 14 years, the Commissioner is competent to pass sentence of imprisonment for life in transportation beyond Seas, or sentence of death, provided that before sentence of transportation shall be considered final, the proceedings on the trial shall be laid before the Sessions Judge either of Bareilly, or of Moradabad, as may be most convenient, when, if his judgment be concurrent, the sentence shall be carried out; if otherwise, the proceedings shall be laid before the Nizamut Adawlut for final sentence; provided further that, as required by Section 4, Act XIV. of 1861, no sentence of death passed by the Commissioner shall be carried out until it be confirmed by the Nizamut Adawlut, to whom the proceedings on every trial, in which the Commissioner may pass sentence of death, shall be referred for that purpose.

In cases of murder and other serious cases Commissioner may pass sentence of death or transportation under certain conditions.

Clause 14.—It shall be competent to the Commissioner to invest the Assistant Superintendent, during the temporary absence either from the District or Station of the Superintendent, with the powers defined in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this Section.

Commissioner competent during the absence of the Superintendent to invest the Assistant with powers defined in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Clause 15.—It shall also be competent to the Commissioner to invest the Assistant Superintendent with the powers defined in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this Section; whenever, from the state of the business in the District, he may deem such a measure expedient, and may consider the Assistant Superintendent to be duly qualified. Provided that an immediate report shall in every instance be made to the Government, who will either confirm or set aside the arrangement, as may be thought proper.

Also to invest the Assistant Superintendent with the above powers when the state of business renders such measure expedient.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.—*Section* 2.

Clause 1.—In cases in which the Superintendent is not competent to pass a final sentence, or which he may consider to demand a more severe sentence than he is competent to pass, he shall refer his proceedings, accompanied by an English Calendar, to the Commissioner, who will proceed to the trial of the case in the manner provided for in the sequel.

In cases where the Superintendent is not competent to pass sentence, he shall refer his proceedings with English Calendar to Commissioner.

Clause 2.—Confessions which in heinous cases ought always to be taken before either the Superintendent or his Assistant, shall be certified and superscribed as follows, by the Officer before whom they may be made, in his own hand-writing:—

Confessions in heinous cases to be taken before the Superintendent or his Assistant.

"I, (A. B.) Superintendent (or Assistant Superintendent, as the case may be), hereby certify upon honor that this confession of ————————was made by the said———————— ————————and taken down in writing before me, and in my presence on the————————between the hours of————; that to the best of my belief the confession was voluntary, and that no interference directly or indirectly, on the part of any person likely to influence or intimidate the prisoner, was permitted."

And to bear a certificate in the prescribed form.

Clause 3.—Commitments within the final cognizance of the Commissioner, on which a sentence not exceeding seven years, or fine, or both imprisonment and fine, is legally awardable, may be tried, and sentence passed upon the proceedings of the Committing Officer, without the attendance of parties and witnesses in the Commissioner's Court.

Commissioner to pass sentence on the record in certain cases.

Clause 4.—In cases, within the competency of the Commissioner, requiring punishment above that specified in the preceding clause, a regular trial must be held by the Commissioner, whenever a plea of not guilty may have been entered before the Committing Officer.

When Commissioner must hold a regular trial.

Clause 5.—In all cases within the competency of the Commissioner to dispose of finally, in which the prisoners may have voluntarily confessed their guilt before the Committing Officer, the trial may be held by the Commissioner on the

All cases within Commissioner's competency in which prisoners confess can be tried on the record.

record of the Lower Court; and sentence may be passed without summoning the parties and witnesses.

Clause 6.—Whenever the Commissioner, from a perusal of the proceedings of the Committing Officer, may consider the prisoner entitled to his release, sentence of acquittal may be passed without summoning the parties and witnesses.

Commissioner may acquit in *all* cases on a perusal of the record.

Clause 7.—It will, of course, be in the discretion of the Commissioner to hold a regular trial in any case committed to his Court, if he shall have reason for doing so.

Commissioner may hold a regular trial when it seems to him advisable.

Clause 8.—It will also be in the power of the Commissioner, whenever, in his opinion, the investigation of a case committed to his Court may be incomplete, to remand the case to the Committing Officer for further enquiry upon points to be specified, and to direct him to re-commit the case on completion of such enquiry.

Commissioner may always remand a case to the Committing Officer for further investigation.

Clause 9.—In cases in which the Commissioner must, under the above rules, proceed to trial, he shall immediately appoint a time and place for the attendance of the witnesses and parties; provided, however, that the date appointed for the trial shall be not more than three months, subsequent to the date of the order so appointing it. The Commissioner is authorized, if he thinks fit, to call in the assistance of a Jury, to consist of not less than three members; or to associate three or more Assessors with himself on the trial.

Clause 10.—The decision of the case rests exclusively with the Commissioner, whether he concur in the verdict of the Jury or the Assessors or not. If the case be one in which he is competent to pass a final order, the Commissioner shall sentence or discharge the prisoner, as the case may be; but in cases beyond the ordinary competence of a Sessions Judge, he shall pass sentence, and proceed as directed in Clause 13, Section 1 of these Rules.

The decision of the case rests entirely with the Commissioner.

Clause 11.—In all petty criminal cases (namely misdemeanors, theft to the amount of 50 Rupees, and offences for which Magistrates in the Regulation Provinces are empowered to pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months,) evidence may be taken *vivâ voce*, and the substance merely be recorded, either in the English or Hindee language, as the Commissioner may direct.

Clause 12.—A register of all trials held before the Superintendent and his subordinates shall be kept in such form as the Commissioner may direct.

A register to be kept of trials held before the Superintendent and his subordinates.

Clause 13.—Monthly returns of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending before the Superintendent of the Terai District, and his subordinates, and monthly returns of trials referred to the Commissioner, and disposed of by him, shall be made to the Government according to forms to be prescribed by the Commissioner.

Monthly returns of business shall be submitted to Government.

Clause 14.—An annual report on the administration of Police and Criminal Justice, showing the crimes committed, the number of offenders apprehended, the aggregate number of trials held, and prisoners convicted and punished or acquitted, and such other particulars as may be required to shew clearly the results of the administration in this Department, shall be made to the Commissioner after the close of each calendar year, and will be submitted by him with his own remarks to the Government direct.

An annual report on the administration of Criminal Justice shall be made to the Government.

PERJURY AND FORGERY.

Section 3.—The Magisterial Authorities and all Officers of Police are restricted from receiving, or acting upon charges of perjury or subornation of perjury preferred by private parties. They are similarly forbidden to take cognizance of charges of forgery, or procuring forgery, or of fraudulently issuing forged deeds and papers, which may be preferred by parties to civil or criminal cases in respect to deeds and papers offered in evidence in such cases. And it is hereby declared that no individual shall be liable to any prosecution of the above descriptions, unless he shall be made over to the Magisterial Authorities by the Officer presiding over the Court or Office in which the imputed offence may have been committed, and no such case shall be made over to the criminal authorities unless the civil case in which the alleged forged document was filed, or the alleged perjury committed, shall at the time be pending. The proceedings held in the Court or Office in which the offence is alleged to have been committed shall, in all such cases, be transmitted to the Superintendent in his capacity of Magistrate; and if, upon an inspection of the same, or after making such further enquiry as he may deem necessary, he shall be of opinion that the offence is proved, the Superintendent shall commit the case for trial to the Commissioner.

The Magisterial authorities not to receive or act on charges of perjury or forgery preferred by private parties.

In cases of perjury or forgery, when the offence is proved, case to be committed for trial to Commissioner.

POLICE.

Section 4.—In matters of Police the provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817, if they should be applicable, or the spirit of that Law, should be followed by the Superintendent and his subordinates.

Spirit of Regulation XX. of 1817 to be followed in matters of Police.

Section 5.—In regard to all matters not specially provided for in the foregoing Rules, the Local Authorities are required to adhere to the *spirit* of Act XLV. of 1860 (The Penal Code), and Act XXV. of 1861 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).

The Local Authorities required to adhere to the spirit of the enactments specified in this Section.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

NYNEE TAL;
The 10*th October* 1861.

(Signed) G. COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX I

TO

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the Police Department,—No. 767A, dated Nynee Tal, the 2nd July 1861.

READ Act V of 1861, entitled "An Act for the regulation of Police."

Read Act XIII of 1861, entitled "An Act to regulate temporarily the procedure of the Police enrolled under Act V of 1861 (for the regulation of Police)."

Read a Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 964, dated 14th May 1861, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th May, extending Act V of 1861 to the Provinces and Districts within the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces.

Read a Notification No. 537A, dated 28th May, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, published in the *Allahabad Government Gazette* of the 11th June, directing that the said Act V of 1861 shall be enforced in the districts of the North-Western Provinces therein named.

1. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, under the authority conferred upon the Local Government by various Sections of the Acts, above cited, is pleased to prescribe the following Rules for the due execution of the said Acts :—

Sections 5 and 6.

2. The several Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents of Police, in the North-Western Provinces, are hereby invested with the powers of "a Magistrate," within all the Districts comprising the Division of the Revenue Commissioner, within which they are serving.

3. The powers thus conferred upon the above named Officers, and the powers of a Magistrate throughout the General Police District, which, by Section 5, are vested in the Inspector General of Police, shall be exercised only as far as may be necessary in the absence of any Magistrate, for the preservation of peace, the prevention and detection of crime, or the pursuit and apprehension of offenders; or further, for the trial and adjudication of penalties, for neglect or misconduct under Section 29, Act V of 1861. Provided always, that whenever persons, not belonging to the Police Force, shall be amongst the parties concerned, as in the contemplated case of "unwarrantable personal violence" to any person in the custody of the Police, the trial shall be held by a "Magistrate."

Appointment, &c. of Police, Section 7.

4. The appointment, promotion, dismissal and punishment of Inspectors, of all Police Officers below the rank of Inspector, and of all Constables, shall rest with the Inspector General, who is hereby empowered to delegate his authority to the Deputy Inspector General or to the District Superintendent, in such manner and subject to such limitations as may, from time to time, appear to him expedient. Provided always that the appointment,

promotion, dismissal and punishment of Inspectors of Police shall in every case be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector General.

Certificate of Office. Section 8.

5. The certificate of appointment, to be given to Police Officers or Constables under Section 8, will be given under the Seal and signature of the Officer, under whose authority the appointment is finally confirmed.

Police Superannuation Fund. Section 11.

6. The Police Superannuation Fund shall be formed—

1*st.*—By deductions at the following rates from monthly pay:—

Chief and Head Constables, 1 anna per Rupee.

Constables, mounted or foot, ½ anna per Rupee; the deduction from pay of mounted Constables being from one-third of the salary.

2*ndly*—By savings from the stoppages from pay of Police Officers during absence from sickness or authorized leave.

3*rdly*—By the amount of fines imposed as follows:—

(*a.*) Fines imposed for neglect or misconduct of Police Officers under Sections 7 and 29 of Act V of 1861.

(*b.*) Fines imposed by "Magistrates" on drunken persons, or on persons convicted of assault upon Police Officers.

4*thly.*—By proceeds of sale of useless and worn out articles of clothing or equipment, provided for the use of the Police by the State.

5*thly.*—By sale proceeds of unclaimed property, placed at the disposal of Government by Section 27, Act V of 1861.

6*thly.*—By proceeds of sale of moveable property of absconded offenders, whether process has been evaded or resisted.

7. The first source calls for no remark.

8. As regards the second item, it is necessary to remark that it will be only the *surplus* of stoppages which will be available. It will be frequently unavoidable to employ extra Policemen in the absence of persons sick or on leave; and these substitutes will be paid from stoppages. The *saving*, after such payment, will be credited to the Superannuation Fund.

9. With regard to the third item, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, that it will be the duty of the Inspector General to watch closely the exercise of the power to fine, and to call for such returns as may satisfy him on this point, and to direct that no fines, imposed under Section 7 of Act V of 1861, shall be credited to the Superannuation Fund, until such have received his sanction.

10. With regard to other fines, mentioned under the third Clause, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that it will be the duty of all "Magistrates of Districts," and they are hereby required to keep up a separate Register of all fines imposed for the offences specified under this head; and, at the close of each month to send an extract

from the Register to the District Superintendent of Police, together with the sum of the fines realized. The District Superintendent will give his receipt for the monies so transmitted, and will credit the same in his account of the Superannuation Fund.

11. Similary the "Magistrate of each District," at the close of each month, will pay to the District Superintendent the net amount realized during the month by the sale of unclaimed property, and of the moveable property belonging to absconded offenders; it being understood that a commission of 5 per cent. shall be allowed to the person employed to conduct the sale, and that no other deductions than the said 5 per cent. commission shall be made.

12. The District Superintendent of Police will keep up a daily account of all monies, from whatever source realized, to the credit of the Superannuation Fund, and, on the 15th of the month following that to which the account relates, will remit the monies so realized in even sums to the Office of the Inspector General of Police at Allahabad, with an extract from the account for the month.

13. The Inspector General of Police will keep a general account of all sums thus received from District Superintendents, and deposit the monies transmitted in any Bank, until they shall amount to the sum of Rupees 5,000, when he will invest the same in Government Securities, or in the purchase of shares in a Chartered Bank.

14. No grants or other payments from the Superannuation Fund may be made without the sanction, previously obtained, of the Lieutenant-Governor. Rules as to the period of service, and other conditions required to entitle the several members of the Force to pensions or gratuities therefrom, and as to the rates of pensions, &c., will be issued hereafter.

15. As soon after the close of each calendar year as possible, an abstract account, showing the receipts, expenditure, and the nature of the vested Securities, will be published in the *Gazette* for the information of the Police interested therein.

General Police Fund, Sections 16 and 41.

16. The General Police Fund will be composed of all sums paid or realized for extra or special Police, under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of Act V of 1861, and, under Section 41 of the same Act, of "all sums paid for the service of process by Police Officers, and of all rewards, forfeitures and penalties, which by law are payable to informers," and which, "when the information is laid by the Police," would be payable to members of the Police Force.

17. In the general annual Budget for the North-Western Provinces it will be necessary to show the estimated receipts of the General Police Fund and the estimated expenditure therefrom. The strictest observance, therefore, of the following rules is enjoined upon Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents of Police, and upon "Magistrates of Districts."

Municipal and Cantonment Police.

18. It is expected that all cities and Mofussil towns, bazars, &c., to which Act XX of 1856 may have been, or may hereafter be, extended, or in which the system of Town duties or "Octroi" may have been, or may hereafter be introduced, shall defray the entire cost of

the Police, which has been allotted to them respectively. And it will be the duty of all "Magistrates of Districts" to provide adequately for this demand upon their Municipal Funds.

19. It will be understood, that only so much of the Municipal Fund, realized from each such city, town or bazar, will be claimable by the "General Police Fund," as shall suffice to cover the cost of the Police.

20. The surplus will, as heretofore, be at the disposal of the "Magistrate of the District," for the purposes of lighting, paving and conservancy, and every such Magistrate will be entitled to reserve a sum out of these funds sufficient to meet the charges of collection.

21. "Magistrates of Districts" will be furnished by the Inspector General of Police, under these instructions, with a statement, showing the strength, grades, and total cost of the Police allotted to each such city, Mofussil town or bazar, &c.; and upon receipt thereof, it will be the duty of the "Magistrate of the District" to supply the Inspector General with a statement in the following form :—

DISTRICT.	Name of city, town or bazar.	Number of Houses.	Population.	Amount of Municipal Funds per annum.	How levied, whether under Act XX of 1856 or by Octroi.	Contribution to General Police Fund.	REMARKS.

22. The Inspector General of Police, whenever, on inspection of this statement, he may find that the cost of the Police, in any city, town or bazar, is not covered by the contribution to the General Police Fund, will call on the "Magistrate of the District" to make up his contribution to the amount required, or, if the Municipal collections should not admit of this, then to increase the assessment in such degree as he may find practicable, without exceeding the limitations imposed by Section 11, Act XX of 1856.

23. "Magistrates of Districts" are hereby enjoined to take measures for the timely and punctual realization of these Municipal Funds, and to pay over to the District Superintendent the cost of the city, town, or bazar police, within thirty days after the close of the month, for which pay is due.

24. The foregoing instructions, *mutatis mutandis*, will guide the Cantonment Joint Magistrates in the realization of the bazar and other Cantonment Funds, and in respect of the payments which they are required to make to the District Superintendent of Police.

25. The strength of the permanent Jail Guards, to be entertained at each Jail of these Provinces, has been determined in concert with the Inspector General of Prisons, and the Inspector General of Police has been informed thereof.

Jail Guards.

26. This guard will be hereafter furnished with the Police Force by the District Superintendent, to whom payment of the cost thereof will be made by the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail, on or before the 10th of each month, for the month preceding.

27. Officers in charge of Jails having been specially authorized to draw advances from the Treasury, to meet this and other Jail charges, subject to adjustment by audited bills, will have no excuse for deferred payment, and the District Superintendent will report to the Deputy Inspector General all instances in which delay may occur.

28. The District Superintendent, before distributing pay to the Police, forming the Jail Guard, will make the deductions on account of contribution to the Police Superannuation Fund, and will credit the same in his accounts of that Fund.

29. The District Superintendent will include, in the Pay Abstract of the Police Force, belonging to his District, the pay of the Jail Guard, the object being to keep in view the entire strength of the Police Force attached to each District; but before submitting the Abstract for audit, he will deduct, from the total amount thereof, the sum received from the Officer in charge of the Jail, on account of the permanent guard.

30. Whenever extra or special guards are required on occasions of emergency *e. g.* for escort of prisoners under transportation, the Officer in charge of the Jail will indent for such special Police party, in the form prescribed by Notification No. 589A, dated 12th June 1861, paying in cash the cost of the Police thus furnished.

31. The Government of India have enjoined upon the Local Government the necessity of employing Police instead of Military guards, to watch buildings or property of the Government, whether in Cantonments or elsewhere. In connection with this order, the Military Finance Commission have laid down, in the following terms, the conditions under which Police parties shall be furnished to Military Authorities and other Heads of Departments indenting for such. These conditions, it is to to be noted, have been approved and endorsed by the Governor General in Council, and Section 13, Act V of 1861 provides that "private individuals" taking Police parties shall pay the cost of them. In like manner, therefore, all Military Authorities and Heads of Departments will be required to pay the cost of Police provided on their indents.

Guards, Escorts, and Special Police parties.

The conditions proposed by the Military Finance Commission are as follows:—

"That the *watching* of Military buildings and property, whether in Cantonments or in movement, in tranquil times, is *not* Military but Civil duty.

"That such Civil duty ought to be performed by the Civil Constabulary, and that their services should be allowed by the Civil Authority to any Military Authority or

Head of Department, in the same manner and on the same conditions as to other parties."

"That any Military Authority or Department, requiring extra or special guards of the above description, should pay for it at the same rates as charged to *private individuals*.*

* See Section 13, Act V of 1861, above quoted.

"That such Military Authority or Department should specify to the Civil Authority the nature of the extra or special duty to be performed; the Civil Authority being held responsible for the due performance, and therefore fixing the number of men to be employed thereon."

(Extract paragraph 26 of letter of Military Finance Commission, No. 2339, dated the 30th August 1860).

32. In order to secure uniformity in the submission of indents for Police parties, the following Notification has been issued, under date the 12th June 1861, and no Police will be furnished, except in accordance with the rules therein contained:—

No. 589A.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules, to be observed by all Officers and others requiring special Police parties for whatever purpose:—

1st.—Requisitions for Police parties shall be made in the form of indent annexed, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of Police of each District.

2nd.—The Officer, Department or individual, requiring Police aid, will in the second column detail the duty to be performed.

3rd.—It will be the duty of the District Superintendent to furnish the Police so required, and to determine the strength of the party to be provided, with reference to the nature of the duty to be performed.

4th.—In column 3 of the indent will be noted, whether the guard required is for "permanent duty," as guard over Store-room, Treasure Chest, or such like, or merely "temporary," as for protection of stores in transit from station to station. When the requirement is only for temporary purposes, the probable time of employment will be noted.

5th.—On receiving the above indent, the District Superintendent will, on the reverse, enter the strength of the party to be furnished, together with the cost, including pay, authorized allowance for carriage and other charges.

6th.—The indent thus endorsed will be returned by the District Superintendent to the applicant, and on receipt in cash of the cost detailed, the Police will be furnished.

7th.—The cost will be charged for the whole period of intended employment, when such employment is "temporary," or month by month, when "permanent."

8th.—No Police parties will be furnished except after receipt of cost in cash.

9th.—The rules laid down by the Inspector General of Police, under Section 3 of Circular, issued in December 1860, are to be observed.

10th.—Heads of Department under this Government will immediately report for sanction the expenditure incurred by them on account of Police Guards or Escorts.

On Reverse of Indent. Detail of strength and cost of Police party required by for duty shewn.		Form of Indents for Police Party on Superintendent.			
Detail of force to be furnished.	Cost of party.	Officer, firm or individual requiring duty.	Detail of duty to be performed.	Duration of employment whether "temporary" or "permanent."	Date from which required.

33. Private firms or individuals will be provided with the Police they are willing to pay for. It will, however, be the duty of the District Superintendent to see that they are not employed on other duties than those attaching to Police; that the duties to be performed are not out of proportion to the strength of the party indented for; and that during such employment Police discipline and regulation shall be strictly maintained.

34. Deputy Inspectors General of Police are required to see that additional men are not employed on "temporary" special duties, for the performance of which Constables in reserve are available.

35. To the Inspector of the Reserve, entrusted with the performance of duties belonging to the interior economy and discipline of the Force, will be allotted the duty of keeping a Register Account of all receipts and expenditure authorized by the Deputy Inspector General; but the District Superintendent will be held responsible that the accounts are faithfully kept, and that no interpolations are permitted in the Register.

Processes.

36. The establishment of the Nazir of the Magistrate's Court having been abolished, and his duties having been undertaken by the Police, the service of "process," in petty cases not cognizable by the Police, and usually instituted by petition, will devolve on the Police. But it is to be understood that the fees usually charged under the existing laws and practice for service of such processes shall continue to be levied before issue thereof, and this must be provided for in the order which the "Magistrate" will, as heretofore, pass upon petition of plaint.

37. There will be an Inspector of Police, with a party of Police attached to the Court of the "Magistrate of the District," and an Officer of Police to each "Magistrate's" Court. To the Inspector in attendance on the Court of the "Magistrate of the District" every complainant will be directed to pay the regulated amount of tulubana for the service of subpœna, summons, or other process; and on the Inspector certifying, by endorsement on the petition, that the money has been paid, the process will be forthwith prepared in the Magistate's Office in the usual form, and handed to the said Inspector for service.

38. The Inspector, after entering the process in the Register of Processes, (Form C appended to rules for guidance of Police Officers, dated 26th December 1860,) will forthwith cause the process to be directed to the Officer in charge of the Police Station nearest to the residence of the parties cited to appear.

Appendix No. 3.

39. The amount of the fees, received by the Inspector for service of processes, will be paid to the District Superintendent.

At the close of the week the District Superintendent will deposit in the Treasury, under "General Police Fund," all sums received during the week, and enter the amount in his account of the "General Police Fund."

40. The Pay Abstract, forwarded to the Civil Pay Master, will include the pay of the whole sanctioned Force. The Statement,* attached to the Pay Abstract, provides for the separate exhibition of all savings of establishment. On return of the audited Pay Abstract, pay will be distributed to the Force. The amount of "Savings" will be reserved by the District Superintendent, and deposited by him in the Treasury, to the credit of Government, under "General Police Fund," and will also be entered in that Officer's monthly account of the Fund.

Savings of Establishment.

* Appendix No. 7.

41. The General Police Fund is the property of Government. The Fund is constituted under Act V of 1861, and is applicable under "Section 16 to the maintenance of the Force under such orders as the Local Government shall pass."

General remarks.

42. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly resolves that this Fund shall not be applicable to any other than the following purposes without the express sanction of the Government.

1st.—To the repayment to Government of the cost of all Police, whether Municipal, Cantonment, or Ferry, or forming Jail Guards whose cost, though included in the Pay Abstracts, will be provided for by special payments, on the part of the "Magistrate of the District," the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, or the Officer in charge of the Jail.

2ndly.—To the pay of special Police parties, furnished under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of Act V of 1861, to Public Departments or Officers, or to firms or individuals, in those instances in which such parties cannot be furnished from the Reserve Force.

43. In regard to the first it has been pointed out above, (paragraph 40) that the Pay Abstract, to be forwarded to the Civil Pay Master, will include the pay of the whole permanent Police Force, that is to say, it will include the Police whose pay will be met from Municipal, Cantonment or Ferry Funds, as well as the Police whose pay will be met from the Funds of the State. The punctual disbursement of pay is thus secured in the way of advance from the Government Treasury on account of the former, and by audited Pay Bill for the latter body. In repayment of the advances referred to, the District Superintendent will pay over to the Collector, to be *credited* to the Government, under the head of "Police," all payments that may be received on account of Municipal, Cantonment or Ferry Funds. He will credit such payments in his accounts of the "General Police Fund," and debit himself per contra with a remittance of the same amount to the Collector. The remittance will be made in cash, with a memorandum, in the following form :—

FORM.

The District Superintendent of Police, in the District of remits to the Collector the sum of Rupees to be credited to Government, in his "General Treasury Account," under the head of "Police," as follows, viz :—

On account of Municipal Police of for the month of	... ...	Rs.	0	0	0
On account of Cantonment Police of for the month of	... ...	„	0	0	0
	Total	Rs.	0	0	0

44. The Collector will give his receipt for the amount so remitted in a corresponding form.

45. Under the second heading it will be sufficient to remark, that the special Police parties furnished, whether to Public Departments or to private individuals, will be charged for in full according to the directions given in Notification No. 589A, dated 12th June, (*vide* para. 32,) whether such parties be composed of men specially entertained, with the sanction of the Deputy Inspector General, under Clause 16 of Rules of Inspector General of Police, dated December 1860, or whether they be drawn from the Force in Reserve. The District Superintendent will defray all proper or authorized charges on account of such special Police parties, and bring the same into the accounts of the General Police Fund.

Accounts of General Police Fund.

46. The accounts of the General Police Fund will be kept under the following headings :—

1. Municipal.
2. Cantonment.
3. Jail.
4. Guards, escorts and special Police parties under Sections 13, 14 and 15, Act V of 1861.

5. Processes, and rewards and forfeitures, under Section 41, Act V of 1861.

6. Savings of Establishment.

47. A daily ledger account will be kept by District Superintendents. All sums received will be entered at the time of receipt, and all sums expended at the time of paying the same. A monthly account will be despatched by each District Superintendent to the Deputy Inspector General on the first day of each month, (not being a Sunday) and a quarterly account will be furnished by each Deputy Inspector General to the Inspector General on the 10th day of August, November, February and July, for the preceding quarters, ending the last day of July, October, January and April.

48. Half-yearly accounts will be rendered by the Inspector General of Police to the Secretary to Government, for each half-year, ending with 31st October and 30th April.

49. The monthly accounts rendered by the District Superintendent will be in a full detail, showing every receipt and every disbursement under each heading of account, and the balance in deposit at the close of the month. (*Vide* Appendix No. 9.)

50. The quarterly account of the Deputy Inspector General will give the total of receipt and expenditure under each heading of account for each District; and the half-yearly account of the Inspector General will exhibit the same totals for each Deputy Inspector General's Circle.

51. The Inspector General of Police will direct, that at the close of each month each District Superintendent shall deposit, in the Government Treasury, the balance standing to the credit of the General Police Fund of his District.

52. In submitting the accounts of the General Police Fund of the six months ending on the 30th April, the Inspector General will take the orders of the Government, as to the disposal of the aggregate balance standing to the credit of the Fund of the entire "General Police District."

Duties of the Police, Sections 23, 25, 30 and 31.

53. The general duties of the Police are detailed in Sections 23, 25, 30 and 31 of Act V of 1861, and the Police are not to be employed in any other duty, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the Inspector General, as laid down in Section 10 of the Act named. These powers, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, are very generally described in the Sections referred to, but there are one or two points on which, His Honor thinks, remarks may be made with advantage.

Collection and communication of intelligence.

54. The first point that attracts attention is the injunction "to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace." This is a duty which, it is believed, very few Native Police Officers can appreciate in its whole extent, and it is one which has not formed a principal object of his attention. Still it must be obvious that a familiar acquaintance with all the events occurring within his Division or his Beat may frequently enable an

intelligent Police Officer to determine the origin, to trace the progress, and put his finger upon the perpetrators of a particular crime. European Officers, who are all more or less acquainted with the system of Police in England, will readily recognise the truth of what has been above stated; but it is not to be doubted that, before natives can be made to appreciate fully the usefulness of general observation and to connect the results of that observation with the occurrence of particular crimes within their Circle, a great deal of explanation and teaching on the part of the European Officers of Police will be requisite; for example, not to speak of an assembly of people in other than ordinary numbers, near wealthy towns, as indicating an evil purpose on their part, or of gypsy encampments, as likely to contain persons of bad character and predatory habits, or of other equally obvious and prominent objects of observation, it will possibly happen that a Police Officer on his beat may observe the occurrence of a personal quarrel between two or more parties, who separated on his interference, and were thus prevented from committing further violence. But it may happen that such a quarrel may lead, in the course of time, to a murder, attempt to murder, or other crime of violence, and the Police Officer having observed the personal quarrel and made himself acquainted with the parties, will be in a position to give a reasonable clue to the detection of the culprit; or, as a second illustration—

A stranger is seen in the house of, or in company with, a person of known bad character. An intelligent Police Officer would take note of this, would ascertain all particulars of such stranger; and should a theft occur, it is probable he will have, by such observation, obtained a clue which will lead to discovery of the offender.

55. The foregoing are intended to be only illustrations of the advantages to be derived from the observation of Police Officers, and it is to be understood that this observation may, and should, be carried on by the Officer of Police on whatever duties he may happen to be engaged away from the Police Station. If charged with service of process, he can still, as he passes on, take note of every thing that comes within his view or hearing. Even if absent on leave, he is still under Section 22 of Act V of 1861 considered to be on duty, and carries with him the powers of a Police Officer throughout the whole of the "General Police District," and must, therefore, be taught not to relax this important duty of "collecting and communicating intelligence affecting the public peace" under any circumstances.

Prevention of crime, &c.

56. The next point that attracts attention is the injunction to "prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances." This is a point to which the Lieutenant-Governor believes, the Native Police Officers, under the old system, have never given sufficient consideration, and this partly, because the observation insisted on in the preceding paragraph, has never been practised. From unacquaintance with the general occurrences, and state of feeling between different parties residing within their beat, and from the fact that a Police Officer has hitherto seldom left his post or station, except when called upon to enquire into a crime already committed, it has been out of his power to anticipate the commission of crime in any particular quarter, or consequently to take steps for its prevention.

57. The object of the Lieutenant-Governor is that the Police should not restrict themselves to watching large assemblages of people, whether on occasion of a fair, or of a religious ceremony, or marriage procession, which are usually notorious; but that they should extend their vigilance, and their observation to smaller every-day occurrences, and note particularly, and at the time, any such as may seem likely to result in a breach of the peace, or other offence within their primary cognizance. The prevention of public nuisances will be more particularly treated of in connection with the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on Sections 30, 31, 32 and 34 of Act V of 1861.

58. The duty of Police Officers in the prevention of crime will be greatly facilitated by the power which is conferred upon them by Sections 28, 29 and 30 of Act XIII of 1861. The terms of Section 28 make the exercise of this power permissive; but the Lieutenant-Governor would remark that no Police Officer should hesitate to take upon himself the responsibility of acting with promptitude under these Sections, whenever he may see reasonable cause to justify him in making an arrest which is warranted by law.

59. The Inspector General of Police will give his careful attention to the last Clause of Section 23 of Act V of 1861, regarding the inspection of gaming shops, drinking houses, &c., to which bad characters are in the habit of resorting, and will issue such instructions on this point as he may think proper.

60. Sections 30 and 31 of Act V of 1861 give a substantial legality to Acts which the Magistrate and Police Officer, it is true, have hitherto performed under the obligation to preserve the peace and maintain the public safety, but which they have not been authorized to enforce by specific penalties

61. This power, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, may be exercised with very great advantage to the public comfort and the public safety, and His Honor would direct the especial attention of all Police Officers and Magistrates to these Sections.

62. It may be well left to the Police Officers, under the direction of the "Magistrate of the District," to provide for the peaceful conduct of all assemblies and processions, especially on occasions when a breach of the peace may, for any reason, be apprehended; but it seems necessary to call attention to the minor duties which are laid upon the Police by Section 31, and which, however unimportant they may appear, must not be overlooked. The assembly or stoppage of crowds on the public thoroughfares, the occurrence of disorderly conduct on such thoroughfares, and the encroachment upon such streets or thoroughfares, are hardly less public nuisances than those which are so specifically designated in Section 34 of the Act, and it will be the duty of every Police Officer, under the control which is reserved by Section 33 to the "Magistrate of the District," to give himself to their prevention and to their correction wherever observed.

63. Adverting to Section 24 on the subject of public nuisances, and to the duty which is laid by Section 23 upon every Police Officer to prevent them, the Lieutenant-Governor has to point out that every Police Officer is empowered by the law to take into custody, without warrant, any person who may commit within his view any such

public nuisance, provided that the above Section shall have been extended to the town or other locality in which such offence may have been committed. It is certain that the prompt and judicious exercise of this authority will deter the people generally from the commission of such acts.

Provisions of Sections 34 extended to certain towns, &c.

64. The provisions of Section 34, Act V of 1861, shall be extended to the following cities, towns and thoroughfares, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requires that the Magistrates of the several districts, within which these several towns, &c., are situated, shall give local notice by proclamation of this extension to the provisions of the law :—

Name of District.	Name of Town or Thoroughfare.	Name of District.	Name of Town or Thoroughfare.
Seharunpore ...	Seharunpore. Roorkee. Deobund. Chilkanah.	Meerut ...	Ghazeeabad. Haupur. Sirdhanah. Bhagput. Ghurmuktesur.
Mozuffernuggur ...	Mozuffernuggur. Khutowlee. Shamlee. Poor.	Muttra ...	Muttra. Bindrabun. Govurdhun. Sydabad.
Dehra ...	Mussorie. Dehra. Rajpore.	Agra ...	Agra City, Cantonment and Bazars and Suburbs attached thereto. Futtehpore Sikree. Khundowlee. Ferozabad. Itmadpore.
Boolundshuhur ...	Boolundshuhur. Khoorja. Secunderabad. Anoopshuhur.	Etawah ...	Etawah. Juswuntnuggur.
Allyghur ...	Allyghur Station and Fort. Coel, City. Hatrass. Secundra Rao. Somna. Sasnee.	Mynpoorie ...	Mynpoorie. Ghiroor. Shekoabad. Bhowgaon. Bewur. Kerowlee. Nubeegunge. Kurhul.
Meerut ...	Meerut City, Cantonment and Bazars attached thereto.	Bijnore ...	Bijnore. Nugeena. Nujeebabad.
Etah ...	Etah. Khasgunj. Soron. Putteealee. Allygunj.	Moradabad ...	Moradabad. Umroha. Chundowsee. Sumbhul. Kasheepore.
Futtehghur ...	Futtehghur Station, Town and Cantonment. Furruckabad City. Goorsahaegunj. Chubra Mow. Jelalabad. Meerun-ke-Serace, including Kunouj.	Budaon ...	Budaon. Bilsee. Oojhanee.
		Shahjehanpore ...	Shahjehanpore. Jelalabad.

Name of District.	Name of Town or Thoroughfare.	Name of District.	Name of Town or Thoroughfare.
Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore Cantonment, Station and Bazars. Jajmow. Sheorajpore. Bilhour.	Mirzapore ...	Mirzapore. Chunar. Bindachul. Gopeegunge.
Futtehpore ...	Futtehpore. Korah Jehanabad.	Benares ...	Benares City and Suburbs, Secrole, Cantonments and Bazars. Rajghat. Sigree. Ramnuggur.
Banda ...	Banda. Tirohan and Kirwee.	Jounpore ...	Jounpore. Muchleeshuhur. Shahgunj.
Allahabad ...	Allahabad City, including Kydgunj, Daragunj and Kuttra, Colonelgunj. Allahabad Cantonment, Station and Bazars attached thereto. Phoolpore.	Azimghur ...	Azimghur. Mhow. Burhul. Deoreo Ghat.
		Ghazeepore ...	Ghazeepore. Koruntadhee.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly City, Cantonment and Bazars attached thereto. Pillibheet.	Goruckpore ...	Goruckpore.
		Kumaon ...	Nynee Tal. Almorah.

All Railway Stations opened for traffic and all encamping grounds.

Rewards, penalties, &c., Section 41.

65. Section 41, Act V of 1861, seems to call for some explanation. By the term "rewards" are not intended rewards specially authorized by the Government or its Officers for the apprehension of absconded offenders, escaped convicts, or for any special service. These will be payable to the parties performing such service. But they are the "rewards and forfeitures" contemplated by Regulation VII of 1824, for information of infraction of Abkaree laws; for infraction of the opium laws under Regulation III of 1816, and such like. To such rewards no Police Officer, giving the information referred to, will be entitled, because he is a paid servant of the Government, entertained for the enforcement of all laws. The whole of such rewards and forfeitures will, however, be claimed from the Department authorized to award such, and will be credited to the General Police Fund.

Diaries to be kept, Section 44, Act V of 1861.

66. As required by Section 44, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that every Inspector of a Division and every chief Constable of a Station shall keep a general diary, as laid down by the "Rules for guidance of Police Officers," and a special diary of their proceedings, whenever engaged in any local enquiry, under Section 62, Act XIII of 1861.

67. The Lieutenant-Governor directs, under Section 45, Act V of 1861, that the following periodical Returns and Statements shall be submitted as shown below :—

Returns to be submitted, Section 45, Act V of 1861.

No. of Appendix.	Designation of Return or Statement.	By whom to be submitted.	To whom to be submitted.	Date.
	MONTHLY RETURNS.			
4	Return of Crimes, &c ...	District Superintendent.	Inspector General ...	5th
5	Return of District Police Force	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd
6	Pay Abstract ...	Ditto ...	Civil Pay Master through Inspector General	2nd
7	Distribution of Pay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd
8	Contingent Bill ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6th
9	General Police Fund Account ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Inspector General	1st
10	Superannuation Fund Account...	Ditto ...	Inspector General ...	17th
	QUARTERLY RETURNS.			
	General Police Fund Account ...	Deputy Inspector General	Inspector General ...	10th day of Aug., Nov., Feb., and July.
11	Report of Inspectors ...	District Superintendent	Deputy Inspector General for transmission to Inspector General	10th day of April, July, Oct., and Jan.
	HALF-YEARLY RETURNS.			
	General Police Fund Account ...	Inspector General ...	Secretary to Government, N. W. P.	25th Nov. 25th May.
	ANNUAL RETURN.			
	Superannuation Fund Account...	Inspector General ...	Secretary to Government, N. W. P.	31st Jan.
	Return of Crimes ...	District Superintendent	Deputy Inspector General	20th Jan. with Annual Report.

The forms of the above Returns are appended to this Resolution.

68. An annual Police Report, showing the administration of the Department throughout the "General Police District," will be submitted to Government by the Inspector General on or before the 1st of April. The materials for the annual Police Report will be obtained from the reports and annual Police returns of the "Magistrate of the District," which will henceforth be submitted to the Inspector General of Police, instead of to the Commissioner of the Division.

Annual Police Report.

69. It will be in the discretion of the Inspector General to call for such further departmental reports as he may find necessary.

70. The change in the constitution of the Police makes it necessary, that certain modifications should be introduced in the Resolution of Government, dated 22nd March 1855, which was circulated with Circular No. 2, dated 16th April 1860.

71. Of the forms prescribed in paragraph 2 of that Resolution, Return No. 2 of "Distribution of Business," and Return No. 4 of Chowkeedaree assessment may be entirely discontinued, and as Magistrates will not be at liberty to issue Circular Orders to the new Police Force, Return No. 3 will cease to be submitted by the Magistrates of the Districts. Return No. 1, being the "Triennial Comparative Statement," will accompany the report in the usual form.

72. Paragraphs 4, 5, 7 and 8 of the Resolution, above referred to, are cancelled, and in substitution of paragraph 5, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that Magistrates will, with the annual Police Statement, draw up, for submission to Government, through the Inspector General of Police, a report showing the result of Police administration during the year with such remarks on the working of the system, its merits or defects, as may appear called for.

73. Circular No. 745A, dated 25th May 1854, which was republished with the Circular, dated 16th April 1860, is cancelled, in so far as the Police Department is concerned, because under Section 4, Act V of 1861, the "Magistrate of the District" is the only Officer who is vested with the general control and direction over the administration of the Police.

Authority of District Superintendent of Police over village Police, Section 47.

74. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the authority conveyed by Section 47, Act V of 1861, to declare that the authority hitherto exercised by "Magistrates" over village watchmen for the purposes of Police, shall be exercised, subject to the general control of the "Magistrate of the District," by District Superintendents of Police.

Act XIII of 1861.

75. The Lieutenant-Governor having, in the preceding paragraphs, recorded such observations and instructions relative to the provisions of Act V of 1861, as have appeared to him to be called for, proceeds to direct attention to those parts of Act XIII of 1861 which have the most important bearing on the Police administration, or which for any reason appear to require explanation.

Distinction to be observed between terms "Magistrate" and "Magistrate of the District."

76. The distinction between the "Magistrate of the District" and a "Magistrate" runs through the whole Act, and must always be carefully borne in mind. The "Magistrate of the District" is the chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a District. A "Magistrate" includes all persons who exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate; *e. g.* an Assistant Magistrate or a Tehsildar, who is invested with magisterial powers, is, under these Acts, a "Magistrate," for instance, under Section 3 of the Act, "a warrant issued by a Magistrate" will ordinarily be executed within the jurisdiction of the "Magistrate of the District" in which it has issued. In other words, a warrant issued by a Tehsildar and Deputy Magistrate in pergunnah B. is good, and will be ordinarily executed in any other pergunnah within the jurisdiction of C. "the Magistrate of the District," and may be executed beyond, is specially ordered, or under the circumstances and provisions of Section 4, Act XIII of 1861.

77. As provided by Sections 2, 16 and 20 of the Act, every warrant of arrest, every summons, and every search warrant must be addressed either to the District Superintendent or the head Officer of the Police in attendance in the Court of the "Magistrate" issuing the warrant. If the Officer, to whom the warrant, summons or search warrants may be addressed, should be unable to serve it himself, he may delegate the duty to any other Police Officer, but he must, in every such case, endorse the process to such other Officer, the purpose of the law being that the name of the individual Police Officer, executing any such process, shall be apparent on the order itself.

Warrant of arrest and search, and summons.

78. In executing a warrant, every Police Officer must scrupulously observe the directions contained in Sections 5 and 6 of the Act. These may appear of trivial importance, but in point of fact an arrest may become illegal by reason of their neglect, and inconvenience may arise.

79. In serving a summons, under the circumstances contemplated in Section 18, a difficulty may arise, if the Police Officer, charged with the duty, should be illiterate. In any such case the serving Officer must carry the summons to the nearest Police station, and having obtained a copy, duly attested by the Officer in charge of the Station, he will proceed to serve the process according to the directions of the Section cited.

80. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, whenever a house or place is to be searched, either on the warrant of a Magistrate under Section 19, or by an Officer in charge of a Police Station in person, under Section 50, or upon the requisition of any Officer in charge of any other Police Station under Section 51, such search shall be made between the hours of sunrise and sunset, unless there be special reasons demanding immediate search, even during the hours of night. Whenever any such exception must be made to the rule, the reasons must be reported to the District Superintendent, for the information of the "Magistrate" having jurisdiction.

81. A general Search Warrant, as contemplated in Section 19, will be drawn up in the Form No. 10, appended to Regulation XX of 1817, copy of which, for facility of reference, is given in the margin.

Form of Search Warrant.

"Whereas, there is strong cause to suspect that plundered or stolen goods or effects are within the dwelling house or premises of [*nam and caste of suspected person*] inhabitant of ——; you are hereby authorized and required, with necessary and proper assistance, to enter into the said dwelling house or premises of the said —— and if any goods or effects shall be found therein which there may appear cause to suspect to have been plundered or stolen, you are required to bring the property so found, and also the person of the said ——— to the Police Station of ——— "

82. But it may be noted that the Search Warrant, referred to in Sections 50 and 51, is quite distinct, in its character and its purpose, from that authorized by Section 19. The object of the latter is to recover plundered or stolen property, suspected to be concealed in the house to be searched. The object of the former is to discover any particular thing, not necessarily plundered or stolen, the production of which is considered by the Police Officer in charge of a Station essential to the conduct of an enquiry into any offence within his primary cognizance. It follows, therefore, that in Search Warrants, issued

under Section 50 or 51, the particular thing, which is wanted, must be specified, and the form of a warrant will therefore be as follows :—

" Whereas it is essential to the investigation of a charge of [*name of offence*] brought by ——— against ——— that [*name of particular thing wanted*] which is believed to be within the dwelling house or premises of [*name and caste of occupant or owner*] should be produced, you are hereby authorized and required to enter into the said dwelling house or premises, and if the said [*name of particular thing*] shall be found therein, you are required to bring the said [*name of particular thing*] and also the person of the owner or occupant, to the Police Station of ——— ."

83. It will be noted that, under Section 26, every search must be made in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the place, where the house searched is situate; and it will be proper to require such persons to attest, by their signature, the inventory of the property which may be found, lest it should become necessary to summon them to attend the Magistrate's Court as witnesses; and it should further be observed by all Police Officers, that the provisions, relative to general Search Warrants, contained in Sections 20 to 27 of the Act, are applicable to the Search Warrants, which may be issued under Sections 50 and 51.

84. Under Section 28 of the Act, the several cases are specified in which a Police Officer may arrest without warrant of a " Magistrate." The second clause of this Section calls for explanation.

Arrest by Police without warrant, Section 28.

85. It will be the duty, under this Section, of the Police Officer, when receiving complaints against any person named, to make immediate and summary oral enquiry from the person charging, and any other persons, who may happen to be present; and with reference to the facts elicited by this interrogation, to judge whether the complaint is "reasonable" or not; and if "reasonable," whether there are grounds of "reasonable suspicion" against the party charged or not.

86. It will be in the exercise of a just discrimination on this and the like points, that the efficiency of a Police Officer will chiefly become apparent. It is obviously impossible to lay down any principles or rules by which the Police Officer shall be guided in forming his judgment; but it is important for him to bear in mind, that, while precipitation and hasty conclusions must be guarded against, as calculated to expose innocent persons to the unmerited degradation of arrest, a failing to exercise the powers of immediate arrest, from whatever cause arising, may favor the escape from justice of a great criminal.

87. If, in the judgment of the Police Officer, the complaint should not appear reasonable, or if reasonable in itself, there should be no grounds of reasonable suspicion against the person charged, the Police Officer will abstain from making arrest, and will proceed, under Sections 46 and 47 of the Act, to report the substance of the complaint or information, for the orders of the " Magistrate," in the sheet of charges refused. (Form No. 2 of Appendix.)

88. Reading Section 44 in connection with Section 45 of Act XIII of 1861, and having regard to the fact, that Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation II of 1832, has not been specially rescinded,

Enquiries to be made by Police. Sections 44 and 45, &c.

the Lieutenant-Governor cannot think it to be the intention of the Legislature to require, by Section 44, that, whenever any of the offences, specified in the Schedule of the Act shall be committed, the Officer in charge of the Police Station shall either himself proceed, or depute a subordinate Officer to proceed, to the spot, for the purpose of a local enquiry; but that such local enquiry shall be obligatory only on those occasions, when an offence, heinous in itself, and serious by reason of the circumstances attending it, and obscure owing to want of information as to the offender, shall have been perpetrated; or, when a specific demand for enquiry shall have been made by the person considering himself to have been aggrieved. If any other interpretation than this were placed upon these Sections, the Officers in charge of Police Stations would never be at rest; and, in order to avert constant visits and perquisitions of the Police, no complaints would be preferred, and no informations would be lodged, and the result would be a most extensive and injurious concealment of crime.

89. It must be observed further upon this point, that some of the offences, entered in the Schedule to Act XIII of 1861, however serious they may be in themselves as regard individuals, do not, in point of fact, threaten the disturbance of the peace, or injury to the Police at large, *e. g.*, "aggravated assault," "exposure of infants," or "attempt to commit suicide," none of which, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor, is it the part of the Police Force to investigate *proprio motu*. If the parties, considering themselves injured, choose to demand the interposition of the Police, then both the law and considerations of expediency require that the assistance should not be withheld; but it does not appear to be the intention of the law, and it is certainly not consistent with administrative policy, to compel any private person to prosecute for an offence, which, while it does not affect the public peace or the public safety, or the public morality, the aggrieved party himself is prepared to condone.

90. It appears to have been, on this principle, that Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation II of 1832, was framed to inhibit enquiry by the Police into cases of burglary and of theft unattended with personal violence, excepting upon a written application from the party injured, and this principle should continue to be observed.

91. The Lieutenant-Governor understands then, that the intention of Section 44 is that whenever a complaint or information of any of the offences, specified in the Schedule appended to Act XIII of 1861, may be "*preferred*" to a Police Officer in charge of a Station, a local investigation must be made in respect of every serious offence, affecting the public peace, the public safety, or the public morality, with a view to the discovery of the offenders; but that in certain classes of cases, such as simple theft, burglary or aggravated assault, in which prosecution should be optional, the Police Officer, unless specially called upon, shall merely record the substance of the complaint or information in his diary, for the information of the Magistrate.

92. In the first class must be understood to be included "Murder," "Thuggee," "Dacoitee," "Highway Robbery," "Culpable Homicide," "Receiving stolen Property," "Arson," "Affray," "Rioting" "Counterfeiting the Government Coin or Stamps," "Administering poisonous Drugs," and attempts to commit any of the above. In the

second class will be included all other of the offences mentioned in the Schedule, and it is hardly possible but that complaints of the commission of these or any of them, theft and burglary excepted, will be made against some person "by name;" and it is very probable that they will frequently be of no "serious nature;" and, therefore, in these cases it will be in the discretion of the Police Officer in charge of the Station, under Section 45, to make a local enquiry in person or by deputy, or not, as he may think fitting.

93. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, whenever a charge is preferred before an Officer in charge of a Police Station, shall involve loss of property, a schedule of the property, said to have been lost, must be forthwith demanded and reduced into writing.

94. Instructions having been given above, as to arrests which should and should not be made, and as to the cases which should and which need not necessarily be made the subject of local investigation, it is proper to call the attention of Police Officers to Sections 52 to 58 of Act XIII of 1861, describing the manner in which the enquiries of the Police Officer should be conducted. It will be seen, that though contrary to the practice observed under the old law, no statements of evidence are to be recorded, and no confessions or admissions of guilt are to be excepted, the range of the Police Officer's enquiry is not limited. He may enforce the attendance of any person within the limits of his station, know, or supposed to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case under enquiry; he may examine them orally; he may take down in writing for his own use, though not for evidence, the statement of any person so examined; he may commit to writing any voluntary admission or confession of guilt made by a person accused of an offence, for his own information and guidance, and though such admission or confession, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a "Magistrate," cannot be used as evidence against the person making it, it is important to note, that if any fact be discovered by the Police Officer, in consequence of any information contained in such admission or confession of guilt, and be deposed to by the Police Officer, then such information may be received in evidence as laid down in Section 58. For instance, A. accused of murder, voluntarily states that he committed the murder with which he is charged; but he also describes the weapon used, and the place in which, after murder was committed, it was deposited. If upon this the Police Officer should discover, in the place pointed out, a weapon corresponding with that described by the accused, this would be a "fact" discovered in consequence of information given by the accused; and, consequently, if deposed to by the Police Officer, so much of the information given by the accused, as led to the discovery of the fact, would be receivable in evidence against them.

Again, B. is charged with a theft of property belonging to C., he makes a voluntary admission of guilt, which by itself would not be admissible in evidence against him. But he further describes minutely the premises and the means by which entry was made and the theft effected. The Police Officer, in consequence of this information, examines the premises and finds the description given of them to be quite correct. He also discovers a ladder mentioned by the accused, as the means by which entry was effected.

These discoveries will, under the law, be "facts" to which the Police Officer will be able to depose; and, consequently, so much of the information given by the accused as led to the discovery of these "facts" will be received in evidence against him.

95. The Lieutenant-Governor has thought it proper to point out how far the admission or confession of guilt, made by an accused person, may be used in evidence against him; but His Honor must, at the same time, insist upon the strictest attention to the injunctions contained in Sections 14 and 54 of the Act, that no Police Officer shall offer to a person arrested any inducement, whether by threats, promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure or confession. The person under arrest need not be cautioned or warned in any way against making disclosures, but these must be left to be entirely spontaneous, and then they may be used in the manner above indicated.

96. It will have been understood that as the Police Officer by Section 28 is authorized to arrest, without warrant, any person, against whom a reasonable suspicion of crime exists, so he must be authorized, by the law, to arrest any person against whom reasonable evidence of criminality may be elicited by the enquiry to be made by Police Officers under Sections 44 and 45 of the Act.

97. The accused having been arrested, it becomes incumbent on the Police Officer to determine, within twenty-four hours from the period of arrest, whether "there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well-founded," or, in other words, whether the person arrested appears, from the information obtained within that period, to have committed the offence charged; that is, whether the "reasonable suspicion" that led to his arrest remains or has been removed. In the one case the accused must be forwarded to the "Magistrate" at the close of the period stated, in the manner prescribed by Section 60, whether the enquiry has been completed or not.

98. In the other case, that is to say, when the "reasonable suspicion" which led to the arrest of the accused has been removed, or sufficient evidence against him has not been obtained within twenty-four hours, the accused must be released on bail or on his own recognizances, pending the completion of the enquiry and the orders of the "Magistrate" on the report of the case.

99. The Lieutenant-Governor assumes, that in the majority of cases, contemplated by Sections 44 and 45, the enquiry of the Police Officer will have been virtually completed before arrest of the accused party, and that in other cases, in which arrest may have been made without warrant under Clause 2, Section 28, there will be little difficulty in bringing the enquiry to a close within 24 hours. In any case the prohibition of Section 60 against the detention of an accused person *in custody* for a longer period than 24 hours, must be implicitly obeyed.

100. Whether parties arrested as above shall be sent into the Court of the "Magistrate" for trial under Section 59, or whether they shall be released on bail, or on their own recognizances under Section 61, the report of the Police Officer shall be drawn out in the form "charges taken" (Appendix No. 1, Form 1), which will exhibit all the particulars required by Section 63. In the case of the former the Police Officer

is expressly prohibited from expressing any opinion as to the guilt of the accused. In the case of the latter, the Police Officer will certify, on the back of the "charge sheet," the substance of the evidence obtained on the enquiry, or the absence of all evidence, and the amount of the bail or recognizance taken.

101. It only remains to the Lieutenant-Governoror to subjoin a few general remarks on the subject of the Acts prefixed to this resolution.

102. The administration of the Police, throughout the local jurisdiction of "the Magistrate of the District" is, by Section 4, Act V of 1861, vested in the District Superintendent of Police under the general control and direction of such Magistrate. The District Superintendent is at the head of the Police Force employed in the District. He is responsible that the duties devolving upon them shall be properly and efficiently performed; that the discipline of the Force shall be maintained; that orders of the judicial or other competent authority shall be promptly and correctly obeyed, and that the subordinate Officers and Constables shall be at their post. It follows that all communications between the "Magistrate" and the Police Force must be conveyed through the District Superintendent; and that the subordinate Police shall receive all instructions and orders from him, who is their immediate superior. The several reports, informations and returns required to be made to the "Magistrate" or the "Magistrate of the District," under Sections 40, 41, 46, 59, 60, 61, 63 and 68, will, therefore, be made by the subordinate Police to their head, the District Superintendent; and all orders issued by the "Magistrate" will be issued to the District Superintendent, or to the head Officer of Police in attendance in the Court of the "Magistrate."

103. It will be the duty of the District Superintendent to lay before the "Magistrate of the District," or where ruled, the "Magistrate" having jurisdiction, all informations, reports, or returns received from the District Police, without delay and without omission.

104. The orders of the "Magistrate" will be either in the shape of warrants, summons, subpœnas, or other process, or in the shape of specific instructions on special points.

105. All orders other than warrants, or other processes will be entered in an "Order Book," to be kept for the purpose in each Magistrate's Court. Warrants or other processes will be entered in the Register (Form No. 3 in Appendix).

106. In communicating such orders to the District Police, it is not necessary that separate orders or purwannahs should be addressed. Much unnecessary manual labor is incurred by this practice. In lieu an extract from the "Order Book" should be sent to each chief Constable or Inspector, containing all orders, applicable to him, that have been issued during the day, in the manner shown in the following exemplar :—

Police Orders, dated

To Chief Constable of ——— Police Station.

Division A.

A. Prisoners Gunga and Ramdeeal released on bail, reported in "Charge Sheet" No. 13, to be discharged.

B. Enquiry to be made in complaint of aggravated assault reported in 14th entry of Diary of 30th August. If proved, accused parties to be forwarded with customary "Charge sheet."

C. Reports on "Charge Sheet" refused. Numbers 4 and 6, dated 29th August, approved.

D. Your refusal to arrest Sookha, charged with arson, on ground of there being no reasonable ground of suspicion, disapproved of. You are directed to enter into local enquiry, and after enquiry to act according to circumstances elicited.

107. These extracts, when received by the Police Officer to whom addressed, will be entered according to date of receipt in his Station Order Book, and so soon as the orders received have been carried out, the extract will be returned, endorsed with the report of the manner of execution, in following manner :—

ORDER A.—Prisoners discharged 2nd September.

B. After enquiry, Lala Brahman transmitted on bail with "Charge Sheet No. 21."

C. Reply entered on Station Check Report.

D. Sheet of "Charge refused." No. 9 sent in, showing reasons, after full enquiry, for not proceeding to arrest, pending orders.

Dated 4th September.

Chief Constable.

108. The following Books and Registers will be kept at each Police Station :—

		Appendix.
No. I.	Register of charges taken	Form 1.
„ II.	„ „ refused	„ 2.
„ III A.	„ „ warrants and other processes ...	„ 3.
„ XII.	„ „ Crimes reported.	
„ XIII.	„ „ property stolen and recovered.	
„ XIV.	Absconded criminals and escaped offenders living, or having connexions within Station circle.	
„ XV.	Register of offenders who have been released from Jail on expiry of sentence, and notorious bad characters.	
„ XVI.	Register of villages forming Constables' walks in circle, with names of Chowkeedars.	

Station Diary Book ... }
Inspection Report Book ... } Blank.
Station Order Book ... }

109. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, that whenever the trial of a person who is detained (pending the result of such trial,) under custody of the Police, shall for any reason be adjourned, a day shall be fixed by the Magistrate for the re-hearing of the case, and it will be the duty of the District Superintendent to

ensure the punctual attendance of the prisoner on the day fixed. By these means the inconvenient and unnecessary labor imposed upon the Police of conveying and guarding day by day a number of prisoners to the Magistrate's Court, whose attendance is not required, will be avoided.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution and Appendix be sent to—

Register, Nizamut Adawlut,
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General,
Civil Pay Master,
Commissioners of Divisions,
Magistrates of Districts,
Inspector General of Police,
Deputy Inspectors General of Police,
District Superintendents,
Assistant Inspectors General, and
Assistant District Superintendents, for information and guidance.

ORDERED, that notifications to the effect of paragraphs 2 and 63 of the Resolution be issued and published in the *Government Gazette*.

(Signed) G. COUPER,
Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces.

FORM No. 1. | **Appendix No. 1.** | *Para. 99.*

Mofussil Police, North-Western Provinces.

Charges taken at   *Police Station on the*   *day of*   186 .

Number of charge.	Date and hour brought to Station, and by whom.	Name, address, and occupation of persons charged.	Charge.	Persons charging—Name, address, and occupation.	Witnesses—Names and address.	Taken into custody by whom, and at what hour.	Property found on person or elsewhere, and by whom.	Weapons, or instruments found, connected with crime.	At the Station House.		Signature of Police Officer taking the charge.	Number of charge.	Magistrate before whom the charge is brought.	Charge how disposed of by Magistrate and what offence proved.	Remarks by Magistrate.
									Detained in custody.	Hour admitted to bail, or recognizance, and amount.					

FORM No. 2. | **Appendix No. 2.** | *Para. 86.*

North-Western Provinces' Police.

Report of Charge refused at the   *Police Station, dated*   186 .

DATE.	Hour brought to the Station.	Name and address of complainant.	Nature of charge or complaint.	Name and address of person accused.	Name of Officer on duty at Station.	Reasons why charge was refused.	REMARKS.

Form No. 3. **Appendix No. 3.** *Para.* 38.

Register of Warrants, Summons, and other Processes, issued by Magistrates of Zillah Court of

Date of issue of Process.	Number.	Nature of Process.	Name of person at whose instance issued.	Names of persons entered in Process, and residence.	Object of Process.	Police Station to which forwarded, or Officer to whom delivered.	How executed, when, and by whom.	Why not executed.	Amount received for General Police Fund.	Remarks.	

Form No. 4. **Appendix No. 4.** *Para.* 66.

Return of Crimes in the District of *the value of property stolen and recovered, and the number of persons committed for trial and discharged, in the month of* 186 .

Description of Crime.	Number of Cases.	Value of Property stolen.			Value of Property recovered.			Number of cases in which no ultimate loss occurred.	Number of Persons.						Number of cases not detected.	Value of Property not recovered.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Concerned.	Arrested.	Brought before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Committed.	Discharged.		Rs.	As.	P.	

Form No. 19.

Appendix No. 5.

Para. 66

PART 1.

Monthly Return for District. 186 .

Inspectors.											Chief Constables.						Head Constables.				Mounted and Foot Constables.						Alterations and Casualties.
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Mounted.	1st Class Foot.	2nd Class Foot.	3rd Class Foot.	Total.	Total of all Ranks.	
																											Total Strength on —— Enlisted during month. Promoted ditto ditto. Received from reduction ditto. Ditto from other districts ditto.
																											Total ...
																											Promoted during month. Reduced. Discharged. Deserted. Died. Transferred to other districts.
																											Total strength on ——

General Remarks.

PART 2.

Nominal Roll of Reductions and Casualties in the District of during the month of 186 .

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Reductions and Casualties.		Remarks.
			Number.	Date of	

PART 3.

Statement of Fines levied during month of 18 from men of the Police.

Number.	Rank.	Name.	Amount.			Why fined.
			Rs.	As.	P.	

Form No. 7.

Appendix No. 6.

Para. 66.

Abstract of Salaries and Establishment of the District Police of for the month of 186 .

Names.	Designation.	Salary with deductions.			Monthly Salary.			Deduction on account of Income Tax.					
								Imperial at 3 per cent.			Local at 1 per cent.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.

Form No. 8.

Appendix No. 7.

Para. 66.

Abstract of Pay Bills of the Force employed in the District of in the month of 186 .

District.	Pay and Allowances as sanctioned.			Police Deductions.			Total deduction.	Amount paid to Force.
				General Police Fund.	Police Superannuation Fund.			
	Number.	Rank and grade.	Total amount sanctioned.	Savings from Vacancies in establishment, or pay of absentees without leave.	On account subscriptions.	On account fines and surplus savings of pay of absentees on leave.		

FORM No. 9. **Appendix No. 8.** *Para.* 66.

Abstract of Contingent Expenditure on account of the Force in District during the month ending 186 .

Date.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount.			Why purchased.
		Rs.	As.	P.	

Certificate of Disbursing Officer.

FORM No. 12. **Appendix No. 9.** *Para.* 66.

General Police Fund Account for the District for the ending

CR.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Date. Account "*Municipal.*"				Date. Account "*Municipal.*"			
"*Cantonment.*"				"*Cantonment.*"			
"*Guards, escorts and special Police.*"				"*Guards, escorts and special Police.*"			
"*Jail.*"				"*Jail.*"			
"*Processes.*"				"*Processes.*"			
"*Savings of Establishment.*"				"*Savings of Establishment.*"			
				Total ...			
				Balance in hand			
Total ...				Total ...			

FORM No. 13. **Appendix No. 10.** *Para.* 66.

Police Superannuation Fund Account for the District for the month of 186 .

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date of payment.	Expenditure. Nature of payment and number and date of order of Government.		Amount.
	By deductions from pay as per Statement Form No. 8 ...	Rs.			Balance in favor of Fund	Rs.	
	By fines imposed and realised by Magistrates, as per Fine Statement	"					
	By sale of useless and condemned ...	"					
	By sale proceeds of unclaimed ...	"			Particulars of Balance.		Total.
	By sale proceeds of moveable property of absconded offenders	"			Remitted by transfer receipt No. dated to Inspector General ...	Rs.	
	Total ...	Rs.			in hands of District Superintendent	"	

FORM No. 18.

Appendix No. 11. (Para. 66.)

Quarterly Report on the Police Inspectors in the District of for the Quarter ending

Number.	Class.	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications as regards zeal, smartness, knowledge of duty, and general progress.	General character and conduct, with instances of good service and conduct or otherwise during quarter.	REMARKS.

Appendix No. 12. (Para. 107.)

Register of Crimes reported at the Police Station, during Year 186 Christian Æra.

Number.	Date of occurrence.	Name of Village or place of occurrence.	Crime reported.	Name of Prosecutor or injured party.	Number of Persons concerned or supposed to be implicated.	Number arrested.	Name of Police Constable or Village Chowkeedar on duty to prevent crime.	REMARKS.

Appendix No. 13. (Para. 107.)

Register of Property plundered and recovered, during Year 186 Christian Æra.

Number in Annual Register of crimes reported for year.	Description and Value of Property plundered.	Description and Value of Property recovered.	Date of recovery.	REMARKS.

Appendix No. 14. (*Para.* 107.)

Register of absconded Offenders and escaped Prisoners whose apprehension is required from the Police of the Police Station.

Number and Date of Warrant or Order for apprehension.	Name, Caste, and Parentage of Offender.	Village or Villages in which resident at time of, or previous to, escape.	Supposed Age.	Personal description.	Crime with which charged, or of which convicted.	Reward offered.	Reports of Officer in charge of Station, recording measures from time to time taken, or clues obtained to hiding place of Offender.	Date of apprehension, surrender, or ascertained death.

Appendix No. 15. (*Para.* 107.)

Register of notorious bad Characters and of Persons of bad character released from Jail on expiry of sentence.

Name, Parentage, and Caste of Individual.	Residence.	Ostensible means of livelihood.	Previous convictions and grounds on which obnoxious to suspicion.	Dates of release from Jail.	Date of entry of Name.	Dates and grounds of subsequent arrest by Police, and record of subsequent convictions.	REMARKS.

Appendix No. 16. (*Para.* 107.)

Alphabetical List of Villages, and Register of Village Watchmen appertaining to Police Station of

Name of Village.	Distance and direction from Police Station.	Out-post to which attached, or number of walk to which belonging.	Names of Malgozars or Managers.	Names of Chowkeedars or Watchmen attached to the Village.	Estimated number of Houses.	REMARKS.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, in the Police Department,—No. 1306A, dated Camp Keylgaon, in the Lullutpore District, the 31st December 1861.

READ again the Resolution in this Department, No. 767A, dated the 2nd July 1861.

Read Act XXV of 1861.

As Act XIII of 1861 will cease to have effect from and after the 1st January 1862, and as in lieu thereof Chapters IV. to IX. inclusive of Act XXV of 1861 will come into force, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor directs the following rectifications to be made in the Resolution above referred to, viz :—

Para. 58 *for* "Sections 28, 29, and 30 of Act XIII of 1861" and *for* "terms of Section 28," *read* "Sections 100, 101, 102, and 104, Chapter VI of Act XXV of 1861," and "the terms of Section 100."

Para. 66 *for* "under Section 62, Act XIII of 1861," *read* "under Section 154, Chapter IX of Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 75 *for* "parts of Act XIII of 1861," *read* "parts of Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 76 *for* "under Section 3 of the Act," *read* "under Section 83, Act XXV of 1861," and *for* "Section 4, Act XIII of 1861," *read* "Section 84, Chapter V, Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 77 *for* "Sections 2, 16 and 20 of the Act," *read* "Section 80, Chapter V; Section 70, Chapter IV; and Section 116, Chapter VIII of the Act."

Para. 78 *for* "Sections 5 and 6 of the Act," *read* "Sections 90 and 91, Chapter V of Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 79 *for* "Section 18," *read* "Section 72, Chapter IV of Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 80 *for* "under Section 19, or by an Officer in charge of a Police Station in person under Section 50, or upon the requisition of any Officer in charge of any other Police Station under Section 51," *read* "under Section 115, Chapter VIII, or by an Officer in charge of a Police Station in person under Section 142, or upon the requisition any Officer in charge of any other Police Station under Section 143, Chapter IX of Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 81 *for* "Section 19," *read* "Section 115, Chapter VIII of Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 82 *for* "Sections 50 and 51 is quite distinct in its character and its purpose from that authorized by Section 19," *read* "Sections 142 and 143, Chapter IX, is quite distinct in its character and its purpose from that authorized by Section 114, Chapter VIII of Act XXV of 1861."

Again *for* "issued under Section 50 or 51," *read* "issued under Section 142 or 143, Chapter IX of Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 84 *and marginal reference for* "Section 28," *read* "Section 100, Chapter VI of Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 87 *for* "under Sections 46 and 47 of the Act," *read* "Sections 137 and 139, Chapter IX of the Act No. XXV of 1861."

Para. 88 *for* "Section 44 in connection with the Section 45 of Act XIII of 1861," *read* "Section 135 in connection with Section 136, Chapter IX of Act XXV of 1861," and again *for* "by Section 44," *read* "Section 135."

Para. 89 *for* "Schedule to Act XIII of 1861," *read* "column 3 of the Schedule annexed to Act XXV, as offences in which Police Officers may arrest without warrant."

Para. 91 *for* "intention of Section 44," *read* "intention of Section 135," and again for "specified in the Schedule appended to Act XIII of 1861," *read* "specified in column 3 of the Schedule appended to Act XXV of 1861, as an offence for which Police Officers may arrest without warrant."

Para. 92 *for* "under Section 45," *read* "under Section 136, Chapter IX of Act XXV of 1861."

Para. 94 *for* "Sections 52 to 58 of Act XIII of 1861," *read* "Sections 144 to 150, Chapter IX of Act XXV of 1861;" again *for* "Section 58," *read* "Section 150"

Para. 95 *for* "Sections 14 and 51 of the Act," *read* "Section 98, Chapter V, and Section 146, Chapter IX of the Act."

Para. 96 *for* "Section 28," *read* "Section 100, Chapter VI of Act XXV of 1861," and again *for* "Sections 44 and 45 of the Act," *read* "Sections 135 and 136, Chapter IX of the Act."

Para. 97 *for* "Section 60," *read* "Section 152, Chapter IX."

Para. 99 *for* "Sections 44 and 45," *read* "Sections 135 and 136;" again *for* "Clause 2, Section 28," *read* "Clause 2, Section 100, Chapter VI," and again *for* "Section 60," *read* "Section 152, Chapter IX."

Para. 100 *for* "Section 59," *read* "Section 151, Chapter IX;" *for* "Section 61," *read* "Section 153," and *for* "Section 63," *read* "Section 155."

Para. 102 *for* "Sections 40, 41, 46, 59, 60, 61, 63 and 68," *read* "Sections 129 and 130, Chapter VIII, and Sections 137, 151, 152, 153, 155 and 160, Chapter IX."

Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be sent to Register, Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. Provinces,

Deputy Auditor and Accountant General,
Civil Pay Master,
Commissioners of Divisions,
Magistrates of Districts,
Inspector General of Police,
Deputy Inspectors General of Police,
District Superintendents,
Assistant Inspectors General, and
Assistant District Superintendents, for information and guidance.

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX III

TO

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Memorandum on the existing Laws regarding the responsibilities of Landholders for the commission of Offences within the limits of their estates or farms, and for the early and punctual communication to Magistrates and Police Officers of the commission of certain Offences.

"In the Province of Benares a permanent settlement was concluded with Pro-
"prietors of land, the terms and conditions of which settlement were embodied in
"Regulation II. of 1795.

"2. Amongst other conditions was the following, which is thus recorded in
"Clause 8, Section XIV. of the above quoted Regulation:

"To be responsible, subordinately to the Aumil, for the maintenance of the peace
"and for apprehending all disturbers thereof in and throughout their respective estates
"and farms; not to harbor thieves or robbers, but to secure their persons and deliver
"them up for trial, as well as to recover, or in failure thereof to be answerable for,
"and to make good the value of, all property robbed or stolen within their respective
"limits.

"3. This condition led to the enactment, in the same year, of Regulation XVII. of
"1795, styled 'a Regulation for the establishment of an efficient Police in the Province
"of Benares,' which, so far as hereafter quoted, is still in force in the Province, and by
"Regulation XXXV. of 1803 has been extended to the Provinces ceded by the Nawab
"Vizier, and to the conquered Provinces and Bundelkund by Regulation IX. of 1804,
"and is now, therefore, in force throughout the entire North-Western Provinces.

"4. The 1st Section of Regulation XVII. of 1795 is given entire, as it shews
"plainly the purport of the Regulation and the extent of the responsibility of the village
"Landholders. It is as follows:—

"Section I.—The establishment of an efficient Police in the Province of Benares
"being as essential towards deterring people from committing crimes as the speedy and
"impartial trial of offenders when apprehended, a clause was inserted in the engage-
"ments entered into by the Landholders and Farmers with Government, rendering them
"responsible [subordinately to the Tehseeldars hereto-
"fore termed Aumils] for maintaining the peace and
"for apprehending all disturbers of it in their respective estates and farms; and binding
"them not to harbour thieves or robbers, but to secure their persons and deliver them
"up for trial, as well as to recover, or in failure thereof to make good the value of, all
"property robbed or stolen within their respective boundaries, [and in like manner as
"each Proprietor or Farmer entered into such engage-
"ments as far as regarded the limits of his own estate
"or farm, so each Tehseeldar executed similar engagements with Government for the
"entire Pergunnah or other division with the charge of the Police and the collection of

Rescinded by Section 2, Regulation XIV. of 1807.

In effect nullified by Regulation XIV. of 1807.

" Revenue of which he was entrusted, containing, however, a provision entitling him to " have recourse, for his own indemnification, to the Landholder or Farmer within whose " limits a loss by theft or robbery might occur.] But the parties thus made responsible " having represented that robberies and thefts committed on Beoparees and others were " often perpetrated in consequence of their stopping and remaining during the night, " with their cattle and goods, in the open fields or woods, instead of putting up in the " villages and giving notice of their arrival, so as to admit of their security being duly " attended to, it was provided by a general Notification, issued by the Resident on the " 29th of January 1789, that no person should be entitled to restitution or indemni- " fication by the [Aumils] Landholders or Farmers for losses by theft or robbery com- " mitted at night in the open fields or woods, and that restitution or indemnification " should be claimable only in cases in which the owners of the property had put up at " some town or village and given notice of their arrival. But it having been " subsequently considered that it was the duty of the [Aumils] Landholders and " Farmers to have information conveyed to them of the arrival of merchants and " travellers within their respective limits, and to provide for their security and protec- " tion, and it having appeared improbable that travellers and merchants in general would " be apprised of the requisition for the giving notice of their arrival at a town or village, " it was deemed inconsistent with the principles of justice that any omission in this " respect on their part should be allowed to exempt the [Aumils] Landholders or " Farmers from making good any losses they might sustain by theft or robbery. It " accordingly became an established principle throughout the Province that for night " robberies in the open roads or woods the [Tehseeldars] Landholders and Farmers were " not to be held responsible, unless it should be proved that they had such knowledge of " the circumstances as might reasonably have been expected to have enabled them to " have prevented the theft or robbery; but that for thefts or robberies committed in " inhabited places they were liable to be made responsible, whether notice of the arrival " of the parties should have been given to them or not, if, under the circumstances of " the case, the Magistrate should be of opinion that the perpetration of the theft or " robbery was committed with their connivance, or was ascribable to their want of due " care and vigilance. In conformity to the above principles, and for the establishment " of an efficient Police in the city of Benares, and the towns of Mirzapore, Ghazeepore " and Jounpore, the following Rules have been enacted :—

" 5. By Section 2 the Police of the country, subject to the control of the " Magistrates, is to be considered under the joint charge of the Landholders and Farmers " of land, who are bound and responsible for the preservation of peace.

" 6. Section 3 declares as follows :—

" [Tehseeldars] Landholders and Farmers of land are in future to be considered " responsible for robberies or thefts committed in their " respective limits, estates or farms [the Tehseeldar " in the first instance, and the Landholders and " Farmers to the Tehseeldar], in the manner specified in Clause 8, Section XIV. [and XV]., " Regulation II. of 1795; it being understood, however, that for night robberies in

The several words between brackets are rescinded by Regulation XIV. of 1807.

"the open roads or woods the [Tehseeldars] Landholders on Farmers are not "to be held responsible, unless it shall be proved that they had such knowledge "of the circumstances as might reasonably have been expected to have enabled them "to have prevented the theft or robbery; but that for thefts or robberies in inhabited "places they are considered as liable to be made responsible, whether notice of the arrival "of the owners of the property shall have been given to them or not, if, under the "circumstances of the case, the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the theft or rob- "bery was committed with their connivance, or that the perpetration of it was ascriba- "ble to their want of care or vigilance.

"7. By Regulation VIII. of 1797 prosecutions instituted for the recovery of losses "sustained by theft or robbery were made cognizable in the Courts of Civil Judicature, "and are so to the present day.

"8. Up to this period the responsibility of Zemindars was confined to that of "making good losses by theft or robbery. The law, as quoted above, was extended by "Regulation XXXV. of 1803 to the ceded Provinces, and by Regulation IX. of 1804 to "the conquered Provinces. No part of the law has been repealed by Act XVII. of 1862, "although other parts of the several Regulations have been rescinded.

"9. The system of Police was subsequently amended by Regulation XIV. of 1807. "By Section 2 'so much of Regulation XVII. of 1795, or of any other Regulation as "declares the Police of the Province of Benares to be under charge of the Tehseel- "dars, or which relates to the duty or responsibility of the Tehseeldars as Officers of "Police, is rescinded,' and by Section 3 'so much of Regulation XXXV. of 1803 [ex- "tended to the conquered Provinces and Bundelkund by the Regulation IX. of 1804], or "of any other Regulation as declares the Police, of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab "Vizier, of the conquered Provinces in the Doab, and on the right bank of the River "Jumna, or of the ceded Territory in Bundelkund, to be under the charge of the Teh- "seeldars as Officers of Police, is hereby rescinded.'

"10. The constitution of the Police was altered, defined and placed under the "sole control of the Magistrates, but the responsibilities of the village Landholders "were not diminished, but on the contrary extended by Section XIX., which is as "follows:—

"*Clause* 1.—Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to affect the respon- "sibility of the Landholders and Farmers in the Province of Benares and in the ceded "and conquered Provinces for robberies or thefts committed within their respective "estates and farms, as declared in Section 3, Regulation XVII. of 1795, and Clause "1 of Section 3, Regulation XXXV. of 1803, extended to the conquered Provinces and "Bundelkund by Regulation IX. of 1804.

"*Clause* 2.—They are further hereby declared responsible for the value of any "stolen or plundered property proved to have been brought into their estates or farms "with their knowledge or connivance, and which they may not have caused to be "delivered up, or have given timely information respecting it, to the local Police Officer "or to the Magistrate.

" *Clause* 3.—All claims upon the Landholders and Farmers for the value of stolen " or plundered property under this Section are to be instituted, tried and decided in the " Civil Courts, subject to the general Rules of appeal."

" 11. Thus far the Regulations quoted define the responsibilities of Landholders " to all persons for the prevention of thefts and robberies, and to indemnification of " losses.

" 12. I will now notice the laws which imposed certain duties to be performed by " Officers of Government, and the penalties which attach to neglect of these " duties.

" 13. By Section 2, Regulation II. of 1797 it is enacted that the Landholders and " Farmers of land who, by Regulation XVII. of 1795, are entrusted with the Police of " their several estates and farms, are required, with the assistance of their Pykes, Chow-" keedars, Punshans, and other description of village watchmen, to give at all times " their utmost care and vigilance to prevent affrays, assaults, and all other acts of vio-" lence and breaches of the peace within their respective estates and farms, as well as to " deliver over any person who may be found in the act of committing a breach of " the peace, or whom they may be required to apprehend in execution of the duties " vested in them.

" 14. Clause 2, Section 35, Regulation XXXV. of 1803 imposes the same duty on " Landholders, &c. in the ceded Provinces, and the law is extended by Regulation IX. of " 1804 to the conquered Provinces and Bundelkund.

" 15. By Section 2, Regulation VI. of 1810 it is enacted that all Zemindars, " Talookdars, and other Proprietors of land, whether Malgoozaree or Lakheraj, all sudder " Farmers and under-renters of land of every description, all dependent Talookdars, all " Naibs and other local Agents, all Native Officers employed in the collection of the " revenues and rents of lands on the part of Government, or of the Court of Wards, " are hereby declared especially accountable for the early and punctual communication to " the Magistrates and Police Darogahs, either publicly or secretly, as the informants " may judge proper, of all intelligence which they may obtain respecting the resort to " any place within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them, of any " person or persons of the different classes of people ordinarily known by the appellation " of Dacoits, Cozanks, Thugs or Buddecks, or of any other description of robbers.

" 16. By Section 10, Regulation I. of 1811 the same persons and Officers are " hereby declared accountable for the early communication to the Magistrate, either, " secretly or publicly, of all information which they obtain respecting the residence of any " notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property within the limits of the estate or farm " held or managed by them.

" 17. The remainder of the Section defines the penalty for neglect of this " duty; but by Act XVII. of 1862 the whole Regulation is repealed, excepting " so much of Section 10 as declares Landholders and others accountable for the early " communication of information respecting receivers of stolen property.

" 18. Section 4, Regulation III. of 1812 provides as follows :—

" *Clause 1st.*—Regulation VI. of 1810 defines the duty required from Zemindars and " others with respect to the resort of criminals within the limits of the estates or " farms held or managed by them.

" *Clause 2nd.*—With the view of affording the Magistrates more early and punc- " tual information of public offences committed within the limits of their respective " jurisdiction, all Zemindars (and other persons as before detailed) are hereby declared " especially accountable for the early and punctual communication, to the Magistrates or " Police Darogahs, of all information which they may obtain respecting the commission " of robberies, and likewise regarding the offence of breaking into houses, tents, or boats, " or other places of habitation, perpetrated within the limits of the estate or farm held " or managed by them.

" 19. The remainder of the Section, which provides a penalty for neglect, is re- " scinded by Act XVII. of 1862.

" 20. By Section 2, Regulation VIII. of 1814 the same duty is exacted 'respecting " the commission of murder, and likewise regarding the offences of arson and theft " perpetrated within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them.'

" 21. All of the old Regulations which provided penalties for neglect of these " several duties have been repealed, as the Penal Code (Act XLV. of 1860) provides " punishment.

" 22. The Sections applicable are as follows :—

" Sections 154, 155, 156, and 187 to breaches of duty imposed by Section 2, " Regulation II. of 1797, or Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation XXXV. of 1803.

" Sections 176 and 202 to neglecting to give the information required by—

" Section 2, Regulation VI. of 1810.

" Section 10, Regulation I. of 1811.

" Section 4, Regulation III. of 1812.

" Section 2, Regulation VIII. of 1814.

" 23. It will be clearly seen that the responsibility attaching to Landholders are of " two distinct descriptions :—*First*, to Government they are responsible under penalties " for the communication of the resort of robbers or receivers of stolen property; of " the commission of murder, arson, and all offences against property, as well as for all " information they may obtain respecting the commission of these offences, and for the " maintenance of the peace and suppression of riots or affrays.

" *Secondly.*—They are bound to *prevent* thefts and robberies, *i. e.*, bound to take " such precautions as will prevent them, or in event of their occurring, they are per- " sonally and pecuniarily responsible to all persons for the value of property stolen or " plundered within the limits of their estates, excepting for night thefts committed in " the open woods or fields, the exception not holding good if it be proved that they

[*N. W. Provinces.*]

" had such knowledge of the circumstances as might *reasonably* have been expected to
" have enabled them to have prevented the theft or robbery.

" *Thirdly.*—That they are personally and pecuniarily responsible for the value of all
" property stolen or plundered which is proved to have been brought into their estates
" either with their knowledge or connivance, or which they may not cause to be
" delivered up, or of which they have not given timely information to the nearest Police
" Officer.

" 24. The law appears very complete, and if the responsibility were enforced,
" Zemindars will and can prevent depredation, as they do in the Province of Kumaon,
" where, the law being in practice, property is more secure than elsewhere, though a
" Government Police is unknown.

" 25. I presume it is under Clause 2, Section 19, Regulation XIV. of 1807, that
" in certain Districts (chiefly of the Delhi Province) cattle stolen and tracked from one
" village to another were claimed, or the value thereof demanded, from the village to
" which traces were found, and beyond which the track could not be discovered. The
" law certainly applies to such cases, and to all others where property can be clearly
" proved to have been brought into a village under such circumstances as preclude the
" supposition that it could have been brought without the knowledge of a Landholder
" who takes such precautions as are necessary for the discharge of his duties.

" 26. The laws are not, to my belief, known to the Landholders, the people, or
" even the Officers of Government; and I believe there is an impression that the Land-
" holders have been relieved from all responsibility by the silence in Act XLV. of 1860
" on the subject, and by the repeals effected by Act XVII. of 1862; I would, therefore,
" suggest that the laws bearing on this subject may be made known in every possible
" way, and especially to the Zemindars, Talookdars, Mokuddums or Farmers of villages
" in the North-Western Provinces, either through the Magistrates and Police Officers, or
" Tehseeldars and village Putwarees.

" 27. I would further recommend that the attention of Magistrates be promi-
" nently directed to the extent of the responsibility of Landholders, &c., to the preven-
" tion of thefts. The selection and appointment of the village Police is given to them,
" and although not amenable to penalties should thefts occur, they are pecuniarily res-
" ponsible to indemnify for losses that occur in inhabited places, if, in the opinion of the
" Magistrate, the perpetration of the theft or robbery, was ascribable to their want of
" care or vigilance.'

" It is not necessary that connivance be shewn; indeed the Landholder may be per-
" fectly innocent of any complicity, or even absent from, and non-resident in, the
" village; but this does not absolve him from the responsibility attaching to him, and
" in consequence of which he has the selection and appointment of the Police of
" the village.

" 28. Enforcement of this responsibility is unfortunately dependent on the will of
" the plundered party; and it is probable that residents of the village will never take

" advantage of the law, and thereby expose themselves to retaliation by the Landholder
" under whom they live. But cases are of frequent occurrence where the injured parties
" are travellers to whom the law affords easy redress, and where undoubtedly the Land-
" holder is, to say the least, culpable for not preventing the crime;—for instance, nearly
" every robbery reported is committed on travellers returning from market villages to
" their homes and on village roads. These are invariably committed on nearing villages
" and in day light. Such crimes are easy of prevention, and could not fail of being
" detected were the Zemindars alive to their duty and to the responsibility attaching
" to them, 'which is to secure the persons of all robbers and thieves, and to recover, or,
" in failure thereof, to be answerable for, and to make good the value of all property
" robbed or stolen within the limits of their respective estates; and in cases thus
" openly committed within short distances of villages, the parties plundered have a clear
" right, under the law, to be indemnified for their loss.'

" 29. It appears, however, necessary that the Magistrate should record his opinion
" whether the perpetration of the crime was ascribable to want of care or vigilance, or
" no. This appears necessary as the ground of action, and sufficient to carry decree of
" the Civil Judge, whose only task would be to determine the extent of the loss."

(Signed) M. H. COURT,
Inspr. Genl. of Police, N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX I

TO

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Resolution, General Department,—No. 2664A, dated Nynee Tal, the 10th October 1861.

Read again Proceedings of this Government in the Revenue Department, dated the 11th June 1860, Nos. 145 to 148.

Read again Proceedings, Revenue Department, dated the 30th March 1861, Nos. 1 to 3.

Read an Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3417, dated the 15th March 1861.

Read again Proceedings, Revenue Department, Nos. 11 and 12, dated the 27th of April 1861.

Read Act No. XIV. of 1861, entitled "An Act to remove certain tracts of country in the Rohilkund Division from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts."

Read letter to Commissioner of Rohilkund, No. 637A, dated the 21st of June 1861.

Read letter from Commissioner of Rohilkund, No. 42, dated the 11th of September 1861.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor records the following observations and instructions :—

2. The Act above cited enacts that certain Pergunnahs of the Bareilly and Moradabad Districts, named in the Schedule thereof, together with such portion of Pergunnah Kasheepore and Juspore as the Local Government may determine, shall be formed into a separate District, which shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature or to the control of the Offices of Revenue constituted by the Regulations of the Bengal Code, and by the Acts passed by the Governor General in Council and the Legislative Council; nor to the system of procedure prescribed for the said Courts and Offices. And the Act further directs that no Act hereafter passed relative to the constitution and procedure of the said Courts and Offices shall be deemed to extend to the tracts forming the Terai District, unless the same be specially named therein.

3. The Act was passed in pursuance of the representations contained in the Proceedings of this Government, in the Revenue Department, above cited, No. 148, and in the Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3417, dated the 15th of March 1861, the scheme of administration proposed by this Government, (as sketched briefly in the said Extract) was sanctioned experimentally for three years.

4. But, in anticipation of the passing of the Act XIV. of 1861, on receipt of the orders of the Government of India, No. 1917, dated the 16th of February 1861, the Terai Pergunnahs, then under the control of the Commissioner of Kumaon, were

transferred to, and declared to be a part of, the Rohilkund Division by Notification No. 228, dated the 26th of March 1861; and by another Notification of the same date Mr. Elliot Colvin was appointed to be Superintendent of the Terai District.

5. After enquiries, which have been attended with undesirable delay, the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved that the entire Pergunnahs of Kasheepore and Juspore remaining, as heretofore, attached to the District of Moradabad, the Pergunnah of Bazpore, Roodurpore, Guddurpore, Kilpooree, Nanuk-Muttha and Bilharee, shall form the Terai District, and shall be in all Departments of Administration in the jurisdiction and under the control of the Superintendent of the said District; subject to the instructions to be recorded in this Resolution, and to the Rules which it shall prescribe for the conduct of business in each Department. As required by Section VII. of Act No. XIV. of 1861, a Notification will be published in the *Government Gazette*, declaring the said Act to be in force, within the limits above described, from and after the 1st of November next ensuing; and it will be the duty of the Commissioner of Rohilkund to cause a translation thereof to be published in the manner prescribed in the Section cited, and, furthermore, at the Tehsildaree stations of the Rohilkund Division.

6. In like manner the Superintendent of the Terai District will give publicity to the Notification, by causing a translation of it to be stuck up at each Tehsildaree and at all Police Posts within his jurisdiction; as well as at his own principal Office, at the Offices of the Commissioner and the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, and at all the Tehsildarees or similar Offices in the Bhabur.

7. The Superintendent of the Terai District will have primary authority in all matters relating to the administration in all Departments. He will have power to assign to the Assistant Superintendent such duties, executive, fiscal, or judicial, within the limitations to be elsewhere described as he may be deemed qualified to discharge.

8. It appears desirable to treat of each Department separately.

Revenue Administration.

9. The tract, now called the "Terai District," has boundless resources in the natural richness of its soil and in the abundance of its water: and it requires only an industrious population, fair roads, and skilful drainage, to convert what is now a pestilential prairie into a prosperous District.

10. The population is sparse and scattered, composed, in great part, of Tharoos and Baksas, the former in Pergunnah Bilharee, Nanuk-Muttha and Kilpooree; the latter in Roodurpore, Guddurpore and Bazpore. These tribes are migratory, and can never be depended on. An imaginary evil spirit, a quarrel, or any trifle may disturb a whole village; and they leave houses and lands which they have occupied and cultivated for years without any apparent regret. They are, moreover, very improvident, and seldom or never accumulate property.

11. It cannot be hoped that the extensive wastes of the Terai will ever be brought under the plough and made productive by people of this character. They want the

patient and trusting industry, which distinguishes the agricultural population of Rohilkund and the Doab, and, though they are useful as pioneers, there can be no doubt that the Terai can only be reclaimed by immigration of settlers from the south. These must be attracted by low rates, and by the assurance of liberal treatment and of assistance when occasionally needed.

12. It seems certain that some years must elapse before the system of regular settlements for fixed terms of years can be introduced. Before this can be successfully done, villages must be established: the immigrants must acquire an abiding interest in the lands which they occupy, and an united community, having fixed and defined rights of occupancy at least, must be formed. A village settlement in proprietary right, with parties who have no common interest, and who have not brought themselves to regard their new village as their home, and the land which they have redeemed from the waste as the inheritance of their children, would surely be a failure.

13. Settlements now existing need not be interfered with, but it is thought that the best hope of bringing the Terai into cultivation lies in a judicious Kham management, and in the appropriation of the proceeds, as sanctioned by the Home Authorities many years ago, in respect of the Bhabur Tract; to the drainage of swamps; to the construction of dams and channels of irrigation; to the opening up of communications; to the settling and hutting of immigrant cultivators, and generally to the improvement of the tract.

14. In this view there will be obvious advantage in regarding all the Pergunnahs composing the Terai District as one undivided estate, and in authorizing the Superintendent to regulate his expenditure without reference to the proportion of Kham collections from each Pergunnah. Hitherto the Officers in charge of these Pergunnahs have been required to account for receipts and disbursements in respect of each. Under this system the expenditure is local, and so also is the improvement, and it has been impossible to undertake any extensive works of general utility, or to extend improvements to those parts which may most specially need it. The most backward Pergunnahs, yielding the smallest revenue and needing the greatest care, have been at a stand still, and the general progress of the whole tract has been retarded.

15. There can be little doubt that every useful work, which can be executed, will be beneficial, in a greater or lesser degree, to every part of the tract. In the improvement of communications all the Pergunnahs must be interested. From the drainage of swamps, the excavations of irrigation channels, and the extension of cultivation advantages accrue to all, indirectly, in the improved salubrity of the surrounding country, which always follows clearances after the first two or three years.

16. The Superintendent will, therefore, be guided, in his appropriation of Kham collections towards having for their object the improvement of the Terai, by a consideration of what will tend, in the largest degree, to benefit the whole tract. As heretofore, he must exhibit in his accounts the amount of revenue realized from each of the component Pergunnahs; but his account of disbursements will be general for the entire District under his charge, shewing of course the various works on which money may have been expended, but without any reference to locality.

17. It must be understood that the orders issued, and the arrangements made by the Superintendent relative to the settlement of new *Assamees*, the rates of rent to be paid by them, and all other details of Kham management, will be subject to no appeal; nor will his control over the water available for irrigation, or his directions regarding its distribution, or his orders as to removal of dams which cause swamps, and as to the course of new channels, be open to appeal; provided always that, on or before the 15th of October of each year, he shall submit to the Commissioner of Rohilkund, for transmission to the Board of Revenue, a full Report of the revenue administration for the preceding revenue year;* and shall at the same time lay before the Commissioner, for submission direct to Government, a statement of the new works, as *e. g.*, roads, large bridges, dams, irrigating channels, which he proposes to undertake during the ensuing revenue year; with remarks, shewing the object contemplated in each work, the probable cost of it, and the means which exist for meeting it. The Commissioner, in forwarding the latter Report to the Government, will express his own opinion as to the propriety of the selections made; but it is to be understood that the Superintendent shall, nevertheless, have power to incur any expense on account of Tukkavee, hutting new Assamees, clearing old Village Gools, repairing existing roads, and such like works, without prior reference to higher authority. The expenditure will appear in the Superintendent's annual account of disbursements.

* "Revenue" year extends from the 18th of October to the 30th of September. "Agricultural" year extends from the 1st of July to the 30th of June.

18. The revenue of settled villages will be realized according to the Kistbundee, and credited, without any deductions, to Government. In case of necessity the usual coercive processes will be adopted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

19. Reverting now to the 13th paragraph of this Resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it proper to entrust to the Superintendent of the Terai the power, subject to the confirmation of the Sudder Board of Revenue, of conferring proprietary right in land on cultivators who may have formed villages in the Terai, and been settled upon the lands for a period not less than ten years, and may have brought under cultivation not less than half the culturable area assigned to them.

20. But it is the opinion of some who are well acquainted with these tracts, and have had experience in the management of them, that it will not be advisable to confer these rights too freely or too early. It is apprehended that the cultivator, while under Kham management, feels that he will be treated liberally and assisted, would become alarmed at the responsibility which would accompany a fixed unvarying demand; that, if proprietary right were recognised and a fixed jumma assessed, as soon as a village or a fair portion of it were brought under cultivation, the village itself might prosper, but that progress elsewhere would be retarded by reduction of the surplus profits from Kham management held available for the general improvement of the Terai District; and it is thought that the object to be aimed at in giving proprietary right will be as surely attained in the end by holding out hopes of such rights, at the next settlement, to those who had earned them by their industry; and of "Mourousee" rights to others, having lesser pretensions, and more slender claims to favor.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, is unwilling to lay down any undeviating or imperative rule. The Superintendent will use the authority conferred upon him in general accordance with the principle above indicated, and in the manner which he may see best fitted to produce the largest benefit to the Terai District generally.

22. It is hardly needful to observe that the utilization of the water, which, after its subterraneous passage through the forest, rises to the surface at the upper edge of the Terai, is a matter to which the constant attention of the Superintendent will need to be directed. The extension of cultivation, the enhancement of the land revenue, the progress of the people towards a state of prosperity, and the improvement of the now deadly climate, all depend upon the proper application of the water to be drained from the swamps of the Terai. The Bhabur offers an example of what can be accomplished in these respects by very simple means, and with little professional assistance; and the Lieutenant-Governor is sanguine, that the Superintendent of the Terai District will before long bring about similar results in that tract by the like means. It is mainly, though not solely, to help the Superintendent in utilizing the water of Terai, that the appointment of an Assistant has been sanctioned.

23. No further remarks or instructions of a general kind seem to be called for. The Superintendent will bear in mind that the object, with which all these Pergunnahs have been formed into one District and placed under his direct charge, is the reclamation of the Terai. The introduction of a simple and uniform administration, adapted to the rude nature, the social backwardness and the primitive customs of those who form the greater part of the population, will assist the furtherance of this object, but success will depend chiefly on the temper, the discretion, and the energy of the Superintendent; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to think that in Mr. Elliot Colvin all these qualities are united; and that to him may be confidently entrusted the duty of carrying out the measures, which are looked to, for the conversion of this pestilential and unproductive tract into a flourishing District, yielding its due contribution to the revenues of the State.

Rules for the guidance of Revenue Courts.

24. Rules for the guidance of Revenue Courts in Summary and Revenue Suits are appended to this Resolution.

Treasury.

25. All monetary transactions, connected with the Terai District, will be conducted in the District Treasury of Bareilly. Revenue realized from settled villages according to the Kistbundee, or from the sale of Stamps, or from Abkaree, will be paid into that Treasury and credited to Government in its accounts. Collection under Kham management from pasturage dues, or from miscellaneous forest produce, will be paid into the same Treasury, and held in deposit to the credit of the Superintendent of the Terai District, who will draw upon it as he may require. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General will issue such further and detailed instructions as he may see fit.

Stamps.

26. Stamps will be supplied by the Officer in charge of the Bareilly Treasury to the Superintendent of the Terai District on his indents, and will be accounted for by him in usual course.

27. The Stamp Act No. XXXVI of 1860, as amended by subsequent enactments, and as modified in its application to the Non-Regulation Provinces, by Notifications of the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th of September and the 26th of October 1860, is to be considered in force within the limits of the Terai District.

Act No. XXXVI of 1860 in force.

28. A small revenue is derived from this source in the Pergunnahs of the Terai District; and there is no reason why it should be relinquished. The management in this branch of the Revenue Department will be regulated by the instructions contained in the Circular Order of the Sudder Board of Revenue No. 1, dated the 1st of May 1857; and by such further orders as may have been, and may from time to time be, issued by the said authority.

Abkaree.

29. Lastly, as incidentally mentioned above, all transactions with the cultivators will be regulated according to the "Agricultural year," extending from the 1st of July to the 30th of June; and all revenue collections, balances, &c., will be accounted for to the superior Revenue Authorities according to the "Revenue year," extending from the 1st of October to the 30th of September, as recently set on foot in the North-Western Provinces generally. An Annual Report of the Revenue Administration must be submitted, showing demands, collections and balances from settled villages, with accounts of Kham collections on account of each Pergunnah, and accounts of disbursements from those collections as incurred for the benefit of the whole tract. This Report will be drawn up for the *Revenue* year, and will be submitted in duplicate to the Commissioner, who will forward one copy to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and the other direct to Government, for the Lieutenant-Governor's early information of what has been done during the year past.

30. Further, it will be necessary that, in connection with the above Report, the Superintendent should, as soon after the 1st of October as possible, submit to the Commissioner of Rohilkund, for transmission direct to Government with his remarks, a (*quasi*) Budget Statement* of the works, whether roads, irrigating channels, drainage lines, or others which he proposes to undertake during the *ensuing* year, taking care that, so far as possible, all the works shall be of a reproductive character, and that the amount of the funds available for their execution, as well as the approximate cost of completing each, shall be exhibited in the Statement, or in the Report accompanying.

* See paragraph 17.

Police and Administration of Criminal Justice.

31. In the thinly inhabited Pergunnahs, which compose the Terai District, the normal crime is cattle theft. Property of other kind there is little to tempt the professional thief; crimes of violence are believed to be rare; affrays, from the very nature of the country, must be almost unknown.

Police.

32. Hitherto the Tehsildars and their subordinates have been employed both in the Revenue Department and in the performance of Police duties. The system has not been unsuccessful.

33. After full consideration of the subject, in communication with the Inspector General of Police North-Western Provinces, and other Officers of local knowledge and experience, it has been resolved that the existing system shall not, for the present at least, be disturbed. There are sufficient reasons of this determination,—*First*, in the fact that the cost of a Constabulary Police, organized and enrolled under Act V. of 1861, would be out of all proportion to the revenue of the Terai District, and the measure cannot, therefore, be justified in a financial point of view; *second*, in the consideration that the villages are so scattered, the population so small and so poor, and serious crime, comparatively speaking, so rare, that, even if the financial difficulty did not intervene, the need of a Constabulary Police would still be more that doubtful; *third*, in the social status of the people which is so backward, that the refined system of procedure, which is prescribed for Constabulary Police organized under Act V. of 1861, by the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861) would be unacceptable to the people themselves; would weaken the hands of the Superintendent and his subordinates, and would injuriously hinder their action. The Police agency in the Terai District will remain unaltered. The Officers, engaged in the performance of Police duties, will continue to be guided by the spirit of Regulation XX. of 1817. And in respect of Police management, as of all other branches of administration, the Superintendent of the Terai District will be subject to the control of the Commissioner of Rohilkund, who is hereby declared to be Superintendent of Police.

34. The Rules in accordance with which the administration of Criminal Justice is to be conducted are appended to this Resolution.

35. All offenders sentenced to imprisonment by the Magisterial Courts of the Terai District will be sent either to the Central Jail at Bareilly, or to the District Jail at Moradabad, as may from time to time be most convenient.

Administration of Civil Justice.

36. By the Rules, which have been above prescribed for the guidance of the Revenue Courts, the trial and dismissal of all regular suits, for proprietary and accessory rights in land, have been reserved to those Courts, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts being restricted to the disposal of regular suits for orchards, gardens, and wells appertaining thereto; or for houses or other buildings, the private property of individuals, with the land on which such houses or buildings are erected, and the enclosures around them. In addition to these, the Civil Courts will, of course, have cognizance of actions for debts or bond, or otherwise, respecting partnership, and accounts not being partnership accounts, injuries to person or character, &c.

37. The functionaries to be employed in the administration of Civil Justice will be—

The Commissioner of Rohilkund,
The Superintendent of Terai District,
The Assistant Superintendent,

each of whom will exercise the powers defined in the Rules appended to this Resolution, and will be guided in their procedure by the same Rules.

38. No provision is made at present for investing Tehsildars with authority to try Civil suits,—*first*, because they are employed as Police Officers; *second*, because it is believed

that the Superintendent will not require their assistance in this branch of the administration; and *third*, because it is thought that the duties falling upon them in the Department of Revenue, Police, and Criminal Justice, will be too onerous to admit of their being employed with advantage in the trial and disposal of Civil suits. If this measure should appear, hereafter, to be desirable, it may be brought under consideration.

39. In the preparation of the Rules, the exclusion of all needless technicalities has been kept in view. In order, however, to secure uniformity and order in the proceedings of the Civil Courts, it is necessary to lay down certain simple forms of procedure, and nothing more has been attempted. Whenever these Rules may cease to be applicable to the state of things, and to the nature of ordinary transauctious among the people in the Terai District, it will be easy to amend and enlarge them.

40. Monthly Statements of business in this Department, in the forms appended to this Resolution (X and Z) will be submitted to the Commissioner, who, after passing his own remarks and orders thereupon, will forward them to the Government, together with a Statement, in a corresponding form, of regular and special appeals, and miscellaneous cases disposed of by himself during the month.

41. An Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice, with Statements showing the number of suits instituted, disposed of and pending, the manner of their disposal, and the proportion disposed of in each Civil Court; the classes of suits brought, whether for real property or debts on bonds, or accounts, &c., and the number of appeals preferred and their results, together with any other particulars illustrative of the administration in this Department, will be submitted by the Superintendent of the Terai District as soon after the close of each calendar year as possible, to the Commissioner of Rohilkund, who will forward the Report, with his own remarks, direct to the Government.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution, with copies of the Rules for the administration of Criminal Justice, be sent to the Nizamut Adawlut for information and guidance. That copy of this Resolution, with copies of the Rules for the guidance of the Revenue Courts, be sent to the Sudder Board of Revenue for information and gudiance. That copy of this Resolution, with copies of the Rules for the administration of Civil Justice; of the Rules for the administration of Criminal Justice; and of the Rules for the guidance of the Revenue Courts, be sent for information and guidance to the following Officers, viz:—

The Commissioner of Rohilkund.
The Superintendent of the Terai District.
The Assistant Superintendent of the Terai District.

The Magistrates and Collectors of Bijnore, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore and Budaon; and for information to the Commissioner of Kumaon, and the Senior and Junior Assistants of Kumaon.

ORDERED further, that copy of the Resolution only be sent to the Financial Department for communication to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and Civil Pay Master.

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX II

TO

SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

List of the Instruments and Books supplied.

No.	Description.	Uses.	No. of column of large form in which to be registered.
1	Barometer, Marine, with lock and key	Pressure of Atmosphere	1, 30
1	Maximum Thermometer	In Air	21
1	Ditto ditto	Wet Bulb	24
1	Minimum ditto	In Air	22
1	Ditto ditto	Wet Bulb	25
1	Standard ditto	For comparison	
1	Ditto ditto		
1	Black Bulb Thermometer	Solar Radiation	18
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto (spare)	
1	Minimum Thermometer	For Terrestrial Radiation, (plain bulb or grass)	19
1	Ditto ditto	For Sky Radiation, (black bulb)*	20
1	Wet and Dry Bulb Hygrometer ...	Amount of Evaporation, &c.	6, 8, 35, 37
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto (spare) ...	
1	Lind's Anemometer	Direction and force of wind	13, 14, 42, 43
1	Pithball Electrometer	Intensity and kind of Atmospheric Electricity ...	16, 17, 45, 46
1	Rain Guage	Rain fall on ground	27
1	Ditto	Ditto feet above ground	28
6	Thermometers (Japanned metal cases)	1 for temperature of Earth 6″ below surface ...	4 & 33
	BOOKS.		
1	Barometer Manual		
1	Admiralty Manual of scientific enquiry		
1	Kaemtz's Meteorology		
1	Introduction to Indian Meteorology ...		

* A parabolic reflector requisite.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR TAKING

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

DAILY observations are to be taken regularly at 10 A. M. and 4. P. M.

The indications of the self-registering instruments are also to be taken at 10 A. M. (Double maxima and minima, when they occur, if remarkable, should be recorded separately in a diary as supernumerary, and their accompanying circumstances should be noted.)

As these hours fall within the usual working hours of Officers and of their Assistants, all of whom may be instructed accurately to read and register the instruments, it is trusted that the observations at these hours will be made with great care and regularity; but it is hoped that many of the observers will take an interest in meteorological science, and make arrangements to have observations also taken at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., for which a separate register is supplied.

Hourly observations should, if possible, be taken on the 21st March, 21st June, 21st September, and 21st December, commencing at 6 A. M. on those days unless they fall on a Sunday, in which case the observations should commence at 6 A. M. on the 22nd. If this should be found so inconvenient as to be almost impracticable, the observations might be made every three hours—say at 1, 4, 7, 10 A. M. and P. M., on the four regular term days just mentioned.

The same form of register will answer for the hourly observations, using, for the hours of the day, 24 of the lines for the days of the month.

It would add greatly to the value of the observations of the station if the hourly observations are taken more frequently, and it is recommended to those who are desirous to furnish more exact information, to take hourly or three-hourly observations on the 21st of each month.

Occasional observations should be taken hourly, or even more frequently, say every 10 minutes, when any sudden great *rise* or *fall* in the barometer should seem to indicate great atmospheric changes, as well as during periods of *hurricanes* or very severe *gales* of wind, or earthquakes.

Occasional remarks on the character of the weather, personal sensation, should be inserted in the column of " Remarks ;" they will assist, in conjunction with the registered observations of the instruments, in determining the atmospheric conditions which are most favorable, or otherwise, to health.

Other points that may be noted with advantage are:—The depth of the surface of water in wells, and depth of water; depth of water in adjoining rivers, canals, or tanks. These are observations which it would be sufficient to record once a week, or twice a month. The time of ripening and cutting of certain crops is another matter to be noted in the general remarks, and along with these another periodical record would be important, if obtainable, viz:—of the most prevalent forms of disease during each month,—

the registers of the Jails and of the Dispensaries, as well as of the Military Hospitals, would furnish much important information under this head; and possibly, nothing more general and equally reliable can be looked for at present, except in times of epidemics and well marked disease, nor means of obtaining correct local statistics of mortality.

A few remarks annually should be given on the physical topography of the place of observation and neighbourhood within a defined range, say a radius of three miles, including a detail of the cultivated area and nature of cultivation.

The Tables appended to the article "Meteorology" in the "Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry" should be used in reducing and correcting the observations, and *reference should be had to that article also for general information and guidance.* The 2nd vol. (old series) and 1st vol. (new series) of the Royal Engineers' Professional Papers also contain memoranda, worth consulting on the subject, by Sir H. James, whose instructions are also published separately.

The spare instruments should be carefully put away so as to be at once available in case of breakage or disarrangement of those in use; and to obviate any break in the continuity of the observations.

The observations might be furnished to the local papers weekly.

BAROMETER.

The Barometer is the most important of all meteorological instruments. Its office is to measure the actual pressure of the atmosphere on a given horizontal surface at the time and place of observation. Its fluctuations are observed to have considerable relation to changes in the weather, and especially of the wind; hence its use as a weather-glass.

A barometer should be examined, before setting it up, for air-bubbles in the tube, and for the existence of air above the mercury in the upper part of the tube: this is done by *gently* inclining the instrument either way from the horizontal position, a little up and down, when air-bubbles, if large, will be seen to run to and fro, and must be evacuated by inverting the instrument, and by gentle blows on it with the hand, driving them up into the cistern. If this cannot be done the instrument is useless. If air exists to an objectionable amount above the quicksilver, it will not tap sharp against the upper end of the tube when the barometer is inclined from a vertical position, so as to make the mercury rise to the top. If the blow is puffy and dead, or is not heard at all, the amount of air must be considerable, and may be expelled by inversion.

In fixing the barometer, choose a good light near a window, but not exposed to sunshine in a retired apartment, little liable to sudden changes of temperature or to drafts of wind: adjust the tube to a vertical position by a plumb-line, and fix it so as never to shift from that position. Before reading off, give a few taps on the instrument, enough to make the upper end of the column of quicksilver shake visibly, as the mercury is apt to adhere to the glass, and give erroneous readings In reading, bring

the index always opposite to one part. The correct part to choose is the summit of the convexity of the mercury, to which the index should be made a tangent; but if this be difficult to hit, either from the construction of the index or the want of a proper fall of light, the line of junction of the mercury and glass may be taken: in that case the tapping should never be omitted. Whichever mode of reading is once adopted should be stated, and always adhered to. A piece of white paper placed behind the upper part of the tube will generally enable any one to read off by the convexity of the quicksilver. In placing the index, notice whether it appears to shift a little up and down, as the eye is raised or depressed. This is called Parallax, and is a source of uncertainty, to be avoided by placing the eye in reading always on the exact level of the top of the mercurial column.

Barometric observations require corrections of three kinds; and to render them available and comparable with others, it is necessary that their amount should be ascertained and distinctly stated. The first is called the zero correction. It includes several subordinate corrections arising from different sources, such as that originating in the faulty placing of the scale of inches, that due to the capillary depression of the mercury in the glass tube, and the constant part (which at a fixed station is nearly the whole) of the depression arising from the presence of air or vapour in the upper part of the tube.

To determine the zero correction, the barometer must be compared with a standard instrument; such as that at the Royal Observatory for instance, or some other which has been compared with it, or with some standard of equal authority. (This has been done at Calcutta and the comparison paper accompanies each barometer.) Such comparison ought never to be omitted before forwarding the barometer to its place of destination, nor should any opportunity be neglected of comparing it, when fixed in its place, with a good portable barometer. In making such comparisons, all that is necessary is to record the readings of both the instruments, after at least an hour's quiet exposure, side by side, that they may have the same temperature. If compared by two observers, each should read off his own barometer in his usual manner, and each should take a mean of several readings, then each should verify the other's results; by this means the zero of one standard may be transported over all the world, and that of others compared with it ascertained.

The amount of the zero correction is often very large, as two or three-tenths of an inch; but its influence on the mean results of recorded observations falls wholly on the determination of the heights of the station of observation above the mean level of the sea, and affects little, if at all, any conclusions of a meteorological nature which may be deduced from them: hence, if proper care be taken to preserve a barometer once set up, immovable, a long and regular series of observations with it has a value independent of any knowledge of this element; and it is fortunate that this is the case, as the zero correction is one extremely difficult to determine exactly *a priori.*

In transporting a compared barometer to its place of destination great care is necessary. It should *always* be carried upright, or considerably inclined, and *inverted*,

and over all rough roads should be carried in the hand, or on a small dooly. The inversion should be done with great care and gently. In fact this instrument cannot be handled too delicately.

The next correction, and the most important of all, is that due to the temperature of the mercury in the barometer tube at the time of observation. To obtain this every barometer requires to have attached to, or fixed very near, it a thermometer, called the attached thermometer, which must be read and registered at each observation of the barometer. It is preferable in practice to read off this thermometer *first*, to avoid the error arising from breathing on, or standing long near it, while reading the barometer itself.

The third correction applicable to barometric observations arises from change of level of the mercurial surface in the cistern, owing to the transfer of a portion of its contents to or from the tube. In barometers with small cisterns, and where the lower level cannot be adjusted at each observation, its amount may be large; and its effect being always to make the apparent fluctuation less than the real, in a fixed proportion, it ought, if possible, to be ascertained. The data necessary to be known are, first, the internal and external diameters of the tube; secondly, that of the cistern containing the mercury, at the surface where the tube plunges into it. These particulars, as they must be known to the maker, ought to be engraved conspicuously on some part of the instrument.

As observers may not have been accustomed to instruments with verniers, the following directions may be found useful for reading them :—

Suppose the scale to be divided into inches, tenths of inches, and half-tenths, or ·05; and the vernier to be graduated to ·002, so that the observer can read to ·001, or the one-thousandth part of an inch by estimation.

For example, in reading such a number as 29·763, 29·750 will be read on the scale
and ·013 on the vernier;

Total reading ... 29·763

that is, the coincidence of the lines will not be exactly at ·012 or ·014, but would be intermediate between them.

A learner should set the bottom of the vernier exactly at 30 inches, then, slowly raising the vernier, mark the coincidence of the lines of the vernier and scale at 30 ·002, ·004, ·006, ·008, ·010, ·012, &c., to ·050, when he will see that the bottom of the vernier has also reached the ·05 on the scale, so that continuing to raise the vernier he commences to read again at the bottom of it, but adding the ·05, the readings become 30·052, ·054, ·056, ·058, ·060, ·062, &c., to ·098, ·100, ·102, &c. A very little practice will enable anybody to read off the instrument accurately and quickly; and it is important that the observations should be taken quickly, as the heat of the body and of the hands is very rapidly communicated to the instrument, and will affect the readings.

THERMOMETERS.

Maximum Thermometers are of three patterns. In one kind the thread of mercury is simply broken, and the detached portion being pushed forward by any increase of temperature is left there, indicating the maximum temperature of the air or of evaporation during the period between which the observations are registered.

The thread of mercury in these thermometers is easily broken at any point required, by simply raising the bulb end and allowing the mercury to run into the open cell at the end, and, as it descends, detaching, with a slight jerk, as much of it as may be thought necessary, which should be an inch or an inch and a half.

In the second kind a small steel index is pushed forward by the mercury as it rises, and is left to indicate by its lower end the maximum temperature as it recedes. In the third kind a small piece of enamel is fixed in the tube near the bulb above which the mercury can freely rise; on a fall of temperature, the mercury in contracting detaches the portion in the tube above the enamel, which is left to indicate by its upper end the maximum temperature. After this is registered, the detached column may be made to reunite with the rest of the mercury by depressing the bulb.

The Minimum Thermometers are filled with spirits of wine, and have a double-headed index in their tubes, like miniature "life preservers," or " dumb bells."

As the temperature decreases, the spirit draws back the index with it, whilst on an increase of temperature the spirit flows round the index without disturbing its position; the *upper* end of the index, therefore, shows the minimum temperature of the air, or (if the bulb be wet) evaporation between the periods at which the observations are registered.

In travelling, self-registering thermometers should never be carried with the mercury bulb downwards; if this should happen, they are sure to arrive in a state unfit for use. When the steel index gets immersed in the mercury, it cannot be moved by a magnet, and lets the mercury pass by its side. To correct this is tedious, and always hazards fracture; with great care, however, it may be done as follows:—First cool the bulb (by evaporation of ether, if necessary) till the mercury is either fairly drawn down below the index, or a separation takes place in the column, leaving the index with mercury above it: endeavour then by tapping, warming the tube, or by the magnet, to loosen the index ever so little; then apply heat to the bulb, and drive up the index, with its superabundant mercury, quite into the air vessel. This requires many trials and much patience. When there, hold the instrument bulb downwards and suspend the index by a magnet at the top, allowing any globule of mercury to drop into the origin of the tube below; then heat the bulb cautiously over a very small clear flame of an oil lamp, till the mercury rises to the very top of the tube and fairly unites with the globule there awaiting it. This must be done very gradually and watched very carefully, for if over-done the tube will be fractured. Let the bulb cool, and the mercury will sink in one united column; if not, heat it again. When this is accomplished, the index may be set loose by withdrawing the magnet, and restored to its proper position in the tube.

Position of the Thermometers.—Observers who combine their observations should suspend their Thermometers in positions and under circumstances as much as possible similar: the bulb of the dry thermometer should be four feet from the ground, and the temperature shown by it will be due to the stratum of air at that distance from the soil; it should be sheltered in every way, not only from the direct rays of the sun, but also be so far removed from walls and buildings as to be out of the way of the reflected heat, or that derived from radiation; it must be protected from rain, but the air must be allowed an uninterrupted passage around it in every direction. All these advantages may be ensured by a stand of the following construction, in which should be suspended the dry bulb thermometers, and also the thermometers which register the greatest and least degrees of heat:—

The stand is doubly boarded on the east, west and south sides, the instruments facing the north without any screen; hence, when the sun shines on the outer covering, a stratum of air intervening, the inner case does not get heated by its rays: holes are bored in various parts of both the inner and outer case, with special care that they be not opposite to each other, lest the sun's rays should find admission to the thermometers; the air thus circulating freely is supposed to be of an equal temperature with that in the shade in any position, however sheltered from the sun: a pent-house, or sloping roof also double, throws off the rain, and thus the thermometers are kept dry. The upright support of the stand is firmly fixed in the ground and braced to prevent agitation; the whole should be at least 12 or 15 feet from lateral walls, and 40 or 50 from walls directly south, which would reflect the sun's rays, and influence the instruments. The thermometers face the north, and are about four feet from the ground.

If not isolated in the manner just described, the thermometers may be suspended in an open verandah with a northern aspect, protected from driving rain, and on the flanks from the early morning or late evening rays of the sun, or from any direct radiation or reflection from buildings, water, &c., in the vicinity. If such a verandah be not available, a small thatched hut on posts may be erected, open all round, with the eaves projecting sufficiently to prevent the sun or rain getting at the Instruments.

The max. and min. dry and wet thermometers should be placed horizontal. They should be attached to the frame, or stand somewhat as in the sketch. The black bulb thermometer for maximum in the sun's rays, and the minimum with plain bulb for terrestrial radiation, may be disposed as in the sketches, or the former may be placed in an open box on the ground screened from lateral wind. The bulb may be blackened with a coat of Indian ink. The latter should be placed on grass, or wool, or hair, and may be either protected by a covering during the day or taken up and placed in a groove prepared for it on the frame, on which also the hygrometer should be conveniently placed. Should the hygrometer be not available from any cause, the readings (not the minimum readings shewn by the indices) of the minimum (spirit) dry and wet bulb thermometers may be observed at the appointed hours of registration in lieu.

For observing the sky radiation, a minimum self-registering thermometer (if available) should be placed with its bulb, which should be blackened, in the focus of a

parabolic reflector turned upwards to the sky, and screened from currents. (The reflectors may be supplied hereafter.)

After the observations are registered, the detached portion of mercury in the maximum thermometers should be all but reunited with the thread from the bulb; this is done by simply turning up the thermometer, and gently tapping it. If they have steel indices, a magnet should be used.

In like manner the index in the minimum thermometers should be allowed to slide down to the end of the thread of spirit. If in transit, the index should be shaken out of the spirit, or the thread of spirit broken, the instrument can be put in order by holding it with the bulb down, and giving it a sharp swing to send the index into the spirit; and to close the spaces in the thread of spirit after this is done, the instrument should be suspended with the bulb downwards for half an hour, and it will then be in perfect order for use.

The standard thermometers should be kept by themselves in a box in cotton, comparisons with those in use being made at intervals; such comparisons extending over the whole scale included in the range of the thermometer. For this purpose artificial means of reducing the temperature must be resorted to.

There are half a dozen common thermometers in metal cases supplied. Of these one may be placed with its bulb six inches below the surface of the ground, and recorded daily. Another as many feet below the surface as can be conveniently arranged and recorded at intervals (say) of 10 days, and noted with the depth in the column of Remarks. The latter may be placed in a blanket, or pounded charcoal, or dry sand, in a drain tile or chatty. Others may be brought into use, as may occur to the observer; one, for instance, might be placed some distance above the ground so as to obtain the true temperature of the air: a point referred to in the following extract from the Philosophical Transactions, Part II, 1847:—

"SMALL HEATING POWER OF THE SOLAR RAYS ON THE ATMOSPHERE.—Several thermometers fully exposed to the sun's rays at different distances from the earth's surface were read at short intervals during the day and night, and it was found that the reading of a thermometer 12 feet from the earth's surface was very nearly identical with the true temperature of the air. During the summer of 1844 and the year 1845, the reading of this thermometer was found always thus to agree. Hence there is no doubt that if a thermometer be freely suspended in the air with its bulb at the height of 13 feet above the soil, its readings will represent the true temperature of the air at the time, and much more truly than those of any one placed near the ground, or within a few feet of walls and buildings."

MASON'S DRY AND WET BULB HYGROMETER consists of two thermometers, the bulb of one of which is covered with fine muslin, and supplied with moisture by capillary action through cotton wick or floss silk, from a small vessel of water, which it is advisable to remove several inches from the bulbs, so that there may be no chance of incorrectness by its moistening the air around the dry bulb, and so affecting its reading.

The temperature of the air and the temperature of evaporation are to be noted, beginning with the former.

The reduction of the observations to derive the *elastic force of vapour at dew-point* is effected by the formulæ of Dr. Apjohn :—

$$F = f - \frac{d}{88} \cdot \frac{h}{30} \;\ldots\; (a)\,;\; F = f - \frac{d}{96} \cdot \frac{h}{30} \;\ldots\; (b).$$

(*a*) to be used when the reading of the wet thermometer is above 32°, and (*b*) when below. In these, d is the hygrometric depression, or the difference between the readings of the dry and wet bulbs, h the height of the barometer, f the elastic force of vapour for the temperature shown by the *wet* thermometer, to be taken from Table III, Appendix to Meteorology, Admiralty Manual, and F the elastic force of vapour at the dew-point, which (all the other quantities being known) these formulæ enable us to calculate. With F so calculated enter the same table under the column of force of vapour, and the corresponding *temperature* is the dew-point

The degree of humidity of the air is found by dividing the elastic force of vapour at the temperature of the dew-point, (F) by the elastic force of vapour at the temperature of the air—the maximum saturation of air at any temperature being represented by unity.

The wind-gauge should be fixed in a position free from the influence of surrounding trees or buildings and a vane, if wanting, attached, so as to keep the mouth of the tube ever towards the direction of the wind. It may be made to register the extreme pressure exerted by the wind by fitting into the long tube of the syphon a piece of pith, which resting on the surface of the water shall be forced up by it and left as it falls owing to diminished pressure.

The amount of cloud and wind should be estimated respectively according to instructions in Admiralty Manual, pp. 146 and 154.

One of the Rain gauges should be on the ground ; one (say) 20 feet above it (on the roof of a building) the position of both being free from eddies of wind.

The phenomena of dew are of great interest. The amount collected by a given surface of any bibulous radiant, as cotton, &c., in clear nights, in exposures *perfectly* open to the sky, and on the level of the soil, should be registered. If accompanied with observations of the depression of the terrestrial radiant thermometer, and also of the hygrometer, such observations would acquire additional value.

Whenever the electrometer is effected by atmospheric electricity, the pith-balls will diverge. In order to ascertain the kind of electricity, a rod of glass, excited positively (P) by being rubbed gently with dry silk, or a stick of lac or sealing wax, excited negatively (N) by being rubbed with a dry woollen cloth, should be presented to the cap of the instrument. If the balls be caused to diverge more, the electricity is the same as that of the excited glass, or stick used, and *vice versâ*.

The intensity or quantity will be measured by observing on the graduated arc the amount of divergence of the balls.

DIRECTIONS WITH TABLE FOR RECORDING OBSERVATIONS ON LUMINOUS METEORS.

1. Compare with magnitudes of stars, or diameter of moon.

2. State whether brightness increased or decreased during the appearance.

3. Distinguish the kind of streak or train, whether continuous, broken, or afterwards becoming curved; if stationary for many seconds, examine it with a telescope, if possible.

4. If possible, state precise time of appearance and disappearance, especially if larger than Venus at her brightest.

5. Give the direction, as from one star to another; or the altitudes of appearance and disappearance; and when crossing the observer's zenith, or moving horizontally, to note especially from what point of the compass to another it moved; also length of path.

6. Note any unusual peculiarity, or whether it bursts.

7. In case of the bursting of very large meteors, listen attentively for any noise for some minutes, noting the intervening time.

8. In such cases make special inquiry in the neighbourhood as to whether anything has been seen to fall.

9. If many be seen on any one night, state general direction, average length of path, and note the radiant point.

10. It is desirable to make special observations at, as uniform hours of the evening as may be convenient, say from 9 to 10 P. M. in winter, and 10 to 11 P. M. in summer; and if on any night large meteors should be found to be more than usually numerous between these hours, to extend the watch on that night somewhat longer.

11. The days in each month most favorable for seeing meteors may be stated to be as follows:—January 2nd and 10th; February 6th; March 1st; April 19th; May 18th; June 6th and 20th; July 17th, 20th and 29th; August 3rd, 7th to 13th; September 10th; October 1st and 23rd; November 9th to 19th, 28th, and 30th; December 8th to 14th, especially 11th; at which times it is very desirable to notice as accurately as possible their proper direction as compared with that of the earth, in accordance with the instructions noted in No. 5.

TABLE.

Date.	Hour	Place of Observation.	Apparent Size.	Colour.	Duration.	Appearance; Train, if any, and its duration.	Length of Path.	Direction; noting also whether Horizontal, Perpendicular, or Inclined.	Position or Altitude and Azimuth.	Remarks.	Observations.

OZONOMETER.

Faraday defines ozone as oxygen in an altered or allo-tropic condition.

Dr. Andrews, Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Belfast, says—"There can be no doubt of the formation of ozone from pure and dry oxygen by the action of the electric spark, and nothing is easier than to convert the whole of a given volume of oxygen into ozone in presence of a solution of iodide of potassium.

"Ozone is converted by heat into ordinary oxygen, and would, at the common temperature of the air, if preserved in an hermetically sealed glass tube, gradually change into common oxygen."

Dr. Moffat's ozonometer consists of slips of paper prepared with iodide of potassium and starch.

These papers are suspended so as to be exposed to the free access of air, but not to the direct rays of the sun, which may be managed by placing them in a large box, painted black inside, from which light is excluded, but which is perforated at the bottom for the admission of air.

These papers, when affected by ozone, are found tinged with various sheds of brown, of which the intensity is measured by a scale of ten gradations. They should not be moistened; and if kept in the dark, or between the leaves of a book, may be retained for years.

The brown tinge of the ozonometer is produced by the decomposition of the iodide of potassium; the oxygen of the ozone combining with the potassium, and setting free the iodide, which now forms the iodide of starch.

These papers may be obtained from Casella, 23, Hatton Garden, London.

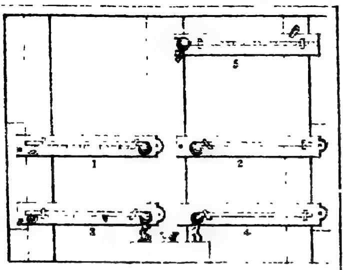
Dr. Moffat observes, that a current of air passing over a locality charged with the products of decomposition will be that of the minimum of ozone; and another proceeding from a locality in which these products are not in sufficient quantities to take up the ozonized air, will be that of the maximum of ozone; and that in places where the air is stagnant, and during calms, ozone will be at its minimum.

It has been observed that in England ozone is more generally present in the atmosphere during the prevalence of the southerly winds than during the prevalence of the northerly winds; and that the presence of ozone is indicative of a pure atmosphere, and its absence of an impure and unhealthy atmosphere. It is desirable, therefore, that a note should be taken at least once a day of the indications of the ozonometer papers, and entered in the Meteorological Register.

Should test papers be prepared or obtained, they will be distributed with a scale for comparison. Sketches of a suitable box for exposing the test papers are attached.

FRONT VIEW OF FRAME

FOR SUPPORTING SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS



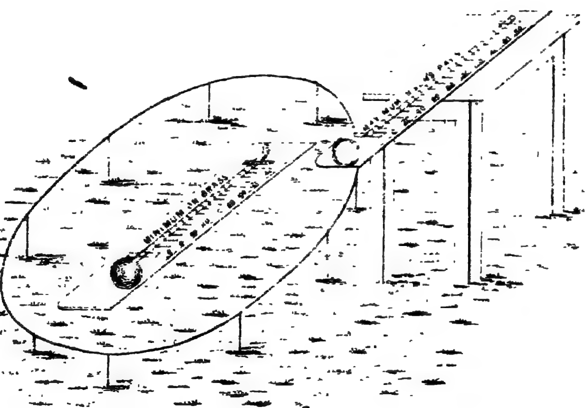
N° 1 is for the maximum temperature of the air in the previous 24 hours and

N° 2 for the minimum temperature of the air during the same period

N° 3 is for the maximum indications of the wet bulb thermometer and

N° 4 is for the minimum indications of the wet bulb thermometer during the previous 24 hours

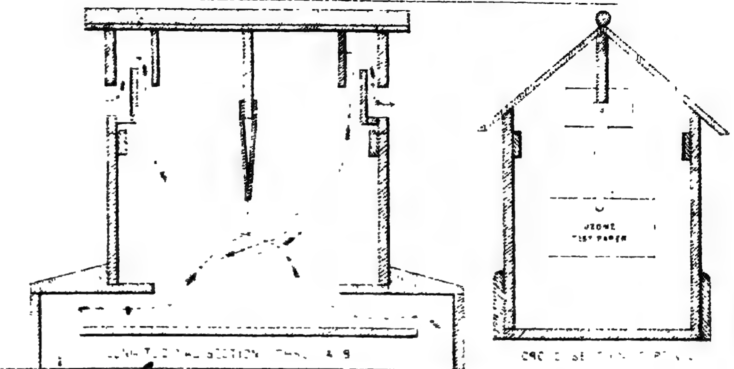
N° 5 is the position of the minimum on grass thermometer during the day.

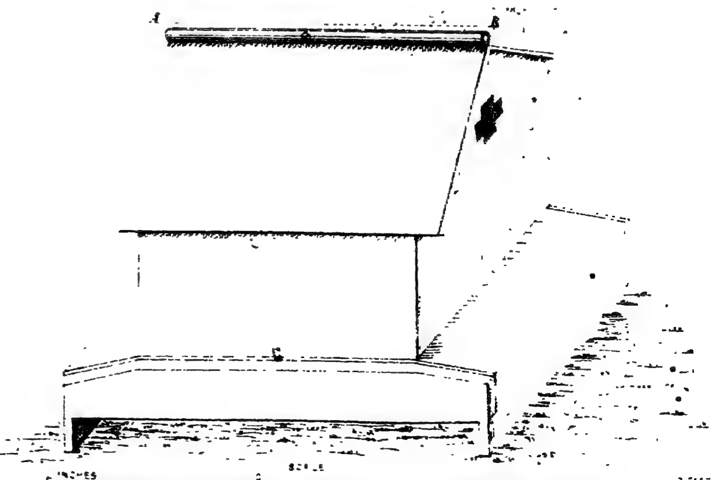


COPIED FROM SIR H. JAMES'S "INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAKING METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

DRAWING WITH SECTIONS

OF BOX FOR EXPOSING OZONE TEST PAPERS DR MOFFAT'S TO THE CURRENT OF AIR WITHOUT THE ADMISSION OF LIGHT





True Copy

[signature]

Secretary to the Govt. of the North Western Provinces.

DRAWN ON STONE BY ROMANAUTH DASS AND LITH BY H.M. SMITH, SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, DEC. 1862